

The Concord Daily Tribune. HERBERT L. Editor and Publisher. HERBERT L. Associate Editor.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE. In Effect April 29, 1923. NORTHBOUND. No. 106 To Washington 5:00 A. M.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY. Bible thoughts memorized will prove a precious heritage in after years.

CHRISTIAN CONFIDENCE. This is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us.—1 John 5:14.

UNFORTUNATE DECISIONS. The decision of Solicitor Long to allow Lee MacHargue to get away with a manslaughter charge was unfortunate, to put it mildly.

The decision of Solicitor Long to allow Lee MacHargue to get away with a manslaughter charge was unfortunate, to put it mildly. His decision was not more unfortunate, however, than the sentence of Judge Webb.

Sheriff Propst was endeavoring to carry out his duty as an officer of the law when he was shot down by MacHargue. It may have been that the State could not prove malicious intent to show that MacHargue had started out with the intent to kill the Deputy Sheriff, but that does not get around the fact that MacHargue shot to kill even after he had been told to surrender by the officers and after he saw the officers with drawn guns on him.

The sentence is a bad example to set before other people who may hold a grudge against officers. What would the average man care for two years in the State penitentiary if he could get even with some officer? We are not intimating that MacHargue had anything against Mr. Propst, but if he can get off with two years after shooting down in cold blood an officer in the performance of his duty certain criminals might be led to believe that they could escape with a sentence equally as light.

Officers have none too much protection when they are backed with the full power of the courts, and to let a man escape with a two or three year sentence after literally "taking a town" and then shooting down an officer will tend to create more disrespect of our laws.

When sentence was pronounced MacHargue is quoted as saying with a smile, "It might have been worse." He was exactly right. We are not surprised that he smiled, and we expect there are criminals in many parts of the State who smiled when they read of this case. It is enough to make everyone smile except those people who believe that officers should be protected and pistol toters and users given the full limit of the law.

It is hard to understand why Solicitor Long and other counsel for the State agreed to the manslaughter verdict, but it is even harder to understand why Judge Webb gave the man almost as light a sentence as he could have given him. The fact that Solicitor Long agreed to a manslaughter plea might indicate that he thought the Roman jury would free MacHargue, but we can't believe this. If such men as MacHargue are to be freed we might as well discontinue our courts.

A SUGGESTION. Concord's new administration got underway officially Thursday night, and it tackled the problems confronting it with a determination that should bring the results to the city within the next two years. The board of aldermen is composed of men who have made good in their business enterprises and as they are the kind of men who will give the city their best thought and interest, it is only reasonable to suppose that they will guard the city's interests with the same zeal

that they displayed in the management of their own affairs. We understand that the board is to inaugurate a period of economy in the city, and while we agree with this principle we hope at the same time that the members of the board will give serious consideration to the proposal that an athletic field be built by the city at the new high school. The students need and deserve an addition to the high school plant, and the money expended for the project would be wisely invested.

MRS. WINTERS' ADDRESS. Before the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlanta.

conscience" by asserting "our old conception of charity—the giving dolos to the unfortunate—has faded into disrepute."

Speaking before the mid-biennial of the council here, Mrs. Winter illustrated her definition of "socialized conscience" by asserting "our old conception of charity—the giving dolos to the unfortunate—has faded into disrepute."

"What gifts must be given are now regarded as one would think of temporary medicine to meet an immediate demand," she continued, "but we are not satisfied with such a solution. It looks ugly to us. Nothing really satisfies us except to set in motion forces that will wipe out the need of charity, through public health, through temperance, through industrial conditions. We do not want pumbers as an eternal means of satisfying our benevolent superiority. We want self-respecting, self-rejoicing human beings on a level with ourselves."

The speaker cited history in support of her presentation of the "transforming vitality of an idea," adding "certain new great ideals are striking the gong today. The greatest danger facing the old world," she said, "in this new age is that of this huge mechanism, this even more intricate and more marvelous machine of modern civilization."

"As a result," she asserted, "we get to think of life in terms of that mechanical success and lose sight of the great energy and pulses of emotion that turn the world. A civilization, she continued, "is indeed materialistic, when it thus forgets; and materialism is dust and ashes in the mouth of everyone who feels on it alone."

The president gave as her remedy the realization of "our eternal individualism." The very "dissatisfaction with the grinding business of civilization is producing a counter-irritant," she said, "a vocal and vociferous clamor for recognition on the part of myriads of those who are under the wheels of civilization, now crying out that they will not be crushed in a vast machine but human beings demanding the first right of human beings, self-expression, satisfaction and a real share in the great game."

"Sometimes the self-expression is discord, the satisfaction gross, the grammar madness. When we turn from our fear of a smooth, hard, relentless civilization, that is only business dominant, we face the other fear of something that seems like a range of active volcanoes. It bursts out in blocs, farmers', laborites, feminists, channites, demanding that law should be taken out of the hands of authorities and put into the hands of the unauthorized. The highest volcano, the most lurid and black-clouded, we dub Bolshevism. So we wind our way between Sylla and Charvibids. The world is like a red hot stove and wherever we touch it, it sizzles."

Out of the tumult of "these absolutely conflicting elements we have got to make a new world," Mrs. Winters asserted, adding "when we realize that ideals rule the world it is like setting that goal that makes us walk straight toward our destination, almost unconsciously, certainly unworried by the process."

If we can "back our tumultuous lives with serenity—with this constant realization of the purposeful energy of the world wherein we live, two things are coming to us: first, the kind of perspective that makes us select important activities and avoid the confusion of lesser issues; second, we are going to use our energies without exhausting them, we are going to be left with added vitality and strength instead of being outworn old hulks," she said.

Mrs. Winter urged the delegates to harvest the experience of life "wifehood, motherhood, the daily task of our vigorous youth, harvest this into a public service that in the old days of the world was thrown into the dust

heap and forgotten." People of the present day have discarded much "youthful falseness of ideals and self-seeking, and eliminated many of its timidities she said, declaring that "now is the time to turn this mellow ripeness of ours" into public service.

"Modern civilization," she continued, "goads us to sharpen our spiritual faculties by continually doing. I said we had two great fears, one on our right and one on our left, one the fear of a too mechanical world, the other the fear of too anarchistic world. Either menace is capable of wiping out our civilization if it gets the upper hand. One would make life too dreary to be lived. Only by some white heat fusion forward which we are dimly groping, but which we have got to work out, are we going to get an enduring structure."

A "socialized conscience," Mrs. Winters said, "recognized many kinds of standards and varieties of thought and achievement and recognizes them with respect. So all down the line we are readjusting our public consciousness. In nothing is this more visible than in the world of international relations. It is intolerably stupid to fail to realize that here our whole point of view has shifted. I have an idea that if Washington lived in the twentieth century instead of the eighteenth, in the most powerful nation in the world instead of in a country just struggling into national existence and attempting to try out principles at which all the rest of the world is longing and hungry eyes and not only for bread but for a realization of our own magnificent democratic ideals—I believe Washington would far more today against entangling treaties than against entangling alliances."

The speaker praised the work of the Washington Arms Conference, of which she was one of the four women members of the advisory committee. This, she asserted, was one step of "value only if it is followed by more steps and still more steps."

Mrs. Winters declared that "whatever suggestions or methods by which we can substitute law for lawlessness, let us seize upon the opportunities offered. I beg the women of America, when such magnificent issues are at stake, not to let them be decided by personalities or partisanship. This thing is a matter of supreme righteousness and of all the future of the world, and no contemptible small personality, no old antagonisms should weigh in the balance."

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The speaker illustrated this country's dependence upon the countries of the world in many ways, asserting that it came home in a hundred ways, but in none more striking than that of the opium evil.

"There are certain phases of this inter-relation," she continued, "that are knocking at our national consciences now. Perhaps, when we think of the opium trade in China, it is with a little sense of moral superiority and immunity, but when the best official reports that we can get tell us that we are consuming more in America than any other nation, that there are probably 50,000 drug addicts in New York City and 20,000 in Philadelphia, and 60,000 in Massachusetts, and nearly a million in the United States, that we use more opium than France, Germany and Italy combined, and that ninety per cent. of the opium in the United States is used as dope and not as medicine, and when we know the relation of this hideous trade to crime, to economic laws, to physical deterioration and to moral death, perhaps no other single fact can bring home to us more conclusively the necessity for our sharing in the great international movement that must begin with the prevention of the raising of poppy and then must bound the peddler and smugglers of it until there is no dark spot in any nation in the world where they can hide themselves."

American embassies, Mrs. Winters described as "feelers," stretching into all the countries of the world.

"A tremendous element in international understanding," she said, "would be to make sure that these men and women have a thorough knowledge of international law and are also familiar with the principles of their own government. It is time to stop appointing men to consular offices either as a matter of political reward or because they have the money in their pockets and enjoy the diplomatic game on its social side," she said.

Two Robbers Enter Savannah Bank. Savannah, Ga., May 10.—Two unidentified men entered the Morris Plan company this afternoon at five o'clock, bound the cashier and escaped with \$1,500 in cash and several thousand dollars in liberty bonds.

E. B. McCuen, secretary-treasurer of the institution, was alone in the bank when the two men entered and ordered him to throw up his hands. Neither man wore a mask. McCuen was taken into the directors' room and bound. When he heard the robbers leave he got to a telephone and notified the police. Police officers cut the rope binding McCuen.

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Lenoir-Blowing Rock Road to Be Surfaced. Lenoir, May 10.—The rock crusher and other machinery for use on the Lenoir-Blowing Rock road has arrived after several months delay.

The people of Concord are as alert to the need of character-building agencies and as generous in their response to any public need as any people on earth.

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Mothers of Famous Men. The Mother of Leland Stanford, Jr. In the beautiful buildings of Leland Stanford University near Palo Alto, California, there hang three pictures—one of Leland Stanford, the pioneer and one of the makers of California; the other of Leland Stanford, Jr., for whom the great University is named; and the third, the sweet, kindly face of Jane Lathrop Stanford, the mother of the one in whose name the University exists.

Jane Lathrop was a woman of great mental power and of high character. When she united her fortunes with those of Leland Stanford the young lawyer, she was ready to follow her husband to any place, and to endure any hardships for his sake. She did so with him to California, and there helped him in slowly building up the land and thereby his own power and wealth. In those first years Jane Lathrop Stanford worked hard and endured much, but with later years came great wealth, and the opportunity for every luxury.

She was forty-two when Leland Stanford, Jr., was born, a son whom she named after the father—for there was no man living whom she admired more than that sturdy, far-seeing, hard-working pioneer. For seventeen years the mother cared for the boy, and saw in him the high hopes of the future. Then came the blow. Death robbed her of her only child. "What use is all this money!" she thought. "What is there left to live for? Then came the thought: "There are other mothers! There are other sons! I will live for them!" she talked with her husband, and led him to the founding of a university—where boys, such as theirs had been, could gain an education. Together they poured out more than twenty million dollars for the university, and named it in loving memory of Leland Stanford, Jr.—the most notable maker of mother love in all the United States.

Maybe Right. A lion tamer who bought liquor from a bootlegger stated afterward that whisky was a necessity for one of his calling. At that there may be something in his argument. We can't imagine a stone-sober man deliberately walking into a cage of lions.

Does your Living Room possess individuality? Or is it "just a room"? It's all in selecting the furnishings. The proper selection means taste, refinement and that indescribable something we call "atmosphere." Furniture that is graceful and "restful" and pleasant to look upon is the kind featured at our store.

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