

**FARMERS WILL OPERATE STORES**

**North Dakotan Thinks They Will Drive Merchants Out of Business.**

Paris, Dec. 29.—Townpeople and farmers must put themselves in an attitude of making concessions or as an alternative, cooperative stores established by combinations of farmers will drive local merchants out of business, John M. Gillotte, of the University of North Dakota, told the members of the American Sociological Society at its annual meeting here today.

"The organizations of farmers have organized the strike between city and country is generally recognized by students of the subject," continued Dr. Gillotte. "They often the blame is placed exclusively to the farmers as having no rights of self-protection. It is not always perceived that the elements of cities have been used as a profit-getting class for some time and that the tendency is to use these elements to present a demand when ameliorative agricultural legislation is proposed or when the attempt to operate cooperative enterprises is made."

"The farmers are right in their opinion that they receive an unproportionate share of the proceeds of their produce, when they have a right to receive both economically and socially to protect their interests. It is remembered that their efforts to drive about as much as do their political opponents in many directions for farm and townsmen to take in their own hands. Good roads are naturally desirable. Both sides have a common interest in promoting local industries. They make nearby markets for certain kinds of farm products and serve as the basis of diversified farming."

"Since it is chiefly over matters of price that country and town are arrayed against each other, the question arises as to how they can compose their differences. The local merchant insists that farmers and other consumers should patronize home industries and grow quite bitter over buying from mail order houses. The farmer, in turn, insists that local prices of the things he sells are too high and that things he buys are too low. If both sides will be sensible and fair, there is a basis of compromise; but townsmen and farmers must put themselves in the attitude of making concessions. The farmers should not be expected to sacrifice all of their gains from buying from mail order houses, for example, nor should they expect small merchants to meet the price of such large and efficient establishments. The merchant should be willing to cut prices and farmers to put a margin for local convenience."

"The alternative would appear to be the development of co-operative stores to drive out the mail order houses and drive local merchants out of business. The larger would become managers of and assist in such undertakings. This would remove the reason for strife."

The old-fashioned man who was always seeking a political pull has a son who is just looking for a pull in a hip-pocket flask.

Moscow, Dec. 29.—Banishment to Totma, a small village in Volodga province more than 100 miles from the railway, is the penalty imposed upon Dr. N. M. Kishkin and nine of his associates on the All-Russian Committee for Famine Relief who were arrested three months ago just as they were preparing to leave for England to enlist foreign aid in the battle against famine.

Maxim Gor'ky was a member of this committee. He has since left Russia and gone to Germany, to the intense displeasure of many Russians who allege that Gor'ky gave his word he would never leave Russia until his associates on the relief committee were released.

Dr. Kishkin was Minister for Home Affairs under the Kerensky regime and was several times mayor of Moscow. He was formerly a prominent leader in the Cadet party. Among the prominent Russians who are to suffer banishment with him are Professor Prokopovich and his wife, who is known in public life as Catherine Kurova.

Osorgin, a journalist who was issuing a relief journal for the committee, is also to suffer banishment.

The All-Russian Committee for Famine Relief was dissolved several months ago on the charge that anti-Bolsheviks abroad had intended to use the committee as a tool to overthrow the Soviet regime in Russia.

It was reported in September that four of its members, N. M. Kishkin, S. N. Prokopovich, Catherine Kurova and M. Avar'issov, were about to be executed. To save them, Michael Fedoroff, president of the United Relief Committee of Russian Organizations in Europe, asked the British government to intervene. Metropolitan Archbishop Platon of the Russian Orthodox church residing in the United States, issued an appeal at that time to the heads of all Christian churches imploring them to make every effort to save the lives of the four former members of the disbanded relief committee.

George Chitcherin, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, soon after denied that the four persons had been executed and said they were "quite safe."

**SOVIETS BANISH RELIEF WORKER**

**Dr. Kishkin, Along With Others, Sent Into Exile to Totam.**

**VANITY BOTTLES ARE 2,000 YEARS OLD**

London, Dec. 29.—A consignment of eastern vanity bottles 2,000 years old has just reached London. Some were found with mummies of Egyptian women of fashion; others came from a Roman tomb in Nazareth.

They are stibium pots from the toilet tables of vanished beauty. Stibium is a preparation of finely powdered antimony with which Egyptian women darkened their eyelids, and pencilled their eyebrows.

Time has made these little banky bottles very thin and iridescent. They shine with beautiful, prismatic tints of green, blue, purple and red. When they arrived, they were full of desert sand. Held against the light, they show that a dark deposit has eaten its way into the glass; it is 20 centuries old eye paint.

The only time a fellow can't sleep late in the morning is when he does not have to get up early.

**PLANS READY FOR NEWCOMERS EVENT**

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Chicago's lake-borne commerce broke the records of 20 years in 1921 when 78,378,979 bushels of corn were shipped to foreign markets, according to a report of William H. Clark, collector of the customs, made public today.

More than 3,000 vessels, with a net tonnage of 5,821,981, cleared from the Chicago and Calumet river harbors during the year. Duties collected on imports totalled \$9,426,201.42, slightly more than a million dollars below the high water mark set in 1920.

Raw silk led all imports with gum chicle second. Imports of the chicle were valued at \$2,531,882.

When neither a man's wife nor his food agree with him he becomes the quintessence of disagreeableness.

**RECORDS OF TWENTY YEARS WERE BROKEN**

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The Church Federation of St. Louis has taken steps to reduce the cost of funerals following receipt of a communication from the local presbytery calling attention to high funeral charges. The following passage was included in the communication: "When great grief comes no one is in a bargaining mood but wants the best."

A committee of ministers was appointed to confer with a delegation of the St. Louis Undertakers' Association, which claims that "undertakers do not fix funeral charges but take orders from relatives of dead persons."

Speaking of color sheets, the sheets of a bed must show quite a little color these days where they come in contact with her face and knees.

**EFFORT TO REDUCE COST OF FUNERALS**

Washington, Dec. 29.—Active cotton spindles in November aggregated 34,486,669 as compared with 34,221,646 in October and with 31,700,014 in November, 1920, the Department of Commerce announced today through the Census Bureau. Based on an activity of 24 1-2 days for the month, the statement said, the average number of spindles operated during November was 36,074,401. These included: Georgia 2,473,824; North Carolina 5,138,730; and South Carolina 5,015,692.

We are willing to bet our Christmas necktie against a Christmas cigar that there are more men who know what a cassiole is than there are who know what a casserole is.

**SLIGHT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SPINDLES**

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The ship has been pronounced perfect in line, in sheer, in proportion, and in every detail of her intricate rigging. Colonel Spicer used 675 blocks in making the tackle and 2,825 hitches in the rattlines. Two pieces of Mexican mahogany make the hull. The 44 guns are wooden, carefully chosen so that their weight would not be too great to permit the sailing of the vessel. The gun muzzles are of lighter wood, the sails are of silk, and every one is to scale.

Colonel Spicer said he made the model because he "loved the old frigate."

Paris, Dec. 29.—The ingenuity of French peasant in hiding money has surpassed itself in the case of a man near Lorient who received 1,000 franc note and a 500 franc note in payment for produce. He hid them in the muzzles of his double-barreled shot gun, believing that would be the last place thieves would search for money.

He made a mistake, however, in not taking his wife into the secret. A neighbor called a few days later, in the absence of the man of the house, and asked for the loan of the gun to get a hare.

The hare escaped and when the peasant came in that evening his wife remarked that the neighbor must be a very bad shot.

"Why?" the peasant asked.

"Because he used both charges of your gun on a hare without hitting it."

"My shot gun?" inquired the peasant with a gasp, at the same time making for the corner where the weapon hung.

The civil court of the department of Morbihan will have to decide the delicate point of law whether the neighbor is responsible for the loss of the 1,500 francs.

The mill buildings are all approved slow burning mill construction, fully equipped with automatic fire protection systems, each mill has ample sprinklered warehouses, the villages are a source of pride in the sections in which they are located. The best school and church facilities are available and all the mills are noted for the extraordinarily high class, intelligence and efficiency of their operatives, most of whom have been at these mills for years. Each cottage has a garden plot and the gardens are a source of interest and profit to the employees.

On tax assessment valuation these properties are worth \$3,405,409.00. They are covered by fire insurance totaling \$5,627,240.00. On a valuation of \$30.00 a spindle, which mill experts consider very conservative for these mills and far below replacement value, their value is \$3,090,600.00, or nearly five times the par value of this issue of preferred stock. In addition to this the two mills showed as of Oct. 30 this year net cash assets, above all liabilities, of \$689,461, or more than enough to retire this issue of preferred stock. As of the same date the surplus and reserve accounts of the Henrietta Mills amounted to \$2,220,779.00. The common stock of the Henrietta Mills, the only stock of the company other than this authorized preferred issue, is only \$675,000.00, so it might be said that three-fourths of all the plant investment and all the working capital have been provided from earnings, and in addition substantial dividends have always been paid.

We will have for sale the entire issue of \$650,000.00 and offer, subject to prior sale, \$200,000.00 of this issue at par, for delivery January 1st, 1922. Deliveries made after January 1st, 1922, will be at par plus accrued interest.

We believe this to be the most desirable preferred stock ever offered by a Southern Cotton Mill.

**THE HENRIETTA MILLS**  
CAROLEEN, N. C.

**\$650,000.00**

**8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock**  
Par Value \$100 per Share

The Henrietta Mills has authorized, to be issued January 1, 1922, \$650,000.00 of 8 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock for the purpose of providing money to pay, without interfering with working capital, the last two instalments against the purchase, by the Henrietta Mills, of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, of Cherokee Falls, S. C.

The Henrietta Mills has no funded debt, and no mortgage or other lien can be placed on the property while this stock is outstanding except with the consent of the owners of 75 per cent of this issue of preferred stock. In case of liquidation or dissolution of the corporation while any of this preferred stock is outstanding the holders thereof shall be entitled to be paid par value with any accrued unpaid dividends thereon out of the assets of the corporation, ahead of any other stockholders. Dividends are cumulative, and in the event of dividends on this preferred stock falling in arrears for two years the preferred stock shall have the same voting power as the common stock, until all accumulated dividends upon preferred stock shall have been fully paid. This stock is retrievable at the option of the company at any interest date at \$105 per share.

It has been arranged for the 8 per cent dividend to be paid in four quarterly instalments of 2 per cent each on the first day of April, July, October and January.

This stock is exempt from North Carolina property tax and the dividends are exempt from normal Federal income tax, (and from North Carolina income tax).

The Henrietta Mills was organized in 1887 and from that time has been one of the most successful and substantial cotton manufacturing companies in the South. The Henrietta trademark export brands are favorably known in every market of the world where American goods are sold, and they are now moving in a very substantial way. Their domestic goods and yarns enjoy an enviable reputation in the markets of the United States. The business was organized by Mr. S. B. Tanner and his associates, and Mr. S. B. Tanner is now president and active head of the business. The Henrietta Mills has never failed to pay dividends in any year since beginning operations.

The Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, which will become a part of the Henrietta Mills upon the completion of this financing, was organized in 1882 by Messrs. J. C. Plonk and W. P. Roberts and associates, and has a record closely paralleling that of the Henrietta Mills. Cherokee Falls has paid dividends every year except for the two-year period following the destruction of the plant by fire in 1922.

The properties of the Henrietta Mills, consisting of Mill No. 1 at Henrietta, N. C., and Mill No. 2 at Caroleen, N. C., and also the property of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, stand behind this issue of preferred stock. All three plants are in the best condition, practically all of the early machinery having been replaced during the last five or six years with modern equipment. All three mills, located on Broad River, have valuable developed water powers which furnish a large part of their power, the Cherokee Falls plant being driven entirely by water and the two Henrietta plants by water power supplemented by modern steam plants and secondary power from the Southern Power Company.

**In Figures the Three Plants May Be Described As Follow:**

	Henrietta No. 1	Henrietta No. 2	Cherokee Falls	Total
Spinning Spindles	26,700	48,416	28,020	103,136
Twister Spindles	944		5,020	5,964
Looms	710	1,059	500	2,269
Acres Land	278	771	2,618	3,667
Operatives' Cottages	176	218	118	512
Developed Waterpower, H. P.	1,100	800	1,500	3,400

**You'd Be Proud Of This Attractive Living Room Suite**

For sheer comfort and inviting hospitality, we have yet to find an acceptable substitute for this handsome overstuffed Livingroom Suite with cane back and sides that we are showing.

You should come in and see the wonderful value this suite represents at the price we are asking.

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