



The O. Henry Hotel
Greensboro, N. C.

**Greensboro, N. C.
Birth Place of O. Henry**

During his New York days O. Henry's mind often went back to the old home in "No'th Carolina." In the height of his popularity he wrote "Kind of Lonesome." Was thinking lately (since the April moon commenced to shine) how I'd like to be down South, where I could happen over to Miss Ethel's or Miss Sallie's and sit on the porch—not on a chair—on the edge of the porch, and lay my straw hat on the steps, and lay my head back against the honeysuckle on the post—and just talk. And Miss Ethel would go in directly (they say 'presently' up here) and bring out the guitar. She would complain that the E string was broken, but no one would believe her, and pretty soon all of us would be singing the "Swanee River" and "In the Evening by the Moonlight" and—oh, gol darn it, what's the use of wishing."

**From ROCK HILL, S. C., comes
ANDERSON,—a great motor car**

All over the Country discriminating Motor Car buyers are returning to ANDERSON—the automobile sensation of 1924, and a product of the South. Have you seen the ANDERSON?

In the Anderson you will find extraordinary motor car value made possible only by the natural advantages of the location of the Anderson factory. Anderson cuts its own hard woods from Anderson's own forests, acquired years ago. Hydro-Electric power from Catawba river is used exclu-

sively in the Anderson plant. In back of the fine coach work of Anderson bodies are the traditions of five generations of fine coach-building.

No other six cylinder car at anywhere near Anderson's price offers you a full ALUMINUM body. No car in its price class offers more worthy mechanical specifications. You cannot buy for the price of the Anderson, more flexibility, power, pickup—and comfort.

See the Anderson now. Ride in it. Then decide.



Coachbuilt Anderson Aluminum Body; 6 Cylinder Red Seal—Continental Motor; Westinghouse Starting, Lighting and Ignition; Borg and Beck Clutch; Snubbers; Motor; Foot Dimmer for Headlights; Cowl Ventilator; Heater; Foot Rest; Vanity Set; Dome Light; Reading Lamp. Averages 19 miles per gallon of gas.

Standard Sedan, \$1695; Touring Car \$1295; Coupe \$1425; Coach \$1495; Sport Touring \$1445; Sport Sedan \$1895; f.o.b. Rock Hill, S. C.

BALLOON TIRES AND FOUR WHEEL BRAKES OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT AT AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

Carolina Automobile Company

720 South Mint Street, Charlotte, North Carolina
Distributors

Anderson Motor Company

Rock Hill, South Carolina
Manufacturers

INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN.

Cotton Gin Did More For Progress of Southern States Than Anything Else.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Tomorrow will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. Macaulay, the historian, says that Whitney's invention did more for the progress of the United States than Peter, the Great, did to make Russia dominant.

In view of the wonderful expansion of the cotton business resulting from its general introduction, now more than a century ago, it may be said that the cotton gin has done more for the Southern States than either the printing press or the steam engine.

Yet the inventor of this great agency in the world's progress was deprived by a thief of his rights to his own invention, and was obliged, after an unending fight to protect himself, to turn to other pursuits to make a livelihood long to the romance of invention. Born on a Massachusetts farm, he developed a natural aptitude for mechanics. At the time of the Revolution, for want of better employment, he was earning his

livelihood by making nails by hand. At this trade he earned enough money to enter Yale, from which he was graduated in 1792.

Going to Georgia to secure a job as tutor, which was filled before his arrival, Whitney was asked to reside for a time on the plantation of the widow of Gen. Nathaniel Greene at Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah River.

Here he met a number of planters, who learned of his mechanical gifts from Mrs. Greene, and asked him if he could devise some machine for cleaning cotton. The removal of the seeds from cotton, which was done by hand, was such a slow process that cotton raising could not be carried on at a profit. A pound of green cotton was all that a negro woman could clean in a day.

Whitney knew nothing about raising, but he threw himself with ardor into the study of the problem, and began work on a machine, on a building of the Greene plantation.

In 1793 the machine was ready, and when exhibited by Whitney it delighted the planters who saw it, for they realized that at last the greatest problem

that had faced the South was solved. The new machine, a simple arrangement of cylinders, saws and brushes, cleaned cotton at incredible speed. Indeed, one man could clean with it in a day more cotton than he could clean by hand in a whole winter.

The news of Whitney's invention spread through the surrounding country with rapidity, and it reached the ears of persons not above committing a crime to possess themselves of the fruits of the young inventor's genius. The machine was stored in a building on the Greene plantation. This building was broken into at night, and the machine was carried off.

Whitney was stunned by the blow, but soon set to work making another model. Before he could secure a patent on it the stolen machine had been duplicated a number of times, and the model was in use on plantations.

Whitney began the manufacture of his machines in Connecticut, and though he received a grant of \$50,000 for their use from the State of South Carolina, he spent all his means in the courts attempting to protect himself

against infringements. At last he was obliged to take up the manufacture of firearms in order to live. At this he made a fortune. It was in the city of New Haven that his death occurred on January 8, 1825.

Uncle Sam's Conscience Fund.

At the U. S. treasury department in Washington there is a conscience fund and it is growing rapidly. Conscience-stricken individuals from all sections of the country, and even in foreign lands, frequently send in sums of money to make good friends that they have perpetrated on Uncle Sam. Since the first contribution of five dollars more than 100 years ago, the fund has grown to nearly \$600,000. Those who contribute to this fund hardly ever give their authentic names, and few go to the trouble to explain how they came to unjustly get into possession of government property by money.

These contributions have varied from a recent postage stamp to \$50,000. At the present time the annual receipts are said to amount to over \$5,000. The largest contribution, that of \$50,000,

was accompanied by a brief note stating that it was the final installment on an \$80,000 payment, which was four times the amount the sender had stolen. The most frequent contributors to this fund are little children who send in a few cents to make good canceled postage stamps which they have used illegally. These small remittances, it is said, are often accompanied by the most pathetic notes showing the mental tribulations suffered by the writers.

A High-Calibered Gun.

The editor of a Kansas paper states that he borrowed a Winchester rifle recently, and started up the street to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads that he was on the warpath and everyone he met insisted on paying what he owed him. One man wiped a debt of 10 years standing. On his return to his office he found a load of hay, 15 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of apples, 23 bushels of potatoes, a cord of wood and a barrel of turpentine that had been brought in. All the country editors are now trying to borrow Winchester.

GIVEN AWAY—THE DUKE AND EASTMAN MILLIONS

Literary Digest.

"If a man has wealth, he has to make a choice, because there is the money heaping up. He can keep it together in a bunch and leave it to others to administer after he is dead, or he can get it into action, and have fun while he is still alive. I prefer getting it into action, and adapting it to human needs." This is George Eastman's brief explanation of his great gift to education; and James B. Duke, who gave away enough in the same day to make the total gifts \$22,500,000, announced that he had endeavored to make provision in some measure for the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines." The announcement in one day's news of the two huge donations resembles "some incident in the Arabian Nights," as an appreciative editor observes. Including the recent gifts, the total contribution of these two of the nation's richest business men amounts to more than \$100,000,000. George Eastman, head of the company that manufactures kodaks, and James B. Duke, tobacco manufacturer and developer of southern water power, thus take their places among the multimillionaires whose benefactions, headed by John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, total almost \$2,000,000,000 in the last ten years. "Mr. Duke and Mr. Eastman have proved their skill as accumulators," as the Providence Journal phrases a typical newspaper comment; "they are now distributing their wealth—giving it back to the public from which it came." It is remarked, also, that both of the men became successful largely through the use of monopoly as a business weapon; and that the bulk of their fortunes goes to colleges, though neither had a college education.

Mr. Duke, in fact, "rose from a log cabin to the throne of tobacco king," as the New York Times epitomizes his career. He really lived in a log cabin, and he really worked in his boyhood at "worming" tobacco. His name has often been linked with those of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie as one of the three kings of American industry.

The new Connecticut legislature has 16 women members, the largest number of any of the States. New Hampshire comes next in the list, with 14 women among the members of its State law-making body.

San Francisco possesses the only municipal tennis stadium in America.

IF YOU ARE WEAK, THIN AND SCRAWNY

And Want to Increase Weight, Strength and Energy in 10 Days' Time.

READ THIS EVIDENCE

No matter what your age or ailment may be—if you want to double your nerve force and quickly increase your weight and strength—consider this remarkable local evidence, then try Ironux today at our risk!

Mrs. Atkins says, "Am now well and strong and have gained 37 pounds—Thanks to Ironux!"

Mr. Booth says, "After taking only two bottles of Ironux, I have gained 12 pounds and feel like a boy again."

Mr. Fisher says, "Ironux is worth its weight in gold! I was a human skeleton, but now I weigh 185 pounds."

Weak, thin, nervous men and women everywhere who lack the ambition, "pep" and strength to accomplish things should give Burcher's Ironux, the new wonder tonic, a trial at once!

There is no risk or obligation. Ironux must help you, give quick and complete satisfaction or it costs you nothing. All good druggists supply Ironux on this guarantee plan.

Post and Flagg's Cotton Letter.

New York, Jan. 7.—The tone of the market has been generally steady at a slight decline from the previous close but it has looked that aggressive selling would beat prices down for some distance before encountering any broad and adequate resistance.

The line of cleavage in sentiment seems about the same with the actual trade for the most part friendly to the market and favorable scale down purchases for a pull while speculative interests can see little except the prospective surplus indicated by recently published figures covering all growths and are unable to, persuade themselves that such a condition if verified by later facts will not mean an avalanche of selling which will be impossible to resist successfully. The net result is that the market depends almost exclusively on trade demand for support on the occasions when speculative shorts for some reason turn to cover. Whenever the covering begins to show signs of coming to an end prices display a softening tendency until they run down to a point where trade demand starts again.

Based on the predictions of experts as to the future of trade it seems very probably that that point will gradually advance, and that consumers will be enabled to pay higher prices for raw material which to do them justice they are entirely willing to do if they can sell the goods. Of pressure either existing or impending from the actual stuff there is no sign. Here and there a sharp lot may be sold at a concession but those who try to buy in any quantity find the basis very firm and in many sections are already meeting difficulty in locating the cotton, as interior stocks have been closely absorbed according to best advices.

With the peak of the hedge selling well in the rear an oversold condition will readily develop and it looks that the world would readily take the available supply and ask for more if it could be secured between 20 and 23 cents.

POST AND FLAGG.

WELL ONE DAY IN BED THREE

That Was the Life of Mrs. Hollister Until she Began Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Wyandotte, Michigan. — "After my baby was born I did not do my own work for six months and could hardly take care of my own baby. I always had a pain in my right side and it was so bad I was getting round shoulders. I would feel well one day and then feel so bad for three or four days that I would be in bed. One Sunday my mother came to see how I was, and she said a friend told her to tell me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. So the next day I got a bottle and before it was half taken I got relief. After I was well again I went to the doctor and he asked me how I was getting along. I told him I was taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and he said it did not hurt any one to take it. I am always recommending the Vegetable Compound to others and I always have a bottle of it on hand."—Mrs. HENRY HOLLISTER, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 7, Wyandotte, Mich.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for all women. For sale by druggists everywhere.

COURT CALENDER.

The January Term of Cabarrus Superior Court will be held January 5th, 1925, before His Honor T. J. Shaw. The Civil Docket will not be called until Monday, January 12, 1925, and will be called in the following order:

MONDAY		
79 F. A.—W. M. Thompson	vs. Ada Garmon, Protest	J. M. O.
106 M. A. S.—Sadie Gasky and Hus. vs. Jas. Barrier		H. & H.
108 United Merc. Co.	vs. W. G. Walters	
110 H. S. W.—J. S. Overcash	vs. United Merc. Co.	
122 H. A. S.—Minnie May Bost	vs. E. H. Deany & R. O. Walter.	J. L. C.
TUESDAY		
129 H. & H.—D. A. Earnhardt	vs. Mrs. J. D. Murph	H. S. W.
182 M. A. S.—Pantha A. Love	vs. A. L. and J. C. Chaney and Exr.	H. & H. and H. S. W.
188 (1-2) J. L. C.—Citizens Bank and Trust Co.	vs. Rosa Lee McDonald et als.—H. S. and F. A.	
144 M. S. and F. A.—Margaret Bost vs. Fetzer Weeks		P. & B.
167 P. & B. and H. S. W.—Nellie R. Blackwelder	vs. H. J. Peeler et als	H. & H.
168 M. S. and F. A.—O. W. Dry	vs. Dunk Burris.	H. & H.
WEDNESDAY		
186 H. & H.—D. R. Harry	vs. D. P. Covington	P. & B., H. S. W.
190 M. S. and F. A.—P. H. Lee	vs. Life Casualty Ins. Co., of Tenn.	H. & H. and H. S.
191 M. S. and F. A.—P. H. Lee	vs. Imperial Life Ins. Co. H. & H., H. S. W.	
191 M. S. and F. A.—P. H. Lee	vs. Durham Life Ins. Co. H. & H., H. S. W.	
201 M. S. and F. A.—Emma Farrington	vs. Doggett Moss Motor Car Co., H. H. and H. S. W.	
202 H. & H.—J. L. Query	vs. Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.	H. S. W.
THURSDAY		
208 H. & H.—J. M. Eddington	vs. Oliver & Costello Bros.	Ed. P.
210 F. A.—Tennessee Produce Co.	vs. C. B. Cook.	P. & B.
211 F. A.—Tennessee Produce Co.	vs. H. E. Cook	P. & B.
212 M. & S.—J. W. Maulden	vs. Tom Ruffy	H. & H.
214 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. Hartwell Mills	M. & S., J. M. O.
215 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. Brown Mfg. Co. and W. S. Righam.	M. & S., J. M. O.
217 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. Concord Bonded Warehouse, M. & S. O.	
221 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. John Sloan	M. & S., J. M. O.
FRIDAY		
223 M. & S.—H. J. Jarvis	vs. W. D. Holland and Leola Holland.	
224 M. & S.—Mrs. Maude Jarvis	vs. W. D. Holland and Leola Holland.	
228 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. John Sloan.	
231 P. & B., H. S. W.—J. F. Smith	vs. Brown Mfg. Co. and W. S. Righam.	
233 J. M. O.—W. B. Ward & Co.	vs. H. E. Cook.	P. & B.
246 F. A.—M. A. Crowell	vs. H. E. Shoe	H. & H.
253 H. & H.—Klier Auto Exchange, Inc.	vs. Edgar Mullis	H. S. W.
305 M. H. O.—Lena Morgan, minor	vs. American National Ins. Co.	
MOTION DOCKET.		
268 J. C. McEachern	vs. D. G. Courtney et al.	
305 C. G. Harris	vs. M. H. McKnight.	
302 V. C. Barbee	vs. J. A. Patterson.	
Witnesses need not attend until day set will take precedence over cases of next day.		
This December 30th, 1924.		
J. H. McALLISTER, Clerk Superior Court.		