

The Charlotte News

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

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Printing House 1539

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By Carrier.
One year \$10.00
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Three months 2.50
One month .50
By Mail.
One year 8.00
Six months 4.00
Three months 2.00
One month .75
Sunday Only.
One year 2.50
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, 1897."



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.

THEY SHALL NOT BE WEARY.
They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and will not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.—Isaiah 40:31.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.
Efforts will be made by the Charlotte Woman's Club to sell \$4,000 worth of Christmas seals here this season for the benefit of the tubercular-afflicted of the community.

The mere statement of that fact ought to be sufficient to release public interest into this enterprise. Those who have any sort of a glimpse into conditions in this city can quite well understand that the mark has been set none too high. Every cent of this money is needed right away to apply to alleviation among the indigent sick of the community, those who are in the bonds of this dreaded disease.

Other cities in the State are throwing themselves earnestly into this method of obtaining relief money for their poor and indigent sick. Greensboro is especially interested in an undertaking of this sort and that city is also becoming interested in the matter of procuring a hospital for the tuberculars, such as Charlotte and Mecklenburg county have already moved to consummate.

The sale of the Christmas Seals is an annual undertaking staged for the benefit of the tuberculars of the community. Those who are in charge of the campaign will utilize the money derived from it through the channels of the Associated Charities, which organization has more than a fit nattend to in the way of offering immediate relief to those afflicted with tuberculosis.

It is entirely plausible to argue that the investment of \$4,000 in this enterprise is an investment in the interest of self-preservation. Every cent of this or other community puts into the enterprise of relieving those who have tuberculosis goes also to prevent its further spread and the holding of its germs down to restricted atmospheres.

There is a sense, therefore, in which out of nothing more than selfish instincts, it will pay the city to put whatever amount the task may require to reduce this disease to a minimum here. The better it is handled now, the less of it there will be to handle in the years to come.

WE NEED SOMETHING.
Whatever else may loom in the distance as necessary for the quieting of the nations of the earth, it is inevitable, as the President seems to have screwed up his courage to indicate, that the world must have some sort of concerted action to put down rebellion and strife and lack of discipline.

Austria is about to fling itself into the maelstrom of a mutiny against economic and social conditions now prevailing. Ireland does not seem possible to satisfy without the shedding of blood. France is raising a row because England proposes a moratorium for Germany, suggesting that what Germany ought to have is a receivership. Russia does not get any better. And all throughout the world there is an atmosphere of discontent and threatening to resort to force. A league of nations or an association of nations might not be all necessary to curb some of these tendencies, but there are few so foolish as to deny that some sort of a union of all the nations, an organization that would consider the parts in relation to the whole, would go a long way toward steadying the situation and bringing some degree of restfulness to the anguished world.

Great Britain, as an ally of Japan, is trying to get the Japanese point of view properly presented to American delegates at the disarmament conference and that ought to be comparatively easy. We should imagine that the American delegates already have the Japanese point of view and that's where the rub comes. Knowledge of exactly what Japan wants and is insisting upon is what is now causing a probability of a serious hitch in the negotiations.

COUNTRY WIDE TENANCY.

J. W. Bailey has sent broadcast over the State a speech he recently delivered before the convention of the Farmers' Union in which he undertook to show that the agricultural conditions in North Carolina are in a sad sort of a way, and came near proving it, too, by statistics.

Mr. Bailey indicates in his address that tenancy is developing at a rapid rate, that the landlords are making no money, that their income is far below the average of workers generally and that the biggest governmental and social problem ahead is to take some definite step toward an alleviation of this condition.

The truth is, as this newspaper undertook to point out a few days ago, tenancy is increasing in the State, but not only here. It is increasing throughout the country generally and this is one of the less hopeful signs of the future stability of the country. The University News Letter presents in its current issue a study of the problem of tenancy over the United States at large, in the form of a paper presented to the North Carolina Club at the University by S. H. Hobbs. Mr. Hobbs shows in his paper that the condition of tenancy is not peculiar to the South at all. During the last forty years, he says, it has made staggering increases in the United States—in particular in the South, the Middle West, and the Lake Shore States. We have been moving rapidly as a nation out of a land of home and farm ownership into a land of home and farm tenancy. Forty years ago just one-fourth of all the farms in the United States were operated by tenants. Today 38.1 per cent are operated by tenants. Every decade has ushered in an increased tenancy rate. During these forty years the number of farms operated by owners increased only 31.5 per cent, while the farms operated by tenants increased 139.5 per cent, or more than four times as fast.

Every geographic area in the United States, except the New England States which long ago moved out of agriculture into manufacturing, has increased in farm tenancy ratios. The increase has been from around one million farm tenants forty years ago to nearly two and a half million farmer tenants today.

Farm tenancy has never been a problem in New England because her soils and crops are unsuited to tenant farming. Excepting Maine, it is not an important agricultural region and farm tenancy has remained static throughout the last forty years, standing still at 7.5 per cent. The same is largely true of the Middle Atlantic states where tenant farmers have always cultivated about one-fifth of the farms. In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, tenancy ratios have risen or fallen slightly as farming has been profitable or unprofitable. In the great agricultural region of the Middle West and the Great Lakes, farm tenancy has steadily increased, the rise being from one-fifth of all farms operated by tenants forty years ago to nearly one-third at the present time. In four of the Corn Belt states the tenancy ratios now run beyond two-fifths—in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska.

The farm tenancy problem is a serious one in any state or county, and the increased ratios of tenancy are beginning at last to attract attention in America. If it is a serious problem elsewhere it is an alarming problem in the South, for it is in the South that tenancy has made most rapid increases both in number of tenants and in the per cent of farms operated by tenants. Forty years ago just a little more than one-third of all farms in the sixteen Southern states were cultivated by tenants. Today exactly one-half of all the farms in the South are operated by tenants, and in cotton and tobacco counties nearly three-fourths of the farmers are tenants. The farms operated by tenants in the South number 1,591,059 and these landless farmers with their families number eight million souls.

American farm tenancy is largely a Southern problem for it is in the South that almost exactly two-thirds of all the tenants of the entire nation are concentrated. To be exact, 64.5 per cent of all farm tenants in the United States are located in the sixteen Southern states. And the great bulk of these are massed in the eight hundred counties that produce cotton and tobacco, the two best tenant crops known to man anywhere on earth.

UNFORTUNATE FEELING.
Public notices being given from citizens in various parts of the county to the effect that the lands have been posted and that no hunters from the city need ask for permission to hunt during the open season there is a concrete illustration and evidence of what has been somewhat generally hinted at for some time, namely, that in certain sections of the county and among a certain class of the people there is resentment against the late effort made to break up premature hunting this season.

It is deplorable that such a misunderstanding should exist. It really makes little difference that the occasional hunter from the city is not to be welcomed on lands where he, perhaps, has been at home before, but the larger misfortune is that the country people have altogether mistaken the purpose behind this movement.

The whole motive of the proposition was to protect the birds for the farmer and not for the so-called "professional hunter" of the city. No new law was invoked to the accomplishment of such an end. No new procedure was instituted with the sole exception of employing a whole-time game warden to co-operate with the constables of the various townships in the enforcement of the law. Surely, if the people from the rural side would consider these basic facts in connection with the movement, they would not feel that it was purposed entirely for the benefit of the "professional hunter", but rather had for its objective enforcement of the law.

REASONS FOR CANCELLING FUCH ENGAGEMENT.

Marshal Foch is not coming to Charlotte because the Southern Railway Company would not enter into a proposition with the other railroads to furnish a special train to him without cost. It is well that the real reason for cancellation of the Marshal's engagement should be given in order to put down other rumored reasons which, in repetition, are unfair and unjust and uncalculated for in the premises.

President Harrison of the Southern refused to co-operate with the other railroads because, he contended, it is against the law to furnish special trains. Congress passed the law and has not cancelled it and would not make a special ruling for this particular occasion and he takes the position that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no authority to allow the railroads to make an exception. He also contended that it would be unfair to the public served by the Southern and to the stockholders to allow a diversion of its funds for this cause when there are so many improvements which the road ought to be making and when the present financial condition of the system does not permit the giving away of money so sorely needed for other purposes.

President Harrison is, of course, perfectly defensible in these statements and assignments of reasons for his course. The fact that he was willing to go down in his pocket and start a fund among railway executives to finance this trip indicates that he has no hostility to the proposition except such as is begotten by a wholesome determination to abide by the law, to give his stockholders a wise administration of their funds and to give the people served by the Southern first consideration.

He will probably be criticised in some circles for not joining in with the other roads on an occasion of such importance as this and making an exception which, as a matter of fact, would not create a precedent of which he is probably fearful. Time was when railroads were generally imposed upon by dignitaries, by Presidents, by Senators, Congressmen and others who thought that the roads ought to furnish them special trains, free transportation and every other accommodation at their beck and call. This has been eliminated by the law which disallows the railroads to bow and scrape at the command of some eminent men of the country and President Harrison was of the opinion that this would not merely be a direct violation of that law, but the setting up again of a precedent which the roads would be obliged to honor in the future.

The community, along with others along the line of the Southern, is very greatly disappointed that it is forced to cancel its plans for the entertainment of the most distinguished military leader in the world and in the first blushes of its disappointment, it may feel that President Harrison was entirely unjustified in his assumptions and too scrupulous in his adherence to duty. When a second thought is applied, however, and his reasons are given an unprejudiced study, the incident will pass out of memory and no grudge will be entertained toward the head of the Southern.

The budget of National expenses to be presented next week to Congress carries with it appropriations amounting to \$3,500,000,000. Only a little while ago this country was startled with the information that it required a million dollars to run the government. We have run the gamut to the present enormous National expense almost overnight and still there are folks who wonder what it is that makes Federal taxes so high.

PUSHING THE WORK.
Since about November 1, the State highway commission has let contracts for 228 miles of hard-surfaced roads in the State at a cost of more than \$4,000,000 and between now and the end of the year contracts for another 100 miles are expected to be awarded.

This is an indication that Chairman Page and his forces are doing what he said would be done,—getting road building activities started in earnest before the new year rolled around. These contracts are generally scattered so that almost every section of the State is to receive immediately the benefits of the construction of these hard-surfaced roads.

Another indication produced by these figures is that the cost of construction has come down to a point where the State road building authorities are being encouraged to pick up a little. It has been costing too much to build these paved roads. As good as they are and as necessary, it is difficult to reckon where there is \$40,000 the mile value in them. The State certainly could not afford to build extensively at any such staggering figures as have prevailed until a little while ago when both materials and labor descended somewhat. The average contract now is being awarded on a basis of around \$25,000 the mile, which is enough, but so far below the former peak, that encouragement comes to let the dirt fly at this price.

UNKISSED SENIOR IS PURITY LEAGUE HEAD
New York, Dec. 2.—Jack Weinheimer, star halfback and captain of the New York University football team, and reputed to be the only unknissed senior on University Heights, today blossomed out with additional claims of distinction in leadership of the class of 1922 purity league.

Founders of the organization, which has ten charter members, have announced that its rules do not limit membership, though there is suspicion that its membership may be limited for other reasons. The members have pledged themselves:

To treat the fair sex with deep reverence; to regard the drinking of intoxicants as a dangerous vice to be curbed at all times; to eschew all forms of gambling; to regard profanity as an unnecessary use of language and to abstain from smoking.



Lucy Luke has lost her beau because she kept him waiting so. Often when he came at eight he had to sit and wait and wait, while Lucy hummed her wistful songs and curled her bobbed hair with the tongs. By the time she fixed her hair and dabbed some corn starch here and there the small gong on the old Big Ben had rattled forth, "It's ten! It's ten!" Then she found her fiance had gone off home and hit the hay.

The town is full of Lucy Lukes. One might think they primped for Dukes if one would only make a date and see how long they like to wait. "Tick-tick-tick!" the old clock goes as they put on their evening clothes. For hours one might sit and muse and sigh, "Perhaps she's lost her shoes!" or think that she had fallen dead while giving shampoos to her head. The minute hand goes jogging round. The old clock ticks its deathly sound. Far off roosters faintly crow. You sigh, "What keeps her waiting so?" The moon moves half way through the sky and stars blink sleepily on high as Lucy struts before the glass and tells herself, "I speak for class!" A dab of powder on her nose means one more pause and graceful pose, while every pose means one more dab. She soon looks like a marble slab. When at last she sees her beau he cries, "It's too late for the show."

Obviously, each Lucy Luke deserves to have a stern rebuke. If you have one or two cowlicks, why not start to work at six and have them covered up by eight? Do not make your lover wait. The surest way to lose a beau comes when you keep him waiting so.

NEW GOAT FROCK IS VERY SWAGGER



This navy blue tricot coat frock for trotteur wear is a very dashing model. It is simplicity itself, but that very simplicity marks it as distinctive. The wide sleeves, collar and skirt are all trimmed with stitching in maroon silk.

You Have Oil In Your Hair

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Men's Felt Hats made of the newest shapes and colors, at a very moderate price, \$1.95 up
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Men's Dress Shirts made of fine grade Percale and Madras, plain and fancy patterns, 89c to \$1.50
- Sweaters**
Men's Heavy Sweaters, colors Grey, Navy, Maroon, 98c to \$8.95
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Big lot new Neckties made of the newest patterns and styles, 50c to \$2.00
- Other Suggestions**
Driving Gloves.
Kid Gloves.
Silk Scarfs.
Silk Shirts.
Silk Sox.
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Handkerchiefs.
Cuff Buttons.
Initial Belt Buckles.
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- Boys' School Suits**
Made of Serge and Fancy Worsteds, sizes 8 to 18 years, new models, \$4.95, \$6.95, \$8.95, \$9.95, \$12.50.
- Boys' Sweaters**
Boys' Sweaters made of heavy Wool and Cotton; colors, Navy, Brown and Grey, 98c, \$1.48, \$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.95.
- Little Boys' Suits**
Little Boys' Suits made of Serge and Corduroy. Sizes 3 to 8 years. \$2.98, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$6.95.
- Boys' Hats and Caps**
Boys' Caps, new styles, 48c, 69c, 98c.
- Boys' Pants**
Boys' Pants made of Serge, Corduroy and Fancy Worsteds, all sizes, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.48.
- Boys' Underwear**
Boys' Ribbed Union Suits, good grade, 75c, 98c, \$1.48.

