

Girl of Fourteen Kidnaps Boy Of Sixteen, Giving Custom Jolt

Shelby, May 3.—For once a staid she was afraid of a beating. So they old custom of society has received were both brought to jail in Shel- a jolt. A trick has been turned on by.

Comes Into Court. Thursday morning the case came up before Recorder John Mull, who settles everything from matrimonial disputes to boundary lines for moon-shiners. There was no charge against the girl, but Cole, who is said to be around 16 or 17, was charged with kidnapping her.

Then when the evidence started in the jolt came. The young girl told the court that the boy did not kidnap her, but that, instead, she persuaded him to go off with her. According to the judge she furthermore said she tried to take another boy and when he wouldn't go she took Cole.

That left the jurist with nothing to do but turn the boy free. He hadn't kidnapped anyone and so the judge ruled. But, as the girl was said to be only 13 years of age, he referred her to J. B. Smith, county welfare officer.

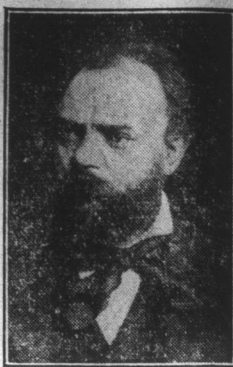
Thereupon the revenues of South Carolina were added unto. After a conference with the welfare officer the young couple together with her parents set out for Gaffney, S. C., where they were married about 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Probate Judge Stroup.

In a long distance telephone message Judge Stroup said that the parents gave their consent to the girl's marriage and stated that she was 14 years of age.

Marriage under that age is impossible in South Carolina, the judge said, and only at 14 with the consent of the parents.

"NEW WORLD SYMPHONY" IS TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

Regardless of Bygone Controversies, Dvorak's Composition Holds Favor.



ANTONIN DVORAK

A DARKENED theatre . . . a drama of lonely, wind-swept prairie unfolding on the silver screen . . . the pleading, tearful voices of violins lending deeper poises to the tragedy that is unfolding . . . a symphonic breath of emotion which makes the cinema pantomime really live.

What is this haunting fabric of sound which sweeps almost every string of the emotion, and which can express with equal facility the swinging rhythm of charging redskins, the rush of city traffic, or the isolation of the pioneer's cabin? And why do theatre audiences throughout America, listening to it through the years, often without being able to identify it, continue to be swayed by its magic?

It is the Symphony No. 5, "From the New World," by Antonin Dvorak. The subject of many a heated controversy among musicians, as to whether it does or does not express the authentic spirit of America, it has, nevertheless, endured in the affections of Americans, and can now be said to have attained a fixed place in the musical life of the United States.

Antonin Dvorak was born on September 8, 1841, in Mulhausen, Bohemia. Music, rather than the hereditary occupation of innkeeper, claimed him in early boyhood, and at the age of thirty-two he scored his first triumph as a composer with a patriotic cantata which brought him both fame and money.

In 1892 Dr. Dvorak accepted the invitation of the National Conservatory of New York, to become its director. The idea of an American symphony must have taken almost instantaneous root in the mind of the composer. Toward the end of

1892, in what was apparently a period of homesickness, he went to Spillville, Ia., where he could have contact with his own people, a little colony of Bohemians. It was in this familiar environment that music's greatest tribute to America was begun, late in 1892, and completed early in the following year.

Critics have pointed out in the thematic material of the composition influences of the songs of the Southern Negro, of the weird cadences of the American Indian, and of melodies which breathe of the mingling, in the New World, of the myriad races of the globe.

Whether the symphony is America's contribution to music, or whether it can only be cited as music's greatest tribute to America, is a controversy that probably will never be settled. Its nationwide acceptance can well be argued as favoring its American inspiration, however. One of its most recent triumphs was the recording of the complete composition, on five talking machine records, as rendered by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, one of the greatest living masters of the symphony orchestra.

Cycle of Women's Dress.

Toledo Blade. In 1886 the silk dress of the average woman contained 22 yards of material. This was the time when a line drawn from the back of the neck downward described mid-way a sudden and imposing outward curve. It was also the time, thanks to fashion, municipalities could dispense with a good deal of the hired labor for street cleaning.

About twenty years earlier, the period of the hoopskirt, the yardage was 15. Eight years earlier it was four and a half. The disturbances and embargoes of the Napoleonic wars seem to have had something to do with this style.

In 1883 it took three yards to make a sleeve and six yards to go around the bottom of the skirt. There is a tradition that in 1892, a time of industrial depression, unemployment and enforced economies, enterprising young women went to parties and came home with such souvenirs in their sleeves as sides of bacon.

The silk dress of 1926, that is, the average one, gets along with three yards of goods.

The evolution of dress, as indicated by the stuff which has gone into it, brings up the question as to whether the cycle will oscillate, in the way of a pendulum, backward toward bulk and the bustle or go on until the skirt of a woman is reduced to a whisper and corresponds to the vermiform appendix as a more or less inconvenient relic. It would appear today that any one is entitled to guess either way.

The mascot of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis star, is her color scheme—a yellow, green or red bandeau, with silk sweater to match. She selects these colors according to the class of player she is going to meet. Yellow stands for an opponent worthy of some attention; and red signifies the danger signal, when all her strokes and skill are to be put forth.

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The Concord Daily Tribune and Times

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TELL THE PEDDLERS TO MOVE ON.

Monroe Enquirer. Every once in a while a peddler offering wares of one kind or another his town and gathers in some loose cash from folks who imagine they are getting wonderful bargains. It may be hand-made lace, women's silk lingerie, some novel household appliance or a dozen or so other things which peddlers are wont to offer. But in practically every instance these itinerant merchants find a sufficient number of customers to warrant them plying their trade and every so often these folks who have purchased articles from these peddlers find that the home merchant has a superior article at a much lower price.

Recently a merchant told a representative of this paper a little happening which may serve as a warning to some folks who allow themselves to be victimized by these traveling merchants.

This merchant had a call for lace by a stranger. The stock was shown the customer who finally purchased a quantity of shopworn laces of old patterns which had been unsalable by the merchant for some months. He was very anxious to get rid of this stock and let the lot go at a very low figure.

When this merchant went to lunch this wife all smiles laid before him a quantity of, what she said, was imported hand-made lace which she had picked up from a peddler who called at the house during the morning. The merchant asked his wife what she paid for the lace. She told him. Then the merchant smiled.

"Why, Mary," he said, "that is some of that old stock I have had at the store for months. I sold it this morning to a stranger who asked to see the stock of laces. I sold it for a song almost, and there isn't a piece of hand-made or imported lace in the whole lot."

The wife was slow to believe her husband until he produced a few remnants of the same pattern still in the lot at the store.

Doubtless there are other similar stories which could be related by folks here.

Probably a little more advertising on the part of the merchants and a little more closer reading of the ads. on the part of the buying public would help both parties affected and serve to rid the town of the itinerant merchants.

Girls Club to Give Demonstration. Newton, N. C., May 4.—The girls' club at Balls Creek, in Catawba county will give demonstrations in the preparation and serving of foods at their local school commencement, reports the home agent, Miss Anna C. Rowe.

Eighth grade members will give demonstrations in salad making, while those from the ninth grade will prepare and serve a breakfast to the teachers. A luncheon will be prepared and served the school committee by students in the tenth grade, and a

dinner will be served the fifth school teachers by eleventh grade pupils. There are 75 members of this club, and these are divided into six groups according to age and grade, so that effective work may be done, explains the home agent.

USE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS

STEEL CONSTRUCTION TO CUT HIGH COST OF HOME BUILDING

Use of Standardized Shapes Promises Solution of Vital Problem.

THE application of the principles of skyscraper construction to the erection of small residences is advanced as a solution of the high-cost-of-housing problem following an investigation, sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction, of the housing situation in towns and cities throughout the United States.

The mounting costs of building construction have threatened the very existence of the small, moderately-priced dwelling during the last few years. To meet the situation various expedients have been proposed, the latest of which are embodied in the housing bill of the New York State Legislature, and a home financing project undertaken by the labor banks to reduce the cost of home ownership to workers.

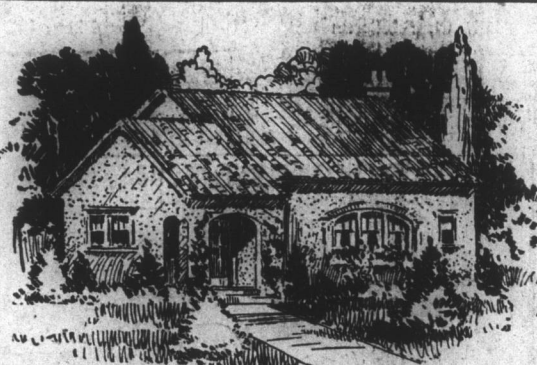
Such moves are of unquestioned value, but it is held that the use of standardized steel construction for the frames of small residences cuts at the root of the problem and promises a measure of permanent relief. All-steel construction for small dwellings, it is said, can contribute still further towards bringing an attractive and substantially built house more within the realm of possibility for the man of small means.

Steel in the Home

In discussing the use of steel in residence construction, Henry R. Brigham, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said: "As this country grows the decrease in timber reserves will make it increasingly more difficult and expensive to use lumber in such construction to the extent that it is now used, and the increasing congestion of our cities demands

The only woman who is included in the list of awards of grants in aid of research, just given out by the American Council of Learned Societies, is Miss Bertha Putnam, professor of history at Mount Holyoke College. Miss Putnam is one of 21 American scholars who have received

grants this year to aid them in carrying on definite projects of research in the social and humanistic sciences. She intends to use her grant for transcripts and rotographs for study of the actual practice of justices of the peace in the later Middle Ages in England.



A typical home of steel frame and steel wall construction. The roof is of metal tile.

construction offering greater resistance to fire.

"It is up to the steel industry to arrange for the fabrication of steel for such purposes in designs that can be more easily and quickly handled and erected than wooden beams and girders, and at less cost; and to arrange for its distribution in smaller unit shipments. It is possible to extend the use of steel even further by using sheet steel for the walls."

The move to make steel available for residence construction is already well under way in this country. A considerable number of houses with steel frames, and others of all-steel construction have already been built. In erecting a home of the new type at Tarrytown, New York, steel frames formed of bars riveted in the shop were brought to the site and bolted together. The shapes were so arranged that each would register with the holes in the ones adjoining.

Substantial Economies

Not enough small houses of steel frame or all-steel construction have as yet been erected in the United States to allow an accurate estimate of average costs. Mr.

Brigham, however, in citing an instance in which metal frame and lath were used, stated that the cost of the metal was about 14 per cent less than would have been the cost of wood joists, rafters, studs, and lath for exterior and interior walls. All-steel dwellings in England have been built at approximately half the cost of houses of a like nature built of more conventional materials.

Familiarity with the use of the monkey wrench, the plumb line and the carpenter's square is all that is necessary for the erection of the metal frame. Factory production with the advantages of efficient material handling and labor saving devices have been substituted for expensive hand labor on the job. A small house in which fabricated steel shapes were used was recently erected in the ballroom of a large New York hotel by four workmen in 25 minutes.

Both through cutting the cost of materials, and through a reduction of labor costs on the job, steel promises to provide a real solution for one of the most vital problems of the day.