

The Concord Times

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE In Effect December 3, 1922. Northbound No. 44 To Washington 5:00 A. M.

TIME OF CLOSING OF MAILS. 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.

Bible Thought For The Day

RICHES HAVE WINGS.—Labour not to be rich: cease from thine own wisdom. For riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away.—Proverbs 23:4-5.

ANOTHER WARNING.

We were talking with a cotton mill man this week and were advised by him that northern capital was seeking to purchase 12,000 acres of land in this State, for the purpose of erecting a mill village to their own taste.

We hope they will be refused the right to purchase the land. We don't need these foreigners, many of whom probably will not know the English language, to say nothing of the American morals and standards of living.

The management of the North Carolina Public Service Company, which controls the local street railway system, has decided to reduce the street car fare in this city from 10 cents to 7 cents.

"Cotton mill operatives in North Carolina are native Anglo-Saxons. They have come largely from the Piedmont section and the mountain regions of the Carolinas and Tennessee. They are Americans first of all, and they have come out of the mountains into the textile plants, back of them generations of patriotic Americans. They are Southerners, born and bred. Naturally they consider the cotton mill industry theirs because always in North Carolina and the South have they and their kin made it. The foreign element has never been used here."

"The cotton mill operatives of the New England State live a life that is different from the Southern born workers. They even speak an unknown language. In morals, in ability, in social standing and in American ideals the native born operatives are far superior to the workers who have come to these shores from the lower classes of Southern Europe shot through with their isms that are as foreign to America as the Europeans themselves."

THE NEAR EAST.

The Turks seem a little less laughably since the ending of the Lausanne conference. News from the Near East during the past several days indicates a more friendly attitude on the part of the Turks, and the allied warships, which were ordered out of the Smyrna harbor and which did not move, have not been blown up or otherwise damaged. The allies seem more in accord now, and with Italy, France and Great Britain lining up together, the situation seems more hopeful.

It was the break between Great Britain and France in the last days of the Lausanne conference that probably kept the Turk from signing the peace

treaty which was offered. He saw a possible wide breach between his two most powerful enemies, and for that reason he took advantage of the opportunity to stall a while longer. We believe the Turks have about reached the end of their string of "bluffs." When the ultimatum concerning the movement of the ships was received by the allies, and they presented one reply, bearing the endorsement of the United States, the Turk evidently saw just where he stood, and since then he has made no more foolish demands.

To be sure the Turk is a menace, but he is a greater menace when England and France can't pull together, and when the United States won't support the French and British attitude. If these countries will at all times come forward and state their positions accurately, the Turk will lose some of the indifference and haughtiness that has characterized his actions since he last defeated the Greeks.

LET'S LIVE AT HOME.

Let's live on home-raised things this year in North Carolina. This can be done, and without a great deal of trouble or inconvenience. To help encourage North Carolina farm folk to live at home this year the Agricultural Extension Service of the State College and State Department of Agriculture is co-operating with Governor Morrison and the State Department of Education to call this matter to the attention of farmers in every school district of North Carolina on Washington's birthday, February 22nd.

The questions will deal with extension work that can be done by every farmer. We are sending millions of dollars out of the State every year for things that could be purchased here. Let's start now and live at home.

MAY BE SOLUTION.

The management of the North Carolina Public Service Company, which controls the local street railway system, has decided to reduce the street car fare in this city from 10 cents to 7 cents.

The company in reducing the fare is showing a disposition to make every effort to please its customers, and we think that will probably help its business. When the 10 cent rate was applied here many persons thought prices should be coming down, not going up, and for that reason they became sore, so to speak, and have been making a point of avoiding the street car. We believe the reduction in price will have some effect on them.

REAL HEROES.

That was a terrible tragedy at the Manhattan Insane Asylum early Sunday morning. Twenty-two of the inmates were burned to death in the conflagration, together with three of the employees of the asylum. That there were no more deaths from the fire was due to the bravery, courage and coolness of the three burned employees and their assistants.

The fire broke out in that part of the asylum which housed the criminally insane. The employees very calmly walked to the rooms of the inmates and ordered them up for "breakfast." There was no confusion, no stampeding, and everyone was apparently safe until part of the building fell in, blocking the passage by which the inmates were escaping. Still the employees worked calmly among the insane, and though there were several hundred persons in the burning building all but 22 were taken to safety. Three of the employees lost their lives trying to get the hopelessly insane persons through the fire.

That's real courage. Most anyone would risk his life for some member of his family or for some friend, or even for some person who might really enjoy that life after it was saved; but it takes more than courage, we

feel, for persons to risk their lives for other persons who are really maniacs; persons who get no real pleasure from life; persons who will have to spend the remainder of their days behind bars.

There should be some way for the families of the three men who lost their lives in this blaze, to be cared for. The State of New York, or some other agency if necessary, should see that they have everything that the men could have secured for them had they not made the supreme sacrifice while fighting for those persons who had not enough mentality to fight for themselves.

WHERE WILL THE POWER COME FROM?

Where are all these cotton mills that are sending representatives into the Carolinas expecting to get their cheap electric power, which has undoubtedly been basically behind the impetus with this section has shown in industrial revival?

The two States have the water power in any abundance required in the premises, but it takes somebody's money to make electricity available out of it. Nobody has undertaken it so far on a gigantic scale with the exception of the Southern Power Company and that which will be derivable from plants under construction.

It begins to look as if Mr. Duke will be compelled to build faster than he anticipated if he is to stay in front of the demand for electric power which, in turn, is at least one of the more prominent attractions being offered to prospective industrial capital.—Charlotte News.

This is one of the most serious phases of the textile expansion in this section of the country. As The News points out, the Southern Power Company is the only company that is manufacturing electric power on a large scale, and already it has its plants running at capacity, with more orders than it can fill.

We have the raw material for more water-power but have we the capital and the desire to develop them? We must have these things before we can care for many more manufacturing plants in the Piedmont section.

FORD MAY BUILD MORE RAILROADS

Would Also Use Ohio River if He Cannot Get Muscle Shoals Plant.

Williamson, Va., Feb. 18.—Henry Ford, in a statement printed here yesterday after he had inspected his coal properties in West Virginia, declared that "unless the railroads furnish us with satisfactory service, I will build the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroads in this section, electrify it and haul my own coal."

Miners are working only two days a week because of an insufficient car supply, Mr. Ford said. He added that in event the D. T. and I. is extended from Iron ton, Ohio, 80 miles from here, "we will develop the Ohio River just as we plan to develop Muscle Shoals, and use the hydroelectric power to run trains and run industries."

Not Writing But Sawing Wood.

We have not been writing to the paper, but nevertheless we have been trying to saw wood. We have a loyal people here at Westford. They have painted the parsonage, put some new furniture into it, have furnished most of the lumber for me to make a garage, have paid several hundred dollars on old debts, have been keeping four or five children in the Near East, besides many dollars spent on regular expenses. The board of stewards has adopted the budget system and is endeavoring to pay us they go.

We have a good Sunday school, Epworth League, Ladies' Aid Society and several classes in the Sunday school which are equal to an Aid Society. We have one of the best choirs and usually have two prayer meetings each week.

On our part, we have built a garage and storage house together, have painted some in parsonage, done some work on yard and have taken a religious census of our community. We have added a few names to our church roll, but there are many more that ought to be on our roll whose names are scattered here and there. Then we have a large class of people who are not members of any church.

Next week we expect to have all the resident Methodist preachers of Concord preach for us. We have six resident preachers who will occupy our pulpit one at a time, from Monday evening to Saturday evening. We are expecting a great time.

Rev. B. Bland Mitchell Succeeds Dr. W. H. Milton.

Rev. B. Bland Mitchell, a native of Missouri and brother-in-law of "Silver Dollar Bland" of that state and a graduate of the University of the South, has been elected Executive Secretary of the Field Department of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William H. Milton, resigned, of Wilmington, N. C. This is one of the most important executive positions in the Church organization. It is in the Field Department that the Nation Wide Campaign of the Church is directed, which is aimed at informing the mind and awakening the conscience of churchgoers throughout the country to their duties and responsibilities as Churchmen in the present world crisis.

The Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh teams of the Western group of the United States Amateur Hockey Association have made this season's championship race the greatest in the history of the organization.

MR. AND MRS. LOWE TESTIFY FOR DEFENSE IN THOMAS CASE

(Continued from Page One)

and wore glasses. He, with his wife, entered a few minutes after court had opened. They sat in the lawyer's rostrum with the other leading witnesses.

Among the character witnesses put on by the defense, were several leading business men of Salisbury. They were: Ed. Butler, Spencer Clerk, B. L. Young, Spencer, automobile business; T. W. Summersett, Salisbury, undertaker and city treasurer; Smith Foushee, Salisbury, garbage operator; L. C. Godfrey, Spencer, automobile business; L. S. Bradshaw, Salisbury, contractor; J. F. Somers, Salisbury, manager Yaddin hotel; J. G. Jones, Spartanburg, S. C., merchant; R. W. Nolan, Spartanburg, policeman; R. J. Gantt, Spartanburg, attorney, legislator; O. L. Johnson, Spartanburg, manufacturer, former mayor of that city; Clarence Kuister, Charlotte, chamber of commerce. All gave Thomas a good character. Those who testified her character as "excellent and above reproach."

Mrs. Lowe took the stand at 10:10. She remained on the stand until shortly after 11 o'clock. She said she was the mother of one boy, 15 years old; had been married 17 years; and was now living at Nashville, Tenn., since her husband had moved there following a promotion and a change of territory. He is a traveling salesman.

She said that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and she and her husband were and had been the best of friends; that they had often visited each other and made trips together; that her husband knew of all of the trips and that he did not object but was glad she could go on these.

Mrs. Lowe's testimony tallied with that of Thomas. The entire homicide was renewed and upon cross examination was not successfully contradicted by the state. She said she saw a figure approach the car on Leonard street. She had gone there with Thomas preparatory to going to a picture show. Thomas had gone there to see Mr. Overcash on business, she said, if he was following him. Thomas replied no, she said.

"The man then ordered Thomas to throw up his hands, whereupon Thomas grabbed the gun from my lap and fired three times as rapidly as he could," she testified. It was customary for Thomas to ask any lady who accompanied him at night to hold the gun in her lap, she said, in corroboration of Thomas' testimony.

"Were you frightened?" she was asked. "No," she replied. "I was just scared most to death."

Q. Was the night dark? A. Very dark.

Q. Where did you go after the shooting? A. Directly to the boarding house.

Q. Did you get out of the car while on the trip? A. I did not.

Q. Did you know who approached your car? A. I did not.

Q. Were you acquainted with Allen? A. No. I did not know him. I had never heard of the man until after the homicide.

Here the state questioned Mrs. Lowe. She was examined by J. J. Parker, of Charlotte, for the defense and by Attorney Caldwell, of Statesville, for the state.

When cross examined she did not waver in her version of the affair. She was questioned closely relative to attending numerous swimming parties and picnics with Thomas. She admitted these and said that nothing improper occurred on these trips and that her husband knew of them and attended as many as he could.

She told of a visit to Salisbury with Thomas who had come here on business. Several times she was forced to hesitate in her testimony because of emotion and wiped tears from her eyes.

While she testified both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas eyes were moist, at times.

Q. Did your husband know about these trips? A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever question you closely about them? A. He didn't have to, he knows what I am.

Q. Did Thomas, while on these trips, ever try to take advantage of you or make an improper proposal? A. Never; he was always a perfect gentleman.

She said on the night of the murder she wore a taffeta dress and a light coat. The length of her skirt, she said, was just below the knees.

Mr. Lowe was a strong witness for the defense. He said he knew of these trips and that he was glad Mrs. Lowe could go along. He said Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had often made an exchange of social visits.

Q. Did you have any objections? A. Not in the least. I was glad for her to go.

Q. What was the character of the persons who attended these trips? A. A most excellent. The country doesn't afford any better people.

Q. Did you ever carry a pistol with you on the trips you made with Thomas? A. I have never carried a pistol.

Q. You were not afraid? A. I never thought I needed one. I haven't yet seen anyone I'm afraid of.

F. U. Rogers, Kannapolis, gave Mrs. Lowe a good character. He told of seeing a Ford sedan near Bethpage road on the night of the murder.

J. C. Goodnight, Kannapolis, said he saw Thomas on the night of the murder at the garage operated by Mr. Overcash; that he told Thomas Mr. Overcash was in Salisbury attending the fair.

ston-Saleen and Greensboro with Thomas and Mrs. Lowe and that nothing improper had occurred on any of these trips to the best of her knowledge.

Mrs. C. W. Wise, of Charlotte, and son, C. W. Wise, Jr., said they had gone on trips with Thomas and gave him a good character.

Twenty witnesses were examined at the morning session. Judge Webb announced that the jurors, who are in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Gallimore, could attend the movies if they saw fit, go to church, play setback or checkers.

Miss Godfrey, just after adjournment, was called back on the stand by Mr. Williams for the state. She admitted visiting Thomas in the Concord jail. She stated she had gone to see him twice on Sundays and that Mrs. Thomas and others were along.

Most of the evidence introduced Friday afternoon was of a corroborative nature. Mrs. Joe Lindsay said that she while sitting in a car heard the shots fired that resulted in Allen's death and later saw a car hurriedly leave the scene.

Here attorneys went into technical detail relative to the location of the car she was in and the other two cars in question—the one Thomas was in and the one driven by Allen.

Carl Spears, Cabarrus county sheriff, said he had received a telephone message that night; went to the scene of the shooting; later took Thomas in his custody, first moving him to the Concord jail and from there to Charlotte, for fear that the sentiment of the community might develop into mob violence.

Counsel for the defense, by way of connecting statements made by witnesses for the state in effect, that Thomas had gone on numerous swimming and picnic parties with Mrs. Lowe, put on several witnesses. Miss Irene Link, of Salisbury, school teacher at Kannapolis several years, who was not among the witnesses at the former trial.

Q. Did you attend any swimming parties when Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Lowe were along? A. Yes.

Q. Was anything improper occur among anyone to your knowledge? A. No.

Q. What kind of people attended these parties? A. The best.

Q. Did you go on the "possum hunt" which was described by a former witness? A. I did.

Q. How many were along? A. Thirty or forty.

Q. Did you have any chaperones, and if so, who were they? A. Mrs. Robert Lowe and several married women.

Q. How many men went along? A. The party was pretty equally divided. Eight or ten were school teachers.

Q. Did anything improper happen? A. No.

She was closely questioned relative to a trip she had made with Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Thomas and several other parties to attend the Moravian Easter services.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Shinn, residing on the street close where the shooting occurred, said they heard the car approach; heard the shots and saw the flash of the gun fire.

R. T. Fry, Kannapolis merchant, was a character witness for Thomas. R. M. Holbrooks, who lived on Leonard street, testified to the good character of the three Setzer brothers who testified for the defense Thursday.

He also said he heard the shots. Herman Cline, Kannapolis druggist, was another strong witness for the defense. Thomas boarded at his mother's home. He gave Thomas a good character; said he had attended the various parties, picnics and hunts in question and had gone to the Moravian services Easter with Thomas and several ladies; declaring that nothing improper or immoral took place.

He then narrated the conversation he had had with Thomas a few minutes after the shooting when Thomas was searching for a policeman. He substantiated in detail this part of the testimony told by Thomas.

Thomas, after the shooting, had deposited the pistol with him in his drug store to keep for him, he said. The pistol, he said was a 32 Smith Wesson; three shots had been fired; three were still in the chamber.

Dr. Frank Lowe, Kannapolis physician, the last witness for the defense Friday afternoon, corroborated Cline's version.

ORPHANS OF STATE NEED GREATER FACILITIES NOW

(Continued from Page One)

The 315 were definitely feeble-minded; while 49 more were sufficiently inferior in general intellectual capacity to be considered as border line cases between normality and feeble-mindedness and to require a very special type of training. Another 41 were to be classed as dull. During the course of these examinations, one case was discovered that presented symptoms indicating the initial stages of a psychosis.

The estimated value of orphanage property in the state is \$3,800,000 including 161 buildings and 2,276 acres of land. Last year \$904,495 was used in caring for dependent children in the orphanages. Of this amount, the churches and fraternal orders gave \$748,969, the state \$50,000 and individuals \$105,526. Improvements amounting to \$242,388 are being made at the institutions.

The average annual per capita cost of caring for the children was \$195, according to the tabulation.

Because of failure to meet state requirements it was necessary last year for the board to close two child-caring institutions and to refuse to license ten organizations and individuals wishing to receive children, it is stated.

A number of special features are being worked out successfully at several institutions. For example, one orphanage is run entirely on the cottage system, which provides everything from kitchen to dining room to sleeping and play quarters. In separate units of from 20 to 30 children, approximately as nearly as possible, the family home. Several others have a partial cottage system, using cottages for small children, but having congregate dining rooms for the old-

er. One of the best features of several of the orphanages is the "home-like atmosphere" found in them, according to Miss Shotwell. In these, the children recognize the superintendent "as their friend." Plans for developing the initiative of the individual child are worked out, preventing, as far as possible, the dangers of "institutionalization."

Recently, it is stated, there was only one orphanage that sent its children to the public schools of the community. The children of this institution do not know of any other plan, and their work, Miss Shotwell states, is "quite remarkable." They take part in all community activities and are considered a definite part of the town. Five other institutions now are attempting this plan with good results. In six or more orphanages, children attend church and Sunday school outside the institution.

"One superintendent has worked out a unique and practical plan for the teaching of thrift by paying all children over ten years old, a penny a day for doing their tasks well." It is stated, "All children under ten receive half a cent. In case of the child's failure to do his task satisfactorily, the penny is forfeited for the day. At the end of the month, one-third of the amount due the child is placed to his credit in a savings bank to be given to him when he leaves the institution. The child is allowed to spend the other two-thirds.

"Establishment of a department of physical training is one of the most conspicuous pieces of work that has been accomplished in any orphanage during the past year. There are two divisions of this work, one for boys and one for girls, with a director for each division. The work is organized into playground activities, swimming, folk games and scouting."

"A successful plan of Mothers' Aid has been put into operation in one of the orphanages. The plan is worked in connection with the local church, which appoints a committee to look after the needy cases and report to the church and the orphanage. The orphanage gives \$33,000 to this work annually and 165 children are now being kept with their mothers because of such aid."

The boys and girls who leave another orphanage have organized an alumni association which meets once a year at the institution, it is stated.

"What dependent children need is exactly what all children need," according to Miss Shotwell. "Every child is a part of the family group and should be so considered. Any plan of child welfare that does not take into consideration the child's family background in planning for his training and protection is inadequate."

On this basis, it is stated, the state board aims to have all children in child-caring institutions in North Carolina, which include:

- 1. The cottage system. 2. An institutional visitor who shall make a special study of each child before admission in order to be satisfied that every possible means of keeping the family together has been exhausted and also to secure all available knowledge concerning the child's family history and environment. The visitor, in the judgment of the board, should also keep in touch with the children after they have been placed in new homes or returned to their own homes.

"Baby cottages as temporary homes. "Baby cottages," reads the report, "should be used to keep a family of children together, or for the temporary care of children when there is hope of restoring the family unit."

3. Extension of age limit of admission to orphanages. Often a child of this age has lost both parents, either by death or neglect, and since there is no place to send him he runs the chance of becoming delinquent.

4. Regular physical examination of all children at the time of admission; also at least annually during their stay at the institution and before their discharge. The state board recommends that there be on file a continuous health record of each child.

5. A director of physical education. 6. A teacher of home economics to give training in food preparation, textiles and clothing, household management and laundry work, which would be included as a regular part of the school curriculum.

CLUBBING RATES.

You can save money by subscribing for other papers in connection with The Times or Tribune.

We will send you The Times and Progressive Farmer both one year for only \$2.50. This is a saving of 50 cents to you, and makes The Times cost you only \$1.50 a year.

We will send The Times and the Atlanta Thrice-a-Week Constitution, both one year, for \$2.75.

We will send you The Times and New York Thrice-a-Week World, both one year, for only \$2.75.

The Times and McCall's Magazine, both one year for \$2.75.

The Times and Youth's Companion, both one year for \$4.15.

We will club any of the above papers with The Tribune, adding the prices as follows to The Tribune's subscription rate: Progressive Farmer, 50 cents; Atlanta Constitution, 75 cents; New York World 75 cents; McCall's Magazine 75 cents.

If you have already paid your subscription in advance either to The Times or The Tribune, we will order the above papers for you at just what they cost us, as indicated above. We will order them for you at any time.

Waynesville Policeman Suffers Skull Fracture.

Waynesville, Feb. 15.—Chief of police, Jim Stringfield, of this place, received a fracture of the skull, and prohibition officer W. T. Moffit, of Asheville, a broken leg when the automobile in which they were pursuing a car believed to have been loaded with blockade liquor, was wrecked here last night.

Driving at a high rate of speed something went wrong with the steering gear and the officer's car plunged in a wall. Stringfield is in a serious condition. The pursued car escaped.

Lithuanians Battle With Polish Forces.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Polish forces have invaded Lithuania and attacked the Lithuanian troops, according to a dispatch from Kovno issued by the Lithuanian legation here.

The dispatch adds that dozens of persons were killed and hundreds wounded.

The dispatch to the legation says: "Polish regular troops of all arms after the occupancy of the neutral zone in the region of Orany, advanced into Lithuanian territory and attacked the Lithuanian troops. Dozens were killed and hundreds wounded. The Lithuanian government has telegraphed the league of nations asking it to prevent an extension of the conflict."

A large Kansas City hotel was the first in America to have its kitchen and dining room on the top floor.

PENNY COLUMN

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS, THREE AND FIVE DOLLAR RACE BOYS' SUITS, SAME PRICE. CAPS FIFTY CENTS. C. PATY COVINGTON. 19-1-p.

For Rent—Good Two Horse Farm, near Mt. Olive Church, No. 6 township. J. D. Beaver, Kannapolis. 19-3-p.

Lost—Automobile License Tag No. T 1446. Return to Tribune Office. 19-4-p.

For Sale—Hay, Sweet Potatoes and some lumber. W. E. Alexander, Route 6. 15-2-p.

For Sale—Two Milk Cows. J. W. Stallings, Harrisburg, N. C. 15-3-p.

Farm For Rent in No. 9 Township.—A two-horse farm, with good buildings and water. Land make a bale of cotton per acre. Easy land to work. Prefer a cotton farmer. M. R. Crayton, Mt. Pleasant, Route 1. 15-3-p.

For Sale—Car of Mules. Must Be Sold at once. Will sell or trade. Now is the time to buy. Ben F. Tweed, Harrisburg. 15-2-p.

One Car Uncle Sam Phone Oats to Arrive this week. Phone your orders. Richmond-Flowe Company. 15-3-p.

Pure Bred Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs for sale. 15 for \$1.40 postpaid. B. J. Coley, Mt. Pleasant, N. C. Route 1. 12-3-p.

Our Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, etc., are now ready. Crowell's Plant Farm, 129 E. Corbin St. 9-t-c.

Wanted—Hickory Logs. Will Pay Highest Prices. Send for specifications. Ivey Manufacturing Co., Hickory, N. C. 25-15-p.

No Hunting With Gun on My Land. W. L. Morris. Nov. 27 to Feb 25.

Beautiful New Spring Hats Satinn, Straw, Hair Cloth, Kandeec Cloth.

Vopies of London and Paris Models

Prices Reasonable

MISS BRACHEN BONNET SHOP

CONCORD PRODUCE MARKET

Corrected Weekly by Cline & Moore. Figures named represent prices paid for produce on the market:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Eggs 30 to 35, Butter 29, Country Ham 30, Country Shoulder 18, Country Sides 15, Young Chickens 29, Hens 18, Turkeys 25 to 30, Lard 12 to 13, Sweet Potatoes 75, Irish Potatoes 75, Onions 87.50, Peas 15.50, Corn 85, Corn 85 to 90.00.

CONCORD COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1923. Cotton 72, Cotton Seed 28.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in us, by action of the Quarterly Conference of the Bethel Charge, Methodist Episcopal Church, South