

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA '23

(By Franklin Sherman.)
This article pertains to North Carolina only. In this state the boll weevil has now spread throughout the cotton area, but great variation is to be expected in its injuries in 1923.

Use a map. Draw a line from Hickory in Catawba county to Salisbury in Rowan, across to Raleigh in Wake, to Washington and Belhaven in Beaufort and then straight through Hyde county to the coast. All the area north of this line was first invaded by boll weevil in 1922 and is due for only light injury in 1923. The injury will be heavier in the southern part of the area, near the line, and in the east, but the whole region north of the line is not due to receive full normal injury until 1924. This section therefore has one more chance to make a full cotton crop in 1923 with only light interference by the weevil. In all this northern region where injury will be light, the cotton farmers should employ the best cultural methods of growing cotton, as advocated by the division of agronomy of the North Carolina experiment station, for securing a maximum setting of bolls early in the season, as weevil injury will become noticeable toward the close of the season. This experience will stand them in good stead for the years to follow. It will also be good practice to gather and burn all fallen squares once a week until the end of July.

But the heavy weevil damage of 1923 is due to the south of that line, and there lies the real field of battle for this year.

Draw a line from Monroe to Raleigh. The area to the west of this line (and south of the other) may be expected to suffer a loss of from ten to twenty per cent of the crop, heavier toward the south and east. In this area the cultural methods should again be used, supplemented by gathering and burning of squares once a week to the end of July. In the more heavily infested parts of this area the dust poison method will probably pay on most farms, and many farmers are now preparing for it.

Now draw a line from Lumberton in Robeson to Greenville in Pitt. To the west of this line (and south and east of the others) lies the bulk of our heaviest cotton section. In all this area the injury may be expected to range from twenty to thirty per cent, more heavy to southward. In this area cultural methods should be used to fullest extent, and also, the dust poison method. If one cannot dust, then he should at least gather and burn the squares, but this does not at all equal the dusting. In this area the grower who purposely neglects to use both the cultural and dust poison methods, is running grave risk of disaster.

There remains the coastal section east of the line from Lumberton to Greenville and south of Washington and Belhaven. In the area the injury will probably be from thirty to fifty per cent. But fortunately this area as a whole is not so dependent on cotton as the one last mentioned. In this area a substantial reduction in cotton acreage is wise (for the best of all reasons now!) but with other known dependable crops put in to make up for it. For such cotton as is grown use the cultural methods and also the dust poison method. Rains will be an obstacle but one must be persistent. Gathering and burning of squares is also recommended.

The methods discussed are known to be of value. Details cannot be given here but may be secured by applying to the county agent or by corresponding directly with the division of entomology. Bulletin 1262, United States department of agriculture, (Washington, D. C.) gives much information.

Bondsmen of "Fate" Michem

Will Have to Pay \$1,000 Bond
Hickory, Jan. 27.—Bondsmen for Fate Michem, who failed to attend trial here on the charge of operating a distillery in the basement of his home three miles southwest of Hickory, will be called upon to pay into the county school fund the sum of \$1,000, which was forfeited. Officers have a capias for Michem, who is believed to be hiding out among relatives, officers said today. In the hope that the state will accept a compromise whereby Michem would be allowed to pay a fine. His brother-in-law is said to have taken a mortgage on the farm before becoming a bondsman. It was in Michem's home that Deputy Sheriff P. P. Jones found the still in the basement, a fruit jar of money on the kitchen shelf and water and plumbing throughout the place.

It is rather tough on the groom at a wedding to have the careless newspaper refer to some other hick as the best man.

HOW TO WARD OFF TUBERCULOSIS

What is the first rule for avoiding tuberculosis?
You must keep as strong and healthy as possible.

Why?
When the germs enter the body of a healthy person, they don't live long, while in the body of people who aren't strong they grow quickly and cause tuberculosis.

What must you do to have good health?

See that your bedroom is well aired and the school room, too, and breathe as much fresh air as possible. Then eat good food, keep yourself clean. Don't work or play till you drop. Keep sensible hours. These are the do's and don'ts to bear in mind if we wish to keep well.

What must we do to get all the fresh air possible?

Stay out of doors as much as possible and avoid dust. You must open, several times a day, the windows of the room in which you live, study or work. Sleep with plenty of fresh air in the room. Avoid stirring up dust. To do this, never use a dry broom or duster for house cleaning, but dust and sweep with a damp cloth or wet broom. You should go to a doctor and have your lungs examined.

What bad habits should children avoid?

They should not suck their fingers, or put pencils nor toys in their mouth. They should never suck candy or anything that has been in somebody else's mouth.

Is it necessary to take baths?

Yes, you should take warm baths and wash yourself often.

Is liquor bad for consumptive?

Yes, liquor is extremely bad for him. It weakens him and so helps the germs to kill him. The consumptive who doesn't drink has a great deal better chance of being cured than the one who does. The drinker doesn't last long.

How can you protect yourself against colds?

By living day and night where there is plenty of air; by steering clear of people with colds and those who spit on the ground or sidewalk by being careful not to catch cold after you have had diseases like measles, or whooping cough by taking pains to keep your feet dry, and by avoiding cold windy spots when you are overheated and, finally by getting out of a room that is stuffy or close or too hot and crowded with people.

Is it risky to live close to one who has tuberculosis?

Not if the patient is clean and careful in taking proper precautions.

What precautions should he take?

Destroy his spit.

How may he do this?

Not by spitting on the ground, on the sidewalk, or in public places. He should spit in cuspidors or in small pieces of paper or cloth which he should carry around with him. He should not throw these away, but should burn them as soon as possible.

What should a consumptive do when he coughs and sneezes?

He should place a handkerchief or piece of cloth over his mouth so as not to spread the disease.

Should a consumptive sleep in the same bed with some one else?

No, he should never sleep in the same room with any one else.

Can tuberculosis be cured?

Yes, if treatment is begun in the early stages of the disease.

What are the conditions necessary for a cure?

Good food, rest, and lots of fresh air. Take no medicines that have not been ordered by the doctor.

Where can tuberculosis be cured quickest?

In places built especially for that purpose usually out in the country, and called Sanatoria.

When a person learns that he has tuberculosis what should he do?

He should go to a doctor, and have himself examined and follow to a letter what he is told to do. He should not waste time nor his money trying out drugs that have not been prescribed by the doctor.

Follow this advice and you will help put an end to our country's worst enemy, Tuberculosis.—Lillian M. Alexander, Public Health Nurse.

Raleigh, Jan. 29.—Judge Cranmer today ordered the Southern railway to proceed with the construction of its share of Selma union station in obedience to the corporation commission's recent caustic demand that the Southern obey an order of many years' standing. The state applied the mandamus to the Southern and the road resisted. The case will now go up to the highest court.

Congress will not know what a real filibuster is until the women members are in the majority.—Cleveland Special.

WHY THE RUHR VALLEY WITH THE LEGISLATURE FARM TENANCY THE CURSE OF THE SOUTH

Gripping, the industrial heart of Germany is now France's occupation of the Ruhr Valley is described in recent dispatches from abroad. But when we hear of the French dragons clattering at dawn into this hive of industry, it is hard to picture just what it all means. "What is the Ruhr, anyway?" we ask, remembering vaguely constant mention of its importance in the papers, but having no clear idea of its extent or resources, says the Literary Digest.

"The Ruhr" mentioned in the papers is the valley of the Ruhr River, and about fifteen miles north and south of it, extending eastward from where the Ruhr flows into the Rhine (about fourteen miles north of Dusseldorf) past Dortmund to Hamm, a distance of 50 miles. As may be seen on the maps it is roughly an oblong basin of coal-beds, 30 miles wide at the Rhine, narrowing to about fifteen beyond Dortmund, and fifty miles long. In this respect it is not unlike similar basins in this country, except that the coal is more concentrated and the steel industry almost as much concentrated right on top of it.

The area of the Ruhr is about 1,234 square miles. Perhaps the situation will be clearer if we can imagine foreign soldiers taking over the manufacturing districts around Pittsburgh, throughout an area as large as the State of Rhode Island. It would take in all the enormous steel plants and coke ovens in the territory bounded by Connelville, Uniontown, Waynesburg, Washington and Allegheny, including Pittsburgh itself, McKeesport, Braddock, Monongahela and Homestead.

But it means much more to Germany—and to France. In a statement made in the French Senate last November, Senator Lucien Hubert said:

"The Ruhr is in reality a sort of focus of human activity. It is something infinitely intricate and infinitely formidable. The developed portion of the Ruhr does not exceed in size more than 3,200 square kilometers, that is to say about half of one of our Departments. In this half Department there are ten cities or groups which exceed each 200,000 inhabitants. Four of five exceed 500,000. This half Department has 4,000,000 inhabitants to feed every morning. As far as Duisburg and Ruhrort are concerned, this one port represents in itself the traffic of all the French ports taken together.

"This half Department requires each day 21,000 ten-ton freight cars, while the East Railroad system altogether does not require more than 10,000. This half Department has shipped during the year 1921, 166,000 tons of freight a day, while the whole company of the East does not carry more than half of that. In 1916 the monthly production of coke from the Ruhr equaled the annual production of all France."

That is a Frenchman's view. What does the German say? In the New York Times of January 11, the German coal expert Schmits is quoted as saying that:

"The region has a visible reserve of 54,000,000,000 tons, of which 11,000,000,000 may be mined down to 700 meters, 18,300,000,000 between 700 and 1,000 meters and 25,000,000,000 tons between 1,000 and 1,500 meters. Besides this vast store of black coal, according to the same expert, the Ruhr has a visible reserve of 4,000,000,000 tons of lignite or brown coal."

To sum up the resources of this amazing an-hill of industrialism it is pointed out that:

"In coal, steel and iron it is one of the richest regions of the world; in the production of steel and iron machinery and implements it stands first in Germany; in the production of salt and textiles it has few rivals in the Reich. Before the war its coal-fields, working only 40 per cent of their capacity, produced 90,000,000 tons a year, only second in the world to the Pennsylvania fields, and in corresponding ratio 5,000,000 tons of pig-iron were produced, which was 40 per cent of Germany's entire output and 10 per cent of the world's."

The development of the region has been almost like magic. In 1850 the Krupps at Essen (then a town of 10,000) began the manufacture of cannon. Just before the war, the Krupps alone employed more than 40,000 men there and as many more elsewhere. During the intense production induced by the war its pay-roll frequently reached a million men. The population of Essen is now more than half a million.

"The same rapid development characterizes Dortmund with its population of 300,000 and its 830 foundries; of Hagen (with its iron and textile mills); of Hamm with its (Continued on page four.)

Raleigh, Jan. 29.—Bills of statewide application introduced tonight in the senate include a measure submitted by Senator Johnson, of the second district, "to provide for tick eradication in North Carolina," and carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 a year for three years to augment \$30,000 yearly from a federal fund.

Senator Sams, of Forsyth, introduced a bill which would require the registration of facts about the amount, interest date, date of maturity and other data concerning all county, township, school district, municipality or special tax district bonds issued, with the state auditor.

From Senator U. A. McDonald, of Moore county, comes a measure introduced tonight which would provide for the taxation of a purchaser of real estate's equity only in property for which he paid part cash and part notes secured by mortgages. The vendor would be taxed on the face value of his mortgage and the mortgagee to taxer would be exempt from taxation as solvent credits.

By request, Senator Charles U. Harris, of Wake county, introduced the bill sponsored, according to the introducer, by the National Reform League of New York, and the Russell Sage foundation, "to regulate loans of less than \$300," which would limit the total charges on such loans, including interests, to 3 1-2 per cent monthly.

Without discussion the senate, under suspended rules, passed the statute extending the time for the addition of a penalty to 1922 taxes from February 1 to May 1 and following general debate, much of it against the measure by vote of 26 to 13, enacted for Buncombe and Madison counties a speed law carrying a minimum fine of \$50 for a defendant proved to have driven at a speed of 35 miles or more an hour.

Local bills were the only class of legislation considered in the house and the public calendars went over again until tomorrow. One public bill, however, was passed on its second and third reading. This bill, introduced by Representative King of Guilford county, would provide that the time for penalties on uncollected taxes of 1922 be extended from February 1 to May 1 pending passage of the general revenue act.

A bill introduced by Representative Wade, of New Hanover county, would prohibit the marriage of persons of the white race to persons of Mongolian races in the state.

Graham, of Lincoln.—To give North Carolina board of agriculture whole control over Wyatt lands, now controlled jointly by this board and department of health.

Raleigh, Jan. 30.—The Ervin-Gaston measure to allow juries to recommend mercy in criminal cases, amended to strike out murder in the first degree and criminal assault, passed through its second and third reading in the house here today after two hours' debate.

The abolitionists were not all winded to wipe off the books the law requiring death for violation. But for the Grand Old Man, Rufe Doughton, coming into the debate after an amendment excepting criminal outrage had been introduced, the youngsters from Gaston and Burke would have won three of their four points.

The Grand Old Man put on the roughest front for death in murder and the greater crime and the boys could not stem the tide.

It was leaving day for the Grand Old Man. The house seemed determined to talk about punishment and the Grand Old Man all day.

The bill merely provides that in capital cases the jury may fix the punishment. The argument was long but without heat. Representative Bowie presiding as speaker, left the chair to oppose all amendments and to leave the law where it was. He voted for the Doughton amendment to the bill, but was against all amendments in the main question.

Governor Morrison today tendered to Alex. H. Hanes, manufacturer of Winston-Salem, the appointment of state highway commissioner to succeed Representative R. A. Doughton, who has resigned both as legislator and had previously resigned as commissioner.

Mr. Hanes had not accepted the offer this afternoon, but it is believed that he will do so. He has the highest recommendations as business man and has great interests.

DOUGHTON SUCCEEDS A. D. WATTS, RESIGNED

Drastic Legislation Is Only Solution, Declares Editor Hollomon.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 29.—Farm tenancy is the curse of the south and we shall never have a solid civilization until we solve this problem," said James A. Hollomon, political editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in an address before the North Carolina club at the university here tonight. He gave figures showing the extent of tenancy and declared that drastic legislation was the only solution.

"People may talk of moral suasion and it sounds well, but it is nothing but talk. And the creation of farm loan banks does not improve the situation much. That helps only the man with land as collateral. The tenants get no benefit what ever from it. "Hundreds of thousands of people here in North Carolina are landless and the same condition prevails in Georgia and elsewhere in the south. This is not merely serious, it is alarming. Food citizenship is at the basis of good civilization and no state can be said to have a foundation of good citizenship when so many of its people are landless.

"We have got to get at it by legislation. The best means of relief seems to be a federal revolving fund to be loaned to those who want to acquire land by development. It is a matter of course that the loans must be safeguarded properly. Not only will the character of borrowers figure in the transaction, but there will be adequate security in the form of houses, equipment and crops. It is not a fly-by-night proposition, but the soundest sort of business investment."

More than anything else he saw in North Carolina, Mr. Hollomon said he admired the roads most. He saw the concrete and asphalt highways finished and under construction, and said that the most pressing task now ahead for Georgia was to devise a revenue-raising system that would enable her to embark upon a similar road-building program. The sentiment there for good roads was growing rapidly, he said, and was bound to prevail in the end. The only question being how soon Georgia would get started on a state road system.

BETHLEHEM LOCALS

After several days of rain and sleet we are again at present enjoying sunshine and pleasant weather.

Mrs. Doris Parker who was taken to the Lincoln Hospital some time back and underwent an operation for appendicitis is reported getting along nicely.

Mr. Thomas Howell and family spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Claude Self.

Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Clark of Bessemer City spent Sunday with her brother Mr. Claude Biggstaff.

Mrs. Frank Parker and son Doris and Mrs. Dora Sorrels visited Mr. Parker's wife Sunday who is in the Lincoln hospital.

Mr. Lafayette Eaker of near York, S. C. spent Saturday night with his mother Mrs. Kate Eaker.

Misses Ollie Mae Bess and Essie Royster spent Sunday with Mrs. Earl Baxter.

Miss Nellie Beam visited Miss Mae Sorrels Sunday afternoon.

York, S. C., Jan. 29.—A meeting will be held in the court house here Thursday, January 30, of a good roads committee appointed recently by John R. Shurley, president of the Rock Hill chamber of commerce, to formulate a program for the hard surfacing of the principal highways of York county. The membership of the committee is composed of 90 representative citizens from every section of eastern and western York.

Some people pay as they go, but don't go far.

failed of favorable report and a sub-committee was appointed instead to redraft the measure because of what were characterized as its confusing phrases and conflicting clauses.

Debate on its legal stability developed between house members of judiciary committee No. 2, which was considering the measure, and Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte attorney, leader of the citizens' committee who appeared to urge its passage.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The government's latest advices from Essen this afternoon indicate rigorous procedure on the part of the French and Belgians throughout the occupied zone, where wholesale arrests of German officials are taking place, which are promptly followed by strikes in all branches of the governmental service. The telegraph, telephone and postal employes at Essen walked out in a body as a protest against the arrest of six officials who declined to accede to French orders.

Reidsville, Jan. 29.—While a jury tonight at 9 o'clock returned a verdict of acquittal against Ed Sisks, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff E. C. Ziglar, his two sons, Hardy and Sandy Sisks, were convicted of murder in the second degree. Sentence will be pronounced upon the two young men by Judge Thomas Shaw when Superior court convenes tomorrow morning. There were few in the courtroom when the verdict was returned. The jury deliberated the case for about three hours.

Danville, Va., Jan. 29.—A "white man wearing a grey overcoat" was the only description the police had today when they started to trace the assailant of Miss Iola Yayne, aged 19, who was brutally attacked at 8 o'clock last night on her way home from Moffett Memorial Baptist church.

Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 29.—Arthur Robertson, negro, wanted in Rutherford county, North Carolina on the charge of attacking Robert Hall, white, today refused to accompany four Rutherford County deputy sheriffs back to North Carolina at this time without requisition papers.

Morganton, Jan. 29.—After 18 hours liberty J. B. Bowman, who with three other prisoners escaped Burke county jail Saturday night, was recaptured yesterday by Chief Julian Walton, of the Morganton police force, at the home of an aunt, Mrs. Causby, near Burkemount, about 10 miles from Morganton. Jailer Bright offered a reward of \$25 each for the escaped prisoners. Tonight it is said that the other three will probably be taken before morning. Bowman who is escaping prosecution for forgery and other similar counts on the plea of insanity, claims that he has no recollection of the escape from jail Saturday night.

One of the best-posted American officials in Germany, now withdrawn with the last of our troops upon the Rhine, is said to have given a newspaper correspondent this tip: "Keep your eyes on Russia!" Elaborating this phrase a trifle, he declared that France is driving Germany into the arms of the Bolsheviks; parts of Germany are simply powder magazines, and a spark will cause a big conflagration. All this should have been foreseen at Washington, and would have been had a State Department of even mediocre ability and discernment been functioning. But the foreign policy of the Administration has been a constant succession of follies, procrustean blunders, and if the world is again plunged into war, no little portion of responsibility for the disaster must rest upon the shoulders of our Government officials. There was every opportunity and every incentive when the Harding Administration went into office to bring about a better state of affairs in Europe. But, in place of improvement, bad has gone to worse, and not a finger has been lifted at Washington to help matters. What a fall from the days of Woodrow Wilson!

Colonel Watts was appointed commissioner of revenue by Governor Morrison early in 1921, following an intensive campaign for the place against Allen J. Maxwell, of the corporation commission. His record as an official, while politically assailed on several occasions, is generally looked upon as above reproach.

While Colonel Watts has never claimed and his staunchest friends have never contended for him, that he was the most moral or religious of men, few have doubted his absolute fitness for the office he held nor the high quality of his code of ethics in so far as honesty and integrity are concerned. Looked upon as a power in politics, he has been fought politically as few men who have held office in this state. His public record seems to have carried him off victoriously in these battles only to fall before charges of private indiscretions.

Colonel Watts made no statement. His resignation contained this brief sentence, addressed to the governor: "I herewith hand you my resignation to become effective immediately."

Representative Doughton, who will be sworn in as commissioner of revenue probably tomorrow, has been in the public life of North Carolina for 40 years.

He has served as lieutenant governor and speaker of the house in addition to his long period of service as a house member.

He has been a champion through this legislature, as well as through 1921, of Governor Morrison's program of progress. In taking Representative Doughton from the house, Governor Morrison is robbing himself of another strong supporter in the general assembly.

Representative W. N. Everett, whom he named secretary of state two weeks ago, was a leader in the house and an out-and-out Morrison man.

Representative Doughton has been equally as enthusiastic in his championing of the governor's proposals. He was looked upon as the probable leader of the fight for the ship bill. With an expected close vote on the ship bill, the absence of Mr. Doughton and Mr. Everett from the list of generals is undoubtedly a heavy loss, though friends are confident the representatives have already made up their minds to put it over.

The city prosecuting attorney, C. W. Beckwith, who instructed the issuance of the warrant, stated that the prosecution of the case against Colonel Watts was not dependent upon whether the other defendants could be produced in court or not, and that he would proceed with the policemen as witnesses if they did not appear.

It is comforting to know that somewhere in every person there is something good.

HALL-KALE MFG. CO. HOLDS MEETING IN STATESVILLE

A stockholders' meeting of the Hall-Kale Manufacturing Company was held yesterday at 11 o'clock in the office of the Superior Yarn Company. Mr. S. M. D. Capper, a business associate of Col. Franklin D'Olier, a director of the company, was elected to the directorate. Both arrived yesterday from their home in Philadelphia, Pa. Other directors present were: Mr. Edward Kale of Lincoln; Mr. W. T. Hall and Mr. R. H. Kale, of Troutman. The officers are: J. Edward Kale, president; W. T. Hall, vice-president; J. B. Hall, secretary and treasurer; R. H. Kale, superintendent.—Statesville Landmark.