

THE CONCORD TIMES

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AT ONE END OF HIGHWAY 20.

The water end of State Highway 20 enjoys its greatest patronage at this season of the year when heat and ennui drive the pleasure seeker to his annual outing, it being estimated that at least half of the persons who motor over this route go east until their traveling is halted at the Atlantic.

While at Wilmington I was confronted by a problem that often has given me cause for worry—the feasibility of praying for the kind of weather that one wants. Up in the Piedmont section our people have been praying for rain and cooler weather as a remedy for the drought and heat. Down on the Atlantic I found the people had been too cold, with the cold snaps playing havoc with business.

No one cares much about dipping in the Atlantic when it is pleasant at home and as a result the hotels and boarding houses have not been rushed with visitors. Just whose prayers would be answered I can't say, for I have no way to know whether the prayers of the highlander who wanted cooler weather would be more prevailing than those of the man on the coast who wanted warmer weather.

Local pride is something round everywhere. When we stepped from our car at Wrightsville Beach several nights ago we were attacked by a swarm of flies or some other sort of insect that literally covered our bodies. Whatever their name they had powerful stickers and they worked these without hesitation once they had penetrated the clothing. In less than a minute my legs were covered with whelps and I was scratching no less violently than the man in the sixth year of the so-called seven-year itch.

We complained the next day and a native of Wilmington showed surprise at our predicament. "The first time this year we have had anything like that," he explained. And as we were leaving Wilmington Sunday a man in a garage said those insects were nothing new. We screen for them and on still nights have to burn something about the house to keep them out," this man said after telling about his house on the sound. Which, we ask, is the better citizen, the one who never sees the flies in his city, or he that admits their presence and tries to prevent them from being a nuisance?

The man who goes to the seashore, be it Wrightsville Beach or anywhere else, must expect mosquitoes and the most blase ones he ever saw. At home the mosquito is kind of sneaky in his work. He is more troublesome at night than at any other time for his movements cannot be seen. At Wrightsville the time of day makes no difference. These pests create just as much trouble in broad open daylight as they do at night, and they are open and above-board with it all.

Of course there is this to be considered—in Concord they are rather moderate in size, and this fact perhaps makes them a little timid. On the seashore they grow up like thousand-legs, and this size seems to imbue in them a spirit of conquest that defies anything man has invented. They don't sing down there so much either. They just walk right up to you, as it were, omitting the customary warning, and nibble at that part of the body that appeals most to them—the legs.

Its rather peculiar, but a fact nevertheless, that towns built along rivers and larger bodies of water, for that matter, get in the habit of moving as does the water move. They are dependent on the tide, as it were, and seemingly never get in much of a hurry. That does not mean the people of Wilmington are lazy and indifferent to business matters. They have built the third largest city in the State, but just the same there's a difference. One doesn't have to stay there long before the feeling of complacency comes.

"The ferry on the other side" usually is the case and people seem to take it for granted that it will always be. When we got to the ferry, landing starting home we had to wait and the fifteen minutes irked me. There were plenty of Wilmington people waiting too and they did not seem ruffled at all. They were accustomed to the wait and have regulated their lives to the beck and call of the river.

"Dopes" sell for ten cents at the only soda fountain I found at Wrightsville. Somehow the "dime" dope is never as good as the one that retails for a nickel, not because of the extra cost, so much, but because in most places the nickel is synonymous of Coca-Cola and we can't see why it is worth more at Wrightsville. That extra nickel is characteristic of many resort places. At the hotel where we stayed they charged a quarter extra to take our baggage from the building. They took us in without any baggage cost. Looks like they were afraid to charge coming in for fear we wouldn't stay and then added the quarter in the belief we would be glad to pay it to get out.

to leave your car at the sound and walk or ride in. If you are staying at some of the hotels or cottages you have to ride from the sound or walk a mile or more.

The causeway is a real estate development really. Already dredging operations are under way and it is planned to reclaim acres that have been under water for generations. The causeway is the rock upon which this development is to be founded, and until the lots are ready for same the owners are trying to get their money back from the people who use it. You pay going over and you pay coming back.

There is no denying the benefits to be derived from a stay at Wrightsville, and apparently the people are willing and anxious to put up with the conditions to get these benefits. We saw an old man, his head white and his form shriveled, waddling toward the Atlantic, seeking balm for his infirmities in the salt air and water from the Atlantic. Infants in arms are held each day on the sandy beach so the sun and air can join in building up their tiny frames. Its wonderful what the combination will do and best of all the supply is unlimited. The old Atlantic is there every day, year in and year out and a commercialized world can't destroy all of its magnetism.

W. M. S.

OF COURSE HE'S TO BLAME.

President Charles E. Hearst, of the Iowa farm bureau, is one of the latest farm leaders to enter protest with the President over the manner in which the farm relief legislation has been handled.

President Hearst told President Coolidge something that the world ought to realize—that farmers of the mid-west charge the administration "with full responsibility for failure to keep the promises made to our people" in 1924.

There is no one else to whom the responsibility can be laid. President Coolidge is the leader of his party which has a majority in both houses of Congress. If he can't lead his party then he should let someone else do it.

The promises referred to by President Hearst pledged that the Republican party at this session of Congress would lend itself to economic equality of agriculture and industry.

That promise has not been kept. President Hearst charged, with reason, that farm relief measures carrying out the promises have been defeated by a group which is now enjoying the advantages of the protective system and is unwilling to permit extension of that system to include agriculture.

In other words the Republicans are controlled by the manufacturers such as Secretary Mellon and Senator Butler. They want a high protective tariff for what the farmer must buy from the manufacturer but they refuse to put any protection on the stuff the farmer has to sell the manufacturer.

Responsibility for this condition rests with the administration.

OUR BIG NEED NOW.

With the completion of the Hotel Concord, a handsome testimonial to the civic pride and optimism of Concord and Cabarrus people we should turn our attention now to a public hospital, an institution that would adequately provide for the needs of our people.

The movement for the hospital was started some months ago when representatives of civic organizations and individuals met for the discussion of problems that were expected to arise in connection with the building of such an institution. The first step in the matter was taken and the public aroused to the need of the hospital.

One has only to look about to see the great good that would derive from the hospital, and it is just as easy to see the great need. A public hospital would come nearer than anything else in filling the needs of all the people.

And too, we should consider the question as soon as possible because of the aid that can be secured from the Duke Foundation. This is not much help, some people argue, yet it is not to be passed up without due thought. A dollar a day per bed is what the fund would allow the proposed hospital and this would certainly be a great help.

The public is still interested in the proposition as evidenced by the fact that inquiries are received from time to time. We should lose no time in getting something definitely started.

BOBBY AT THE TOP.

By winning the British open golf championship from a field which included the best American as well as British players, Bobby Jones demonstrated again that he belongs at the top of the golfing world. It is the first time in the history of the game that an American amateur has won the title and the third time in history that an amateur of any country has been the winner.

Bobby played with a majority of the British as well as American fans pulling for him, a fact which indicates the great love the world has for this clean, able expert. Bobby plays the game for what it's worth as a sport and nothing more. That's what makes him popular. Always he is above-board, courteous and clean. He gives no quarter in a match to be sure, and he asks none, but just the same he is always ready to go a little beyond the conventional if such a thing is necessary. Walter Hagen is a great golf player and is

too good a sport to violate a rule. Just the same he appeared half an hour late for an important match the other day, realizing as he must have that his opponent was ready to start at the appointed time and must be getting just a little worried over the delay. Hagen beat his man after the delay, after being badly beaten the day before.

Bobby Jones would have been on time for that match or conceded his defeat by default.

WE DO NOT CHANGE.

Every new set of statistics shows that we are going right ahead with disregard for life and limb. We are getting killed in traffic accidents faster than ever before, but so far as can be seen, no determined effort to remedy conditions is being made.

In the eleven States of the South from January 1 to June 27, inclusive, 1,217 persons were killed and 6,575 injured in automobile, railroad, airplane, steamboat and horsedrawn vehicular traffic accidents.

Florida led all southern States in the number of persons killed, with 205. Of that total 120 were killed during the first three months while the winter season was in progress. Florida also led in the number of persons injured, with 1,284, of which number 666 were injured during the first quarter of the year. North Carolina was second in the number of persons killed with an even 200, while Georgia was second in the number of persons injured, with 1,078.

The tabulation of states includes: North Carolina: killed 200, injured 433; South Carolina, killed 72; injured 143.

RUSSIANS CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

Russia has not collapsed. For years the rest of the world sat back in expectancy of the crash that seemed inevitable, yet we find the soviets in a more strengthened position today than at any time since the fall of the Czars. As a matter of fact the Russians have just about accomplished the impossible and with improved foreign trade and better internal economic conditions they are getting along about as well as the Italians and Spaniards who are under a government not entirely different from that maintained in Moscow by the soviets.

Fascists refuse to be classed with the Bolsheviks, yet in Russia today it is impossible to find a man with the power there that Mussolini has in Italy, and the plans under which the people are governed are not so different.

Russia has succeeded because the leaders saw soon enough the folly of their first plan. That plan was to do away with all wealth and let the government make and sell everything. That could not be worked out, of course. There have to be leaders and there has to be capital, whatever name we give them. In other words the soviets have abolished the philosophy of communism and concessions have been made to private capital, which under the original soviet idea was to be abolished entirely. State barter and forced requisitions have given way to a money economy and as one writer puts it: "Industries now buy and sell their goods instead of attempting to exchange through the government; the wage system and payment by results operate in the factories; there are a gold standard, banking and a budget system; the screws have been taken off the co-operatives; wholesale and retail trade is largely in private hands."

The government now is sort of overlord which supervises practically every sort of business, yet leaves the actual transactions to private interests.

The United States has refused to recognize the soviet government yet Russia is constantly buying greater quantities of goods in this country and her financial status apparently has been approved by American business. Prior to 1920 Russia virtually had no foreign trade but in 1922-23 imports were \$87,000,000 and grew to \$118,000,000 in 1924-25, while exports which were \$210,000,000 in 1922-23 grew to \$567,000,000 in 1924-25.

THE CRUCIAL AGE.

A Brooklyn judge said the other day "most of the criminals are boys and young men. To be exact, over 80 per cent. of them are less than twenty-five years of age. If the people of Brooklyn ask why so many youths become criminals, I can tell them. A dozen years of investigation and experience in these matters have demonstrated that the vast majority of all the youthful offenders committed crime because they had bad associates and were not under the proper influences in the years when boyhood was turning into manhood—between the ages of 12 and 18. This is the most important period in a boy's life. Then his ideals are acquired, his character formed."

It seldom fails that when a boy is "raised on the street," to use an expression of the streets, he grows up to be worthless and a curse instead of a joy to his parents.

You can look about any town and when you see youngsters sitting around the street corners, discussing matters with older boys and men and getting wise to things of the world, you can pick some of the "black sheep" of the future.

There is nothing uplifting about the average "square" and if the boy is not careful he will soon tire of the white ways even and long for dark retreats where he can try some of the things he hears discussed.

Parents who allow their youngsters to have free range between the ages of 12 and 18 usually regret it later. We do not say that all boys who run wild at this age turn out failures but it is safe to predict that 90 per cent. of them suffer some experience that goes through their life with them as a dark page in their history.

It is only natural that the formative age should be the crucial period in the life of the boy, and influences and habits of that age are certain to affect him in later life. Everything possible to interest the youngster in things worthwhile should be done by the parent. Neglect on their part will lead to a life of indifference quicker than anything else. If the boy can't find comradeship and entertainment at home he will seek it elsewhere. It is useless to try to change the nature of the boy. It is better to give wholesome recreation and comradeship than to force him to seek amusement away from home.

STILL USING OUR HORSES AND MULES.

Evidently the horse and mule is good enough for the average North Carolina farmer. From the University News Letter we learn that North Carolina "does not rank high in the use of farm tractors" the percentage of tractors in the State being much lower than the average for the United States. The News Letter not only tells us that we use few tractors but it gives the further information the State ranks low "in the combined value of all farm machinery per farm." The News Letter thus puts the data:

"According to the 1925 census of agriculture there were 283,482 farms in North Carolina, of which 7,759 reported tractors. Only one State, Texas, reported more farms, but 17 states reported more farm tractors. Which means that when reduced to a comparable basis, per farm say, North Carolina ranks very low. North Carolina has 4.4 per cent. of the nation's farms, but only 1.6 per cent. of the nation's farm tractors. Eight per cent. of the farms of the nation reported tractors, against only 1.6 per cent. for North Carolina. In the value of all farm machinery we rank about as we do in the use of tractors. North Carolina produces a large amount of farm wealth each year, but she does it largely on the basis of a vast expenditure of human labor. Our per worker yield is not very large, due mainly to the fact that human labor on our farms is not reinforced with any fair amount of labor-saving, profit-producing machinery."

There are two factors which enter into this matter—the size of North Carolina farms and the number of tenants. Our farms can be cultivated and maintained with livestock and the tenants haven't the money to purchase the machinery, including tractors.

WISE CRACKS.

Railroads use the block system for safety, while many motorists use the blockhead system at the crossings.—Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel.

In a small town a man may escape and be run down by automobiles; but not by gossips.—Arkansas Democrat.

There is said to be quite a lot of art involved in smuggling pictures into the United States.—Nashville, Tenn., Banner.

Indian women seem to be arriving socially. Two oil heiresses of the Osage tribe have been killed for their money.—Fayetteville, N. C., Observer.

Pari's modistes have decreed that skirts are to be shorter and sleeves longer. Then the girls may keep something more up their sleeves.—Greensboro, N. C., Record.

Free speech isn't what some folks want. What they're after is an audience locked in so they can't get out.—Arkansas Democrat.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HEALTH.

Dr. Fastrand, President of Cornell University, has written what he calls "ten health commandments." He presented them the other day, in an address before the American Public Health Association. He insisted that every intelligent person should be familiar with the following:

- 1. He should have a knowledge of the physiological basis for sound health habits, such as regular and sufficient hours of sleep, right posture, suitable exercise and proper elimination.
2. He should know the types and amounts and proportions of the various food elements essential to the proper nurture of his body.
3. He should have an acquaintance with the principles of normal mental action and the conditions underlying the more common variations from normal state of mind.
4. He should have a general understanding of the sex instinct in man—its stages of development, its normal expression and the values and penalties attaching to it.
5. He should have a knowledge of the factors determining infection and resistance and of the principles of artificial immunization in the case of certain of the common infectious diseases.
6. He should have enough knowledge of the causes and prevention of the degenerative diseases to offer a prospect of passing through middle life without a breakdown.
7. He should know and therefore be armed against health hazards lurking in the environment, such as polluted water and milk supply, congestion in housing, poisonous dusts of certain industries, infected soil, etc.
8. He should appreciate the necessity for frequent medical and dental examination.
9. He should have an intelligent basis for choosing wisely his medical and dental advisers, and for realizing that the modern practice of medicine is grounded on science, and not on mystery, fancy and tradition.
10. He should have a knowledge of the important health problem facing the community, of the methods of attacking those problems, and of the results to be expected from intelligent community action in the public health field.

The Grand Lama of Tibet has issued a ukase forbidding further attempts to reach the summit of Mount Everest, because of the death of many porters on former expeditions.

When Congress refused to build a new post office at St. Mary's, Ohio, the citizens raised \$45,000 by popular subscriptions to construct the building.

A decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number of farms in the United States between 1920 and 1925 is reported by the Census Bureau.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by M. J. Parker, on the 22nd day of December, 1924, which deed of trust is duly recorded in the Register's office for Cabarrus County, N. C., in Book No. 58, page 25, the conditions not being complied with, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door in Concord, N. C., on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate:

Lying and being in Ward No. 4 of the City of Concord, and being Lot No. 20 in plat of C. A. Cook and others made by Klutz & Smith:

Beginning at a stake in the intersection of Young Street and Blackwelder Alley, and runs S. 40 1-2 E. 100 feet to a stake in Blackwelder Alley; thence N. 45 1-4 E. 48.9 feet to a stake on the west side of alley; thence N. 40 1-4 W. 100 feet to a stake in line of alley and Young street; thence S. 54 1-4 W. 49.2 feet to the beginning.

Title to said property is supposed to be good but the purchaser takes only such title as I am authorized to convey under said deed of trust.

This the 29th day of June, 1926. JOHN M. HENDRIX, Trustee. By Hartsell & Hartsell, Attys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by Chas. Brannic and Wife, Alice Brannic, on the 20th day of December, 1923, which deed of trust is duly recorded in the Register's office for Cabarrus County, N. C., in Book No. 56, page 145, the conditions not being complied with, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Concord, N. C., on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate:

Lying and being in Ward No. 4 of the city of Concord, on Lincoln street, and is a part of Lot No. 64 on the corrected map of Coleburg:

Beginning at an iron stake on Lincoln street, corner of lots Nos. 63 and 64, and runs with the line of lot No. 63, N. 83 3-4 W. 140 feet to an iron stake on the dividing line between lots Nos. 63 and 64; thence S. 3 1-2 W. 40 feet to an iron stake; thence S. 83 3-4 E. 140 feet to an iron stake on Lincoln Street; thence with Lincoln Street N. 3 1-2 E. 40 feet to the beginning, the deed to which is recorded in Book 74, page 334.

Title to said property is supposed to be good, but the purchaser takes only such title as I am authorized to convey under said deed of trust.

This the 29th day of June, 1926. H. L. WOODHOUSE, Trustee. By Hartsell & Hartsell, Attys.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of George W. Means, deceased, late of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of June, 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 29th day of June, 1926. LULU K. MEANS, Executrix. By Hartsell & Hartsell, Attorneys.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of D. P. Winecock, deceased, late of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of June, 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 29th day of June, 1926. EMMA WINECOFF, Executrix. By Hartsell & Hartsell, Attys.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON OF HARRY MOORE.

Application will be made to the Commissioner of Pardons and the Governor of North Carolina, for the Pardon of Harry Moore, convicted at the August Term, 1925, of the Superior Court of Cabarrus County, for the crime of Arson, and sentenced to be confined in the common jail of Cabarrus county for a term of three years, to be assigned to work on the Public Roads of Cabarrus County and to wear stripes.

All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the Commissioner of Pardons without delay.

This the first day of July, 1926. ARMFIELD, SHERRILL & BARNHARDT, Attorneys. 1-2wks.

Visiting Cards Printed at Times Job Office. Panned visiting cards beautifully printed at The Times-Tribune Office. 50 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$1.50. Orders filled on a few hours' notice.

THE CONCORD TIMES AND THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$3.00 WORTH OF PAPER FOR REAL VALUE. You can get The Concord Times (\$2.00) and The Progressive Farmer (\$1.00) both a full year for only \$3.00. If you have already paid in advance for your paper, you can get a year, at a cost of less than 1 1-2 cents a copy. If you have already paid in advance for your paper, you can get a year, at a cost of less than 1 1-2 cents a copy. The Progressive Farmer for you for only 25 cents. The Progressive Farmer costs us 50 cents a page. 25 cents of this and ask the subscriber to pay 25 cents. \$1.00 paper for 25 cents. The Progressive Farmer is published.

Handy Ten-in-One... PENNY C... Sesqui-C... PHILADELPHIA... MILL... PATTENS... MISS... BONNY...