

THE CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY IN
Concord, N. C.

Published by
CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.

Subscription Rates
One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1913
at the postoffice at Concord, North Carolina, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

W. Giles Mebane... Editor-Manager.

Issued Mondays and Thursdays.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Effective Sunday, Nov. 22, 1914.
NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.
No. 8, 4:13 am. No. 29, 3:25 am.
No. 44 6:40 am. No. 31 4:45 am.
No. 36 10:55 am. No. 45 6:20 am.
No. 46 3:42 pm. No. 37 9:25 am.
No. 12 6:45 pm. No. 11 10:10 am.
No. 38 8:58 pm. No. 7 4:00 pm.
No. 32 10:23 pm. No. 35 9:08 pm.
No. 30 11:35 pm. No. 43 9:45 pm.
ALL TRAINS STOP AT CONCORD.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Public opinion like Dame Fortune is indeed fickle. That this is true is clearly shown in the result of the election held here Tuesday. Two years ago the Citizens' Ticket triumphed at the polls and since that time have given the people of Concord an honest, orderly, progressive government. With this record behind them it seemed reasonably certain that the voters of Concord would return them to office and yet those voters wiped them out as clean as Mother Hubbard's celebrated cupboard.

Of course, a number of reasons and explanations are offered for the cyclone that struck the Citizens, but the principle trouble seems to have been that they didn't get enough votes. It was in no sense a Democratic triumph because party lines were obliterated. Staunch Democrats voted the Citizens' ticket and dyed-in-the-wool Republicans voted the "Democratic" ticket. Some people say the result of the election was a victory for the "Morally Stunted." That it was a reaction from the wave, which put the "Pure in Heart" in two years ago. Then there was a decided opposition to the city attorney, the Recorder and police force. This was but natural and the successors of these officials will have the same thing to contend with two years from now if they enforce the laws vigorously and they can hardly afford to do anything else.

Whatever the cause of the landslide, the result is apparent to every body and it is the duty of every good citizen to accept the result in the proper spirit and to give his moral support to the new administration.

WHICH HAS DESTROYED MOST.

"The Republican party is a destructive party. In New York the spirit of reaction owing to the unpopularity of the legislature is doing much to restore New York to Democratic rule. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa the tendency has been marked, the G. O. P. showing a much greater interest in grabbing offices and undoing progressive legislation than in anything else. In Ohio this retrograde movement has been especially pronounced. While the G. O. P. Government seeks to out Democratic officials solely on the ground that they are 'not in sympathy with a Republican administration,' the Legislature aims to blot out much of the progress made in recent years."

The above is a quotation from the Asheboro Courier. It is rather remarkable that a member of party which passed the Simmons-Underwood law and practically ruined the big sugar industry of Louisiana, crippled the great steel and iron industry, the woolen industry, the knitting and cotton industries and various others should have the nerve to call the Republican party a "destructive party." If war had not come to the relief of the manufacturing interests of this country and furnished them with much foreign business they would today be in a sadly demoralized state. Nobody knows this better than the manufacturers themselves and they are looking hopefully to the Republican party to come to their rescue, which it confidentially expects to do in 1916.

As to the second indictment, that of "Grabbing offices," it would seem that when the editor of the Courier remembers the strenuous fight he had to put up to get his office that he would have little to say on the subject of office seeking.

We sincerely trust that there will be no bickering over the division of the spoils.

The Citizens were licked right "Smartly."

Maybe the Morally Stunted haven't won such a big victory after all. Time alone will show.

MUST KEEP DOWN EXPENSES.

A perusal of a statement just issued by the Southern Railway of its earnings and expenses appear to justify that company in its efforts to reduce expenses by cutting off trains and otherwise.

This statement shows that during the month of March of this year the company's gross earnings were \$5,290,249 and that for March of last year they were \$6,064,597. This shows the unpleasant fact that the Southern Railway's income for the month of March had decreased \$774,348. If they should continue to drop off like this for the rest of the year the company would have to face a loss in earnings of nearly ten millions. A ten million drop is a pretty big one even for a concern that has as large an income as the Southern Railway. It is greatly to be hoped however that the railway company's business will soon participate in the revival which is now under way throughout the United States.

Notwithstanding the big decline in its receipts the Southern has not stopped its double track and other improvements as is shown by the fact that it expended during the month of March 1915, \$743,165.75 for improvements to its roadway and structures, which was about a half a million more than it spent during the same month last year.

People are beginning to learn pretty generally now that the interests of the railroads are practically identical with those of the territories which they serve and that neither can prosper when the other suffers. For that reason if for no other, everybody in this section of the country hopes to see a turn for the better in the Southern's earnings.

THE GRAND JURY—THE SOLICITOR.

The conditions which have been set forth as to the recent primary election in Raleigh, both on the statements of citizens and under oath as affidavits, are of such gravity as to demand a legal investigation.

The matter is one which affects the fairness of elections, for there has been made the charge of fraud. The matter has assumed such proportions as to demand that it be taken notice of by the solicitor of the District and the Grand Jury of Wake county.

The primary election in Raleigh is a legalized election and about it is thrown the protection of the law. If this has been violated there should be punishment for the violation. The law is strong enough to reach out and take hold of the violators.

The citizens of Raleigh should be protected in their rights as voters. The solicitor and the Grand Jury should investigate the charges which have been made, and sift the matter to the bottom.

GOOD WAGES NOT A REMEDY.

It is generally claimed by Socialists, we think, that abundance of labor and high wages would be an ideal solution of poverty, crime and various other ills that have confronted mankind for ages past. In England though it seems that this theory is not working out very well at present. In that country on account of the war, there is a great demand for skilled labor and in fact all kinds of labor at better wages than they are usually paid there, but nevertheless the working men are making a poor showing from all reports. Instead of behaving as they should, the men lose a day or two out of every week and spend the time loafing and drinking. Plenty of work and good wages merely affords them an opportunity of unusual self indulgence. With the hope of getting more work out of the men the English government is said to be considering a trial of a prohibition measure throughout the United Kingdom.

The English do not seem to be taking to prohibition as it was at first thought they would. This illustrates the old saying "That anybody can lead a horse to water, but King George and all his army can't make him drink."

The baseball page of the dailies, we suspect, is rather more popular nowadays than the front page war stories.

NO OCCASION FOR SURPRISE.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, Mr. Bryant, in a recent letter to his paper, says that Southern cotton manufacturers many of whom come to Washington have a suspicion that the Democratic low tariff law has injured their business. The only remarkable thing that we see in this statement is that the mill men are only just now realizing what they ought to have known a long time ago. The principle of a protective tariff has been observed by our national lawmakers, with a few inglorious exceptions practically since the birth of the republic and its beneficent results are exemplified in the vast manufacturing industry which has grown up in this country.

If Southern cotton manufacturers would look after their own political interests instead of turning the job over to a lot of selfish and ambitious politicians they would never have more success in their efforts to get laws passed that would aid instead of injuring their industry. Some have seen the light, we are glad to say, but others appear hopeless. The man interviewed by Mr. Bryant for instance, made the fatuous statement that he had lost \$100,000 probably on account of the Democratic tariff law, and yet he had always voted the Democratic ticket and supposed he would continue doing so." This Ephraim is so joined to his idols that he will stick though it ruins him and the country with him. If there were many people like him the situation would be desperate; fortunately though, there are enough of the right sort left in the land to save the benighted one and the country. They set about the job in the year of grace 1916.

THE CARTER CASE ENDED.

The committee which has been investigating the Carter-Abernethy controversy has handed in its report and as was anticipated from the press reports of the hearing there will be no impeachment proceedings against the Judge. He did not go unscathed however, for the committee found that he was "Arbitrary and harsh at times," and it evidently disapproved of several of his performances while on the bench. The charges of immorality were not sustained. Judge Carter is clearly a man of nervous, impulsive temperament and when he is irritated is likely to explode in the wrong direction. He does not possess what is usually called the judicial temperament in a very marked degree. In this respect Judge Carter is not alone. There are one or two others on the bench who are about as irritable as he is.

The election is over now and the country is saved again. Let's all get together and pull for a bigger and better Concord.

Outrageous Conduct.

No one can object to rejoicing by those whose candidates have been successful in an election, but when there is such celebration which is beyond the bounds of the legitimate it should be condemned by the citizens of any community.

Last night after the returns of the election showed that the present Commissioners, Messrs. Johnson, King and Seawell, had been re-elected, there was a class of celebrating on the part of large numbers of their adherents which was outrageous. That the police remained idle is a matter which deserves censure.

Racing about the streets were city fire wagons, on them crowds of men who were making the right hideous with their noise. Fire alarms from this place and that were turned in as tokens of rejoicing. Automobiles and automobile trucks chased about with more yelling crowds, and in particular there was a most disgraceful scene beneath the electric light on the corner at Meredith College where a crowd in an automobile pulled forth bottles and drank from them in the pauses of their yelling.

Such things as these have no part in any matter of celebrating a political victory. The conduct of those who made a mockery of order last night was a disgrace to this city. And the police force, men in the employ of the administration just re-elected, took no steps to put an end to the outrages upon the good name of Raleigh. The scenes of last night were a repetition of those two years ago and Raleigh well remembers that night of outrage.

Willing to Please.
Merchant (to applicant for job)—
"Sorry, but I only employ married men."

Applicant—"Do you happen to have a daughter, sir?"

Disengaged.
University of Nebraska Awgwan.
Safety—"So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Fanny the bride-to-be?"
First—"No, she is the tried-to-be."

HOW CONSUMPTION SLAYS NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN.

Mill Operatives Are Large Sufferers From the Great White Plague. University News Letter.

One hundred and thirty thousand white girls and women in North Carolina in the census year, or nearly one-fourth of all 10 years old and older, were earning their bread by the sweat of their brows outside the home occupations.

How They Earn Their Bread.

Twenty-six thousand of them were engaged in manufacture and mechanical pursuits; 19,070 were at work in cotton hosiery and knitting mills, 988 in cigar and tobacco factories and 577 of them were under 16 years of age; 631 were musicians and music teachers; 5,765 were school teachers; 3,715 were clerks, saleswomen, bookkeepers, cashiers, etc., 1,911 were telephone operators, stenographers, and typewriters; 1,098 were factory sewers and machine operators; 947 were milliners; and 4,574 were dressmakers, and seamstresses outside of factories.

Sanitary, wholesome conditions and surroundings for the indoor girls and women who toil make an irresistible appeal to the humanity in us.

Mr. G. H. Cooper, of the Rowan County Club, has been studying the figures upon occupational deaths of white females given in the 1913-14 report of the North Carolina State Board of Health.

How Consumption Slays Them.

The per cents of total deaths of white females in North Carolina in certain specified occupations, caused by tuberculosis of the lungs in 1913, were as follows:

Occupation	per cent.
Average below named occupations	22.8
Cigar and tobacco workers	66.6
Mill and factory operatives (textile)	65.0
Musicians and music teachers	60.0
Teachers in school	50.0
Housewives	44.0
Stenographers and typewriters	33.3
Dressmakers and seamstresses	26.2
No occupation stated	18.2

The mill owners are not wholly unconcerned and inactive. On the contrary, some of them are making vigorous assaults upon mill village diseases and death rates. Witness the effective activities of the mill authorities at Roanoke Falls and the generous concern of the Cones in Greensboro; and perhaps many others of whom we do not know.

But the fearfully excessive death rates from tuberculosis indicated in the foregoing figures are a challenge to the humanity of business people, housewives and husbands; school authorities, mill and factory owners alike.

Around one-eighth of all the deaths among the whites of both sexes in the registration cities of North Carolina in 1913 were caused by tuberculosis in its various forms; but one-third of the female stenographers and typewriters, nearly one-half of the housewives, exactly one-half of the musicians and teachers, and two-thirds of the cotton and tobacco operatives who died in these cities in 1913 died of tuberculosis of the lungs alone.

A. & M. COLLEGE OFFERS SHORT COURSE FOR BOYS.

Boys of the Agricultural Clubs Can Take Short Course in Agriculture. Raleigh, May 4.—There is to be held at A. & M. College, August 17-24, a "Short Course and Club Week" for the North Carolina members of the Boys' Agricultural Clubs. This is to be held during the first week of the annual Short Course for the County Demonstration Agents, to be held at the College. The boys and agents will be given Monday to get to Raleigh and get located. Work in earnest will begin Tuesday morning, August 17th. The regular lectures for the boys will be separate from the men's meetings. The mornings will be devoted to practical instruction for the boys, in thirty minute lectures by members of the College faculty and Station force. The afternoons will be left open for the boys to visit the College and Station farms, observation trips through the College buildings, practical demonstrations, and a trip down town to the various places of interest in the Capital City.

Each evening we hope to have popular and illustrated lectures for the men and boys. We want all the members of all the clubs who can to come. The College will furnish rooms free and meals at twenty-five cents each. Each boy will be expected to bring towels and sheets. We hope the parents will encourage the boys to take this little outing and at the same time begin their education in agriculture. We don't know how the boys can spend a week more profitably than in attending this short course. This is an opportunity no farm boy can afford to miss. Don't forget the date, August 17-20th.

GUILFORD HAS REAL DOG LAW.

Was Passed in 1913 And Came to Light Only a Few Days Ago. Greensboro Patriot.

The people of Guilford generally will learn with surprise, and perhaps quite a few with more or less indignation, that the county has a dog law—a bona-fide law with teeth to it that makes it compulsory upon the owner of every dog to list the canine for taxation. And what is more to the point, the law is to be enforced.

The law is found in chapter 646 of the public and private acts of the legislature of 1913 and provides that an annual tax of \$1 on every male and \$2 on every female dog shall be paid. While the law was passed over two years ago, nothing was known of it here until a few days ago, when Clerk of the Court Gant discovered it in looking through the acts of the legislature.

VERY LOW ROUND TRIP FARES

To Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, and San Diego, California, Via Southern Railway.

Dates of sale March 1st to November 30th, 1915. Final return limit, three months from date of sale, except that these tickets will not be good to return later than December 31st, 1915. Low round trip fares from principal points as follows:

Charlotte	\$84.15
Salisbury	84.15
High Point	84.15
Greensboro	84.15
Mount Airy	84.15
Gastonia	84.15
North Wilkesboro	87.85
Statesville	84.15
Hickory	83.25
Morganton	82.20
Winston-Salem	84.15
Shelby	82.60

Fares from other points on same basis. Fares to Seattle or via Portland and Seattle at higher rate. These tickets will permit of diverse routing and will allow stop-overs on both going and return trip within limit of ticket.

Southern railway offers choice of several routes of historic interest from which to select; going one way and returning another. Through connections and good service via Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago or New Orleans. Through cars daily via New Orleans and Sunset Route. Special car parties now being arranged, affording opportunity to make trip without change and with a select company on outgoing trip; returning at leisure via any route you may choose, stopping off at your own pleasure, thereby avoiding all the discomforts of going and returning with large tour parties; being compelled to follow the crowd in going individually or with special Pullman car parties; you spend your own money stop where you please and go and come to suit your own convenience and save money paid tourist agents for escorting you around.

For further information apply to Southern Railway Agents, or R. H. DeBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO

Washington, D. C., and Return Via Southern Railway, Thursday, May 13th, 1915.

Special train will leave Salisbury at 8:30 p. m., arriving Washington following morning at 7:55 a. m. Returning will leave Washington at 9:00 a. m. Saturday, May 15th, 1915.

Passengers from branch line points will use regular trains to the various junction points connecting with the special train, and returning will use regular trains from such junction points to the home stations.

Tickets good going and returning on special train only and cannot be extended.

Special train will consist of first class coaches only.

A rare opportunity to spend twenty-five hours in Washington, giving ample time to visit the many points of interest in the Capital City.

Low round trip fares from stations named as follows:

Salisbury	\$5.00
Albemarle	5.00
Lexington	5.00
High Point	5.00
Greensboro	5.00

For further information, tickets, etc., call on any agent Southern Railway, or R. H. DeBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

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ANNOUNCEMENT!

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DOES THAT CHILLY FEELING

ever strike you evenings? Do you ever want to be just a little warmer, and yet sit around uncomfortable and probably "catch cold" because it is too much trouble to start a fire in the furnace or grate?

If you are annoyed by the above things, you can banish them forever by having one or more outlets run in your house and using

A GAS ROOM HEATER.

THEY ARE

Cheap comfortable cozy convenient lean

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