

The Concord Times

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE

In Effect April 29, 1923	
NORTHBOUND	
No. 152 To Washington	5:00 A. M.
No. 26 To Washington	10:25 A. M.
No. 16 To Danville	3:15 P. M.
No. 12 To Richmond	7:10 P. M.
No. 22 To Washington	8:23 P. M.
No. 38 To Washington	9:30 P. M.
SOUTHBOUND	
No. 45 To Charlotte	4:23 P. M.
No. 25 To Atlanta	10:06 P. M.
No. 29 To Atlanta	2:45 A. M.
No. 31 To Augusta	5:15 A. M.
No. 30 To New Orleans	8:27 A. M.
No. 11 To Charlotte	9:05 A. M.
No. 16 To Atlanta	9:15 P. M.

TIME OF CLOSING OF MAIIS.

The time of the closing of mails at the Concord postoffice is as follows:

Northbound.

Train No. 44—11 p. m.
Train No. 36—10:30 a. m.
Train No. 12—6:30 p. m.
Train No. 38—7:30 p. m.
Train No. 30—11 p. m.

Southbound.

Train No. 37—9:30 a. m.
Train No. 45—3:00 p. m.
Train No. 135—9:30 p. m.

Trunks No. 29—11:00 p. m.

Bible Thought For The Day



REAL SERVICE.—By love serve one another.—Galatians 5:13.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

In another column on this page can be found a letter from John T. Doyle, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, referring to an article which appeared in The Tribune of November 23 relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Concord. In the letter Mr. Doyle asks that his communication be printed, stating that "the commission believes the readers of The Tribune would be interested in a statement describing it's (the commission's) method of conducting an examination for the position of postmaster," and intimating that the commission objects to The Tribune's intimation that "certain influences" had an important part in the appointment of postmasters.

Mr. Doyle's letter is printed in full but it does not prove that "pull," which has ever been an influence in political matters, does not enter into the appointment of postmasters. The Tribune did not state in its article of November 23 that the Civil Service Commission was affected by any "pull" or any "influence" for the commission does not appoint. It only recommends. The "pull" begins to work after the commission completes its work, and Mr. Doyle's letter states that after the commission has determined the three highest candidates the names are sent to the postmaster general and "there the duty of the commission ends."

And right there is where political influence begins to work. It is possible for the commission to make examinations as Mr. Doyle says it does, without thought to political affiliation, but does that change the fact that politics plays a part in the appointment? The Tribune does not contend that the commission pays any attention to politics. In fact the attitude of the commission has little to do with the question. Persons who desire some "favorite" to be appointed postmaster do not write or wire to the commission, of course. They go further and take their message to some real source of power. The commission at best only has the power to choose the three highest and with the law governing the matter being based on qualification almost any person is likely to be found among the first three. In most cases only men who are sure of being highly recommended ever strive to be postmaster. For that reason we believe practically every man or woman who sends in an application knows good credentials will be furnished in their home town when the commission makes its inquiry.

In the article in The Tribune of November 23 this sentence appeared:

"The seven Republicans are persons of merit, also, however, and this further complicates the situation, as it appears almost certain that each will qualify and the appointment will have to be made on some other ground." We did not state that the recommendations would be made on anything but merit. We were talking of appointment, not recommendation. And we repeat, it seems to us that "pull," or "influence" or anything else you might want to call it will have to have a part in the appointment, so almost evenly matched in qualifications are the candidates.

If the commission feels that politics, "pull" or "influence" have no part in the appointment of postmasters probably it can explain why at least 45 per cent. of the postmasters appointed during the Harding and Coolidge administrations have been Republicans. John L. Miller, present postmaster in Concord, and a Democrat, made application for re-appointment. We wonder if Mr. Doyle has an idea that Mr. Miller will be appointed. If he has it would be a good bet that he is the only person with such an idea. And yet, Mr. Miller has made an excellent record as postmaster here. So far as we can see his application should appear before the commission with as many and as favorable credentials as the application of any of the seven Republicans. And yet his chances are one against one hundred. How many Democrats have been appointed during the present administration? They have been

few, if any, and yet the commission argues that merit only governs the appointments.

As we understand it, the commission has nothing to do with this and we are not charging that it has, but we are arguing, as we have all along, that once the commission makes its three choices, that indefinable something called politics, enters into the race and always proves a factor in the result. In many cities Democrats enter the race for the postmastership. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that in a few instances, at least, a Democrats would be the ranking men recommended by the commission? Then why are they not appointed?

Rumor has it that when the examination for postmaster at Monroe was called about 10 or 12 Democrats, including the postmaster, stood the examination. The three highest were Democrats, continues the story, and as a result no postmaster has been appointed. The Democrat is still in office, it is true, but he has a recess appointment until the law allows another examination to be called for this office. If politics has nothing to do with appointments why hasn't some one been appointed at Monroe? Why wasn't the ranking man, even if a Democrat, given the appointment out and out? There may be nothing to this report, but an examination was held at Monroe and a Democrat is still in. These facts support the rumor.

We repeat again, if members of the commission will read the article of November 23 again they will find that we made no reference to "pull" and "influence" as they refer to the recommendations. They referred to appointments and if the commission can convince the public that appointments are always made without regard to politics or political influences it will do more than any other agency or any individual has been able to do.

CHRISTMAS SEALS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The Christmas Seals will soon come into their own again. With the coming of Christmas the tiny seals make their appearance in all parts of the civilized world and they have become so important a part in the proper celebration that their arrival is awaited with interest and pleasure by those people who are anxious to do their bit in this manner for those persons who are fighting with the White Plague for their lives.

The seals are never considered alone, with their very appearance come stories of suffering in which children play the title role in too many instances. And it is the human touch of the seals that accounts for their popularity. Every one who purchases one of the seals has that peculiar satisfaction that comes with service, for the money derived from the sale of the seals is used by the tuberculosis societies in their efforts to check tuberculosis and relieve the suffering of those persons who are already stricken with the dread disease.

The Charlotte News finds with pleasure that the anti-tuberculosis work among children is increasing, and there is a tendency now to put special emphasis on this work. The result is that there is a decrease each year in the number of deaths and cases among children. This fact should be remembered when we come to buy the seals. This money will be spent in many instances on children who are unable to care for themselves. In discussing this important matter The News says:

No form of public health work is proving more efficacious than that which tends toward the eradication of tuberculosis, and to be even more specific, that which seeks to prevent infection in children. All over the country, because of the development of a new sensitiveness to this public duty, special tuberculosis nurses visit homes and schools and instruct mothers as to how to aid their children in resisting the attacks of these insidious germs.

The more important is this phase of public tuberculosis work because of the susceptibilities of children to the disease. Of the 107,000 persons killed in 1921 by tuberculosis in the United States, nearly 6,000 were children under five years of age.

Tuberculosis is not hereditary and most authorities agree that few babies become infected in their first year. From observation it is found that at the age of 5 per cent. show signs of tuberculosis infection; at four 10 to 15 per cent.; from 5 to 10, about 25 per cent.; and at the age of 15 about 40 per cent.

VETERANS GET TWO BILLIONS.

The United States Government has just made public the first official compilation showing the amount of money actually spent on World War veterans, both disabled and abled. The figures will be surprising to many, who seemingly have the idea that the government has spent little so far for the women and men who saw service in the late conflict. The figures show that \$2,112,293,644.19 has been expended.

This sum includes all money actually paid out by the government for the benefit of World War Veterans and their families. It does not include in any item any money paid by veterans themselves for such expenses. Neither does that sum include compensation paid soldiers during service, the cost of their upkeep, or the \$60 bonus paid them in February, 1920.

It is thus found that money paid by taxpayers for veterans represents altogether a sum equal to almost half the total appropriations for all purposes for either of the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. Estimated expenditures for the benefit of veterans for the present fiscal year, 1924, represent 12.78 per cent. of the total expenses of the government for the year.

All of this money has not been received by the ex-service woman and man, however. A big part of it has been wasted or stolen, due to the carelessness with which government finances are handled.

PREACHING IN COURT.

Recently a reformed bootlegger remarked that Federal Judge Watkins of South Carolina, had delivered from the bench one of the best sermons the reformed one had ever heard and that in his opinion that Judge should be in the ministry. This statement brings to mind the thought that there are many places other than the Churches where God's message can be delivered with good effect. We do not contend that any other organization can take the place of the Church or that any other profession can supplant the gospel ministry, but other organizations can assist the Church and men of other professions can assist the minister in the preaching of the gospel.

The Greenville, S. C. News thinks Judges should be Godly men, saying "since all good law is founded on the teachings of the Bible, and our courts are organized for the meting out of justice, it follows that judges should be not only Godly men but they should take advantage of their position to admonish the evil."

Judges have opportunities to reach a class of people who never come under the sound of a minister's voice, and it must be said that there are very few judges who fail to take advantage of these opportunities, and the good they do in this way is beyond estimate.

During the past several years it has been noticeable that in this and other States Judges have been preaching in court as well as presiding at court. A fine example of this is found at Cordelle, Ga., where Judge Crum in addressing the grand jury uttered these potent words:

I want to say that, in my humble and prayerful opinion, the paramount need of us people today, and the thing absolutely necessary to restore us to a competency of this world's goods, contentment, happiness, "Peace on earth" and a safe and final entrance upon the eternal golden shore, are, broadly speaking, fivefold: Work—according to God's plan. Honesty—according to God's plan. Economy—according to God's plan. Observance of law—according to God's plan.

Service and obedience to God—according to God's plan.

With your permission, and those who hear me, I will read without comment a few excerpts from the "Book of Books"—the Bible: the greatest law book ever written; that book, greater and filled with more wisdom and carrying more power than all the laws of which it is the foundation; greater and of more ancient authority than The Code of Hammurabi, The Laws of Confucius, The Code of Justinian, The Laws of Lycus, The Code of Napoleon, or the Laws of the Phoenicians, and the laws contained in all the leather and buckram bound books ever struck off the printing presses of a civilized world by the hand of man. That book which, "in the dark hour of dissolution affords us that consolation and peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away."

The Manufacturers Record thought this advice to the South so important that it reproduced in a recent issue the judge's entire address. In it the speaker, as a preliminary, reviewed the destruction to which the South was reduced by the Civil War and the splendor of the victory over poverty and outrage won by Southerners in their unflinching fight to save their civilization. Then, he said, came the war in Europe, and the thing that hurt the South was the letting down following the conflict. "The golden rule was ignored," said Judge Crum. "Men and women joy-rode and jazz-danced contrary to the dictates of modesty and to the displeasure of Him who rules on earth and super-rules above the skies."

The News finds the message of Judge Crum very impressive, but it expresses the opinion that the Judge "could have made his message even more impressive had he mentioned six instead of five partners needed by adding just before observance of law according to God's plan, the need of enactment of law according to God's plan." The making of law before was held on Friday, at which time the boys heard a wonderful address by Dr. Rondhaler, of Salem College. Dr. Rondhaler's subject was: "To Be Rather Than to Seem." On Saturday morning conference group discussions were held, and also Mr. A. C. Roberts made an address. After the morning session was over the delegates marched to the courthouse, where a picture was taken of the delegates. On Saturday afternoon Mr. C. C. Poindexter spoke, and made a great hit with every boy. On Saturday night the banquet was held at N. C. C. W. with Rev. C. F. Myers making the address off the evening. Sunday morning the boys attended Sunday school and the church of their own choice.

The conference came to a solemn close Sunday afternoon with a talk by Dr. A. N. Cotton, of New York City.

THE ANNUAL FATHER AND SON BANQUET.

Coming Event Gives Promise of Eclipseing All Former Events.

The annual Father and Son Banquet under the auspices of the H "Y" and H "G" Clubs of the city, gives promise of eclipsing all former events in attendance and local enthusiasm. This great movement of bringing Fathers and Sons closer and under one roof with hundreds of others with the great idea of forgetting business cares and worries and devoting evening to fun, mirth and laughter has swept the entire country and it is planned to have those in attendance to carry fond memories of this great occasion many years to come.

A large orchestra will be in attendance a song leader of note, the songs of other days will echo through the halls, stories to the boys by dads, what boys think of their pap, a noted speaker, a supper that old King Belschazzar would delight in, service by some of the sweetest girls of our city and a host of other good things are in store for dad and son.

The spacious gymnasium of the Y will be used for the occasion and every church in the city with a vie with one another in having the greatest delegation of Old Dad, Young Pop, small boy and smart men in attendance. Time: night of December 13th. Place: Y. M. C. A.

The following men have been selected by their pastors to have active charge in promoting attendance:

Holmes Methodist—Steward Helm, Mr. Morris, L. B. Eagle, Oliver Church—J. C. Goodman, H. A. Scott, B. L. Umberger.

St. James Lutheran—S. Kay Patterson, A. R. Hoover, Geo. S. Klutz, Second Presbyterian—G. W. Creech, W. F. White, J. C. Query.

Epworth Methodist—Jno. R. Querry, Clarence H. Barriar, W. I. Widenhouse, Central Methodist—A. F. Hartsell, A. S. Webb, J. E. Davis, First Baptist—E. A. Harris, Ed. Myers, Sid A. Perry, Forest Hill Methodist—C. S. Miller, W. P. Mabrey, Wm. Suther, Trinity Reformed—M. B. Fuller, II. S. Barrier, Thos. Moose, McGill Street Baptist—L. E. Polk, W. B. Shropshire, C. E. Herrin, First Presbyterian—Frank Niblock, C. A. Cannon, W. G. Caswell.

Concord Boys Have Great Time at the Older Boys' Conference.

The Concord Y. M. C. A. varsity team plays the Charlotte Polarine basketball quintett on Thursday evening. The visiting team gets its team from the Standard Oil Company, all the players being employees of that firm. The Polarines won the Charlotte commercial league championship last year, and as there were some very strong teams represented in that league last year, it is needless to say that the Concord players will have a hard and very fast game to play if they expect to do anything with these Polarines.

The games will start at 8:15, and every one is urged to see this the opening game of the season for our "Y" boys. The doors will be opened at 7:45 o'clock.

Concord "Y" Team Plays "Polarines."

The Concord Y. M. C. A. was represented at the Older Boys' Conference in Greensboro by a delegation of seventeen fellows. The boys left Concord early last Friday morning in automobiles for the conference city. All the boys were delightedly entertained in the homes of the good people of Greensboro. Each fellow had a wonderful time, while there, especially on Saturday night, when the Conference boys were given a fine dinner out at the N. C. C. W. each fellow returned home greatly benefited by having this conference, not only by hearing some of the greatest men in the county speak, but by coming in contact with other fellows from all over the state. This conference was attended by 600 fine boys, coming from all parts of the state, from the smallest town to the largest city.

Those attending from Concord were: Dan Ritchie, Walter Brown, Clarence Ridehour, Thomas Alexander, James Cleaver, John McNamee, Walter Sulivan, John Kriider, Otto Chaney, Carl Benfield, Hubert Morris, Raymond Klutze, Robert Bahn, Ed Dellingor, Osborne Towel, Wallace Moore and Harry L. Johnston.

The first session of the conference was held on Friday, at which time the boys heard a wonderful address by Dr. Rondhaler, of Salem College. Dr. Rondhaler's subject was: "To Be Rather Than to Seem." On Saturday morning conference group discussions were held, and also Mr. A. C. Roberts made an address. After the morning session was over the delegates marched to the courthouse, where a picture was taken of the delegates. On Saturday afternoon Mr. C. C. Poindexter spoke, and made a great hit with every boy. On Saturday night the banquet was held at N. C. C. W. with Rev. C. F. Myers making the address off the evening. Sunday morning the boys attended Sunday school and the church of their own choice.

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