

The Concord Times

Entered as second class mail matter at the postoffice at Concord, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published Mondays and Thursdays. J. B. SHERRILL, Editor and Publisher. W. M. SHERRILL, Associate Editor.

Special Representative. FROST, LANDIS & KOHN, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Peoples Gas Building, Chicago. 1004 Candler Building, Atlanta.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

Table with columns for Train No., Destination, and Time. Includes sections for NORTHBOUND and SOUTHBOUND.

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. 30-10:30 a. m., etc.

Bible Thought For The Day



GOD FORGIVES AND HEALS.—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction.—Psalm 103:2-4.

A WONDERFUL DOCTRINE.

If employers would spend half as much time cultivating the friendship, respect and good will of labor as they do fighting labor organizations there would not be a labor problem, Sherman Rogers, of New York, today told the delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of Rotary International in St. Louis.

"We waste too much time talking about the labor agitator," the speaker said. "He can only be recognized as the logical friend of the worker where the management has refused to extend its friendship."

"I was in the Seattle shipyards working as a helper in 1917 when Charles M. Schwab made his tour of the American shipbuilding institutions. We'd heard he was a labor hater.

"The first instant the great steel man looked us over it was apparent to every man in the bunch that Mr. Schwab really liked him. He stepped on that platform Charles M. Schwab, autocrat, millionaire magnate. He stepped off that platform, 30 minutes later friend Charles. In that short 30 minutes he had destroyed the hatred that agitators had been building for 15 years.

"The world is built on ideals. Labor wants to be square. If labor follows the wrong leader it is not because they want to misunderstand but because the right leader has been asleep at the switch and hasn't given the men a chance to understand him.

"There are three sides to every question—your side, the other fellow's side and the right side. I don't believe there ever was a question in either modern or ancient history where either side to the dispute was 100 per cent. right.

"Ninety-five per cent. of men, whether they wear broadcloth or overalls, want to play the game square. Lack of contact means lack of understanding.

"The employer has spent a lot of time selling his honesty, his fairness and personality to the banker, the wholesaler, the retailer and the public. How much has he spent trying to sell that same personality, honesty and fairness to his workmen? Solving a labor trouble is not a mysterious affair. It is simply a proposition of using common horse sense."

It is not always easy to put these ideals and aspirations into practice, but Mr. Rogers in his analysis is getting pretty close to the root of the trouble. If the employer will spend as much time proving to his employees that he is fair and square as he does proving the same thing to his banker, labor troubles would be unknown.

special sale advertisements. Others will be carried later. Readers should take advantage of these advertisements which will convince anyone that real bargains are to be offered by the merchants during the sale. The real value of advertising is not reached until both the merchant and the public prosper from it. This end will be reached if these ads. are read carefully and the bargains they enumerate are taken advantage of.

EDWIN BERGDOLL THE BETTER OFF.

Next week Edwin R. Bergdoll, one of the two brothers who gained much notoriety because of their efforts to dodge the draft, will be set free from Leavenworth prison, where he will have served two years and ten months on a four year sentence for failure to perform military service. The sentence was for four years, but this is reduced for good behavior.

Officers of the prison point out that Bergdoll will leave Leavenworth a free man. No complaints or charges are pending against him, and he will be his own man when he steps from the prison gate.

He is much better off than his brother Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, who will never be able to return to his native land without being hunted down by government agents. Grover C. escaped from the military authorities while awaiting trial and for the past several years has been living with the Germans, the people he refused to fight against.

But he is still an outlaw, while Edwin will be a free man next week. It is true that the latter has had to remain in prison and his life has not been as easy as that of the former, but at present he is the better off of the two. Grover C. may like life in Germany all right, but we know there are many times when he would like to be back in the United States, and he cannot come back, unless under the cover of darkness, and then he would be here only a short time before some eagle-eye of the government would arrest him.

The two men committed serious offenses against the government of the United States, and though Edwin fought a prison sentence with every weapon at his command, he has paid now and is at liberty to go where he pleases.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

In making public the homicide statistics for 1922 which show a slaying rate in 28 of the largest cities in the United States of nine per 100,000 population, The Spectator, an insurance periodical, renews the suggestion that drastic federal legislation for the control of firearms is the remedy to check the steadily growing homicide rate.

The record since 1900, says The Spectator, reflects an attitude of lawlessness and indifference to human life without parallel in the history of mankind. The outstanding facts of America's record are:

First, the excessive proportion of criminals who go unpunished, or who fail to get punishment proportional to their offenses.

Second, the large majority of murders committed by shooting, as the result of the ease with which revolvers and ammunition can be secured even where the law prohibits their sale.

It may become necessary to control firearm sale and trade by federal legislation, but it would be much better if the situation could be handled by the states. This is impossible, however, under present federal laws. In North Carolina, we believe, it is against the law to sell small firearms. But about the only effect the law seems to have is that it prevents local merchants from selling them.

Any citizen of the state may easily buy any kind of a pistol, either from an individual who trades for and sells pistols or from some outside manufacturer or dealer. On account of the interstate commerce law, we understand, the state can not prevent pistols from being shipped into the state.

The law in this State further provides that before a person can purchase a pistol he must secure a permit from the Clerk of Superior Court, it being supposed that the clerk will know who is the kind of a citizen that will make proper use of the gun. But this part of the law is more or less of a farce. Not that the clerks do not perform their part of the law, but rather that no one goes to them. Most of the pistols are ordered from out of the State and the clerk of court or no one else but the purchaser and the seller know anything about the sale.

The question is a serious one, all right, and deserves serious consideration.

THE EVERLASTING NOISE.

The Asheville Citizen says "a woman who is enthusiastic over the musical programs of the Biennial asks The Citizen to make a plea for 'The Art of Silence' as an accomplishment indispensable for the proper enjoyment of music."

Thus it appears that even in an audience that would go out to hear the great artists who visited Asheville during the meeting of the Federated Music Clubs there were people who would not keep still and let their neighbors enjoy the program. Much the same situation is evident here every time a public meeting is held. During the commencement exercises recently there was so much confusion and talking at times that it was impossible to hear the speakers. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the time, but the public was inclined to let the incident drop, taking the attitude that the confusion was created by children. But all the noise was not made by children. There are many grown-ups who have not learned the "Art of Silence" and who think they can talk or move about as they please.

The Citizen says that "those whose

appreciation moves them to conversation during a performance should remember that talking causes them to miss their own highest enjoyment of the program and deprives those trying to be quiet of opportunities for which they paid the price of admission."

WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT DOING?

"We should not be happy in the United States if the civilized world were constantly in distress," declared President Harding in a speech in Delaware a few days ago, and this declaration leads The Salisbury Post to declare "the remainder of the world is in distress and the President's party has done nothing to relieve this distress, so far as the naked eye can see, and little effort has the President himself made to bring about a relief."

What does Mr. Harding think of the situation in Europe? What more distress does he need to convince him that the United States is not doing half it should do? The President talks of co-operation by the United States, but what constructive steps has he taken to assure this co-operation? He has made his international court proposal, but he has not shown the world yet that he will stick to it in its original and effective form. There is some possibility of the bitter-enders attaching amendments and reservations that will make the plan negative and foolish. There is work for the United States to do all right, and we should be wisely that work now.

The Post very wisely notes that "the remainder of the world cannot groan and cry out in great distress without the United States being kept awake by the noise," and that is just what is happening now.

We are not going to be happy here so long as we know, as we do now, that the rest of the world is unhappy. It is impossible for a man to live in a neighborhood of distress and misery and be wholly happy himself. It is the same principle with nations. We talk of plenty, good times and happiness in the United States, but it is all on the surface. This country will not really prosper so long as it allows its neighbors to die of want of the touch of human kindness.

There is a wonderful opportunity for Mr. Harding to fulfill his prophecy about the United States not being happy with the rest of the world unhappy. It is up to him and his party to determine what action the United States will take.

POST GRADUATE COURSES

To Be Given in 18 Cities Throughout North Carolina, Beginning June 18. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 18.—What is termed as the largest single extension teaching program in the United States is to be launched by the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, when during the week beginning June 18 over 350 physicians will begin a twelve weeks' postgraduate course to be given in eighteen cities distributed throughout North Carolina, it was announced tonight by C. D. Snell, director of the University extension division.

"While nearly all state universities now have extension divisions Mr. Snell stated, "this is the first attempt by any university to hold extension classes on such a large scale in every section of a state. The success of our work is entirely due to the splendid co-operation of our progressive North Carolina physicians at whose instance this work is being carried on."

AND NOW PROHIBITION HAS STRUCK IRELAND

Passengers From Dry and Dusty Atlantic Astonished in Parched Ulsters. Belfast, June 18.—Northern Ireland's first prohibition Sunday was the cause of a rush to towns just across the border from the six-county area for liquid refreshments. The Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth districts had many visitors. Bangor, the home of the Lipton cup challengers and Belfast's famous seaside resort, was hard hit, as was Warren Point on the County Down shore of Carlingford Lough. But in the latter case a short row took thirsty souls across to Omagh, which enjoyed one of the busiest days in its history.

Passengers on the Canadian liner Megama, arriving at Belfast from the dry and dusty Atlantic, were astonished to find themselves in parched, arid Ulster.

ANOTHER RULING IN LIQUOR ON SHIP CASE

Ships Doctor on Foreign Ships Will Have Custody of All Liquors Hereafter. Washington, June 19.—A part of the mystery which has surrounded the latest treasury move in the ship liquor controversy was dispelled today by a declaration in official circles that hereafter the ship's doctor on a foreign ship will be given custody in American waters of such liquor as he is willing to certify for "medicinal" purposes.

Although no one at the Treasury would discuss developments in detail, it was assumed that under this policy it would be possible for foreign ships to bring in wine rations for their crew under seal, provided the doctor in charge wishes to regard the wine so carried as "medicinal."

Special Session Would Be Months Off, Says Governor.

Raleigh, June 18.—Governor Morrison today shut off speculation at to a possible extra session of the North Carolina General Assembly to consider a proposal for a state owned and operated ship line to ply between North Carolina and northern ports when he announced that the special legislative committee investigating the feasibility of the proposal will require six months to complete its report.

President Will Not Meet Committee.

St. Louis, June 19.—President Harding will not meet with the committee of representative St. Louisians on his visit here Thursday to hear an appeal for amnesty for the fifty men confined in Federal penitentiaries for violation of the wartime laws, according to word received here today.

The average length of human life in the 18th century was only 13 to 20 years.

LOCAL MENTION

The condition of Mr. Frank Barrier, who has been confined to his home on South Union street for the past two weeks is reported today as being unchanged.

Mr. James Culcaneus has resigned his position at the Piggly Wiggly store and accepted work with the American Cotton Growers Association. He will be located at Statesville for the present.

Six new cases of measles, one case of diphtheria and one case of typhoid fever were reported yesterday to the office of the county health officer. The typhoid fever case is near the Franklin Mill.

A number of cases were disposed of in police court yesterday. The fines and costs aggregating \$117.65. The cases included two defendants for an affray, two for intoxication, one for speeding, and three for assaults on females.

Messrs. J. P. Thomas, Mangum Ross, Homer Connell, J. A. Duffie, and Misses Elsie Crisco and Jennie Motley, and Mrs. Bertha Brantley, of the West Concord Baptist Church, spent yesterday in High Point attending the meeting of the State R. Y. P. U.

Mr. W. C. DeJarnette will celebrate his 65th birthday on the 7th of July at the home of Mr. R. D. Joyner near Post Mills, known as the old Tucker place. He invites all his friends to his occasion, and asks them to bring baskets of dinner.

Centerfield Irby, of the High Point team of the Piedmont League, is ill with ptomaine poison, his condition being reported improved today. Irby's home is in Kannapolis, and he has been a member of the High Point team for several seasons.

Mrs. W. D. Pemberton underwent an examination under a throat specialist in Charlotte Tuesday and next week will return to that city to have her tonsils removed. Mrs. Pemberton was confined to her home yesterday and part of today by illness, but is reported as resting more comfortably this afternoon.

All of Church street is open to traffic again now. The street has been widened in several places during the past several weeks, and asphalt has been laid on all of the new stretches now, and the entire street is again open to traffic. The widening of the street has added much to its appearance and usefulness.

The Weather Bureau in Washington holds out no prospect for a break in the heat wave. While there was a drop in the temperature here during the night, it has been excessively hot here again today, and all reports indicate that tonight and tomorrow will be equally as hot. The hot weather has been general throughout the United States.

Mirriage licenses were issued by Register of Deeds Elliott yesterday to the following couples: Mr. William Sewell Wilborn, of Wilkesboro, and Miss Lura Scott, of Concord; Mr. Thomas H. Hough, of Lumberton, Ga., and Miss Blanche Scott, of Concord; Mr. Reuben T. Daniels and Miss Mabel Virginia Barts, both of Kannapolis.

Mr. J. E. Davis and Mrs. Beulah Tyson are representing the Concord Merchants' Association at the State meeting in Statesville. Yesterday the following members of the Concord association attended the State convention: A. H. Jarrett, W. L. Bell, C. M. Ivey, E. H. Brown, A. J. Dayvault and W. A. Overcash. Mr. Jarrett is president of the Concord association and Mrs. Tyson is secretary.

The license number on the Ford car stolen some time ago from the local police force was located this morning on a car which had been driven to Concord. The discovery was made by Officer George Sloop. The driver of the car stated that the number had been procured by his son last Saturday to be used on a car they had just purchased, and officers are now busy in an endeavor to trace the number back far enough to get a trace of the missing car.

Mr. D. Frank Barrier is seriously ill at his home on South Union Street.

The State convention of the Building & Loan associations of North Carolina, which has been meeting at Albemarle, came to a close today. The largest number of delegates in the history of the organization was present at the meeting, which was a great event for the association. The delegates today made a trip to Badin to see the great aluminum works there.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Linker, on June 20th, a daughter, Fay Louise.

Mrs. R. H. Nelson, formerly Mrs. R. H. Host, of this county, has written friends here advising of the safe return of herself and husband from a trip to China for the past two and one-half years. She writes that she and Mr. Nelson were on the train just ahead of the one held up by the Suchow train bandits when they captured and kidnapped a number of Americans. Her letter also states that she and her husband expect to soon make a visit to Concord and Cabarrus county.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers near the coast.

Indictments Against Six.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 19.—Indictments charging violations of the corporation laws were voted today against six officers and former officers of the bankrupt R. L. Steel Corporation by the County grand jury.

McDonald Arrested in St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 19.—Wm. Spring McDonald, charged with having embezzled \$4,000 from the First National Bank of Rocky Mount, N. C., has been arrested here. He formerly was a book-keeper in the bank.

As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed young lady approached the captain, and pointing to the distant hills, inquired:

"What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?" "That is snow, madam," replied the captain. "Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself, but a gentleman has just told me that it was Greece."

Although the manufacture of stockings from spider silk has been suspended, there is talk in France of reviving the industry.

EDITORS HEAR THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THEIR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

Insist on a better standard of living, of the introduction of various modern conveniences, of better schools, of better roads and in many ways it can help make the rural sections more desirable places to live in. It is somewhat distressing, therefore, to note that the circulation of the weekly newspapers has not only not increased within the past ten years, but that it has actually decreased. For instance, in New York State, the Federal census reports show that the circulation of the weekly papers in New York State was 25 per cent. less in 1919 than in 1914; that is, the weekly newspaper in that State decreased just 25 per cent. in efficiency and influence within the five year period named. The daily newspapers need not fear that the circulation of the weekly papers will curtail or interfere with their own. Rather, in making a community better and more progressive the weeklies are at the same time helping the dailies because a larger field is created for them also.

I want to call particular attention to a movement inaugurated two or three years ago in which every newspaper publisher in the South should exercise a vital and active interest. It is the establishment of the Lee Memorial School of Journalism at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. Robert E. Lee was not only one of the greatest military geniuses of the world, but he was one of the wisest of educators. General Lee, and his five years' work there will always rank with the glories of his transcendent work on the fields of battle from 1861 to 1865. It is fitting that the South, even at this late hour, should erect to the memory of its revered hero a suitable memorial. This is now about to be done in the establishment of the Lee Memorial School of Journalism at the University. It is the plan of the committee in charge to raise \$125,000 first from the publishers of the South, and to use this as a basic argument to enlist the support of the general public in this great enterprise. These pledges are to be payable over a period of three years or in any other way convenient to the donor. Every newspaper subscribing \$1,000 or more will have the privilege of awarding a scholarship worth \$80 each year to some deserving young person who desires to study the profession of journalism. I am gratified to state that on Thursday evening Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee, will be here to tell us about the plans and progress of the work in which he is taking the greatest interest. I sincerely hope that every member of our Association may become a contributor, in a large or small degree, to the consummation of this memorial.

There are many subjects affecting the welfare of all of us which I would like to touch upon, such as co-operative buying, newspaper ethics, local advertising, ad infinitum, but I shall leave you to thresh out these in your own way, and I hope all of them and many more will be discussed intelligently and effectively on this floor; I want to touch upon one of the subjects mentioned, namely: Newspaper ethics. Last year I appointed a committee to prepare a code of ethics for the North Carolina Press Association, but it did not function, and went immediately into a state of "innocuous desuetude." A newspaper is a proponent of public service, and it should be governed by ethical standards. Private selfishness should be eliminated, and the public good should always be paramount. In order to accomplish this in the best and highest way, a general code of ethics should be adopted and observed. All other professions have their code of ethics; and strange it is that the Fourth Estate, which Edmund Burke said is "far more important than they all," should be the last of the great professions to set up a code by the adherence to which justice is guaranteed to every man.

Recently the American Society of Newspaper Editors held a most successful gathering in Washington for the advancement of the professional rights and privileges of Journalism. The outstanding achievement of this great convention was the adoption of a code of ethics, and at the risk of taxing your patience I am going to read it to you. Here it is:

"The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to human race what its members do, feel, and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the widest range of intelligence, of knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicler are indissolubly linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

"At the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice and just aspirations of American Journalism these canons are set forth:

I. "Responsibility—The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains serves to determine its sense of responsibility, which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

II. "Freedom of the Press—Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

III. "Independence—Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

"1. Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism. So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

"2. Partisanship, in editorial comment which knowingly departs from the truth does violence to the best spirit of American journalism; in the news columns it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

IV. "Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy—Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

"1. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for a lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control or failure to obtain command of these essential qualities.

"2. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles they surmount.

V. "Impartiality—Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

"This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by opinion, authority authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

VI. "Fair Play—A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

"1. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right as distinguished from public curiosity.

"2. It is the privilege, as it is the duty of a newspaper to make prompt and complete correction of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

VII. "Decency—A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if while professing high moral purpose it supplies incentives to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the general good. Lacking authority to enforce its canons, the journalism here represented can but express the hope that deliberate pandering to vicious instinct will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation.

If nothing else I may say in this little message impresses you or engages your attention, I want this to stick: Support the North Carolina Press Association by giving it always your best thought and endeavor. It offers a service to every editor and publisher which nothing else can give. Here one newspaper publisher who has been struggling all the year with knotty problems which probably, try as he may, he has not been able to solve, can come and meet with his fellow publishers, and mayhap in five minutes contact he may light upon the solution which he has sought. We stimulate and help each other by contact, and the experience of the smallest publisher is often times worth more than he himself imagines. But you cannot profit thus, brethren, unless you put everything aside twice a year and come to these gatherings. We meet to study newspaper problems and we want to help each other and to put into action methods which will insure better newspapers and therefore better communities. The North Carolina Press Association should have at least 250 active members. While it has done many worth while things with the present size of its membership, what could it not do if every editor and publisher in the State would join it and give it the benefit throughout all the year of his best thought and effort?

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER A WHOLE YEAR FREE

Pay \$2.00 and Get The Concord Times and Progressive Farmer Both For One Year. Until further notice we will give The Concord Times and the Progressive Farmer, both one year for only \$2.00, the price of The Times alone. You get 155 papers for only \$2.00. The Progressive Farmer is the best farm paper published and every farmer should have it.

This offer is open to both old and new subscribers. If you are already taking The Times all you have to do is to pay up to date and \$2.00 more for another year, and the Progressive Farmer will be sent you a whole year free.

If you are already paid in advance to The Tribune, just pay \$2.00 for another year; your subscription will be so marked and we will send you the Progressive Farmer a full year also. Address, THE TIMES, Concord, N. C.

"WOMAN" BANDIT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AT LAST

Mrs. Richard Tesmer Identifies Fred Thompson, as Disguised Slayer of Her Husband. Chicago, June 19.—Fred U. Thompson, said to have posed as a woman, was positively identified today, according to the police, by Mrs. Richard C. Tesmer, as the supposed woman bandit who shot and killed her husband in a holdup on the night of June 5th.

Although Mrs. Tesmer had told how the bandit smiled when Tesmer was shot and declared she never would forget that smile and the robber's blue eyes, the police after questioning dozens of women turned to the possibility that a man disguised as a woman had fired the fatal shot. The theory was largely based on Mrs. Tesmer's recollection that the bandit had fat hands.

Junior Order No. 49 will hold a special meeting in its lodge rooms tonight. All members are urged to be present. Sixteen new members will be initiated during the meeting tonight.

Miss Ruth McLann, of New York, who has been visiting Misses Constance and Olivet Cline on East Corbin Street, left yesterday for Philadelphia, where she will visit home folks.

An exposition is to be held in Buffalo next September to show the latest developments in electrical, mechanical and power engineering.

MARRIED FOR 42 YEARS. MINISTER GETS DIVORCE

Wife, in Answer to His Action, Declares He Was "Lazy." Bristol, Tenn., June 19.—After living with his wife 42 years, during which period she bore him 12 children, Rev. N. W. Cox, aged 68, of this city, was granted a divorce. In her answer to the suit, the wife complained that her husband had been "lazy" and had not provided for the family. Judge J. R. Haynes, in handing down the decree, expressed great sympathy for both parties. The minister declared on both sides that he had been in ill health all of his life and he and his wife had been unable to "get along." He claimed that Mrs. Cox had asserted "that she had never let anyone boss her and did not intend to." He called her "antagonistic, disagreeable and hard to get along with."

Children of the couple testified that their mother had striven heroically to support and educate them and that their father had been "lazy." William Cox, a son, said his mother had made a good wife, and that his father was largely at fault for their disagreement. He said he could not ever remember his father having worked a single day.

Faller and McGee Sentenced. New York, June 19.—Edward M. Faller and Wm. F. McGee, bookkeepers, today were sentenced to one year and three months to four years each in Sing Sing prison.

Some people have faith in odd numbers. Usually number one.

PENNY COLUMN

If You Have a Neighbor Who is Not Taking The Times, tell him about our great offer to send The Times and The Progressive Farmer both a whole year for only \$2.00, the price of The Times alone. This offer will be open for special days.

Declair Day Bargains—Flowers, Latest strict fancies—lace Hair Brads, Latest Hats, Miss Brachen, 21-19.

We Will Give the Progressive Farmer a whole year free to every subscriber to The Times who pays a year in advance—that is, you get both papers a whole year for only \$2.00. Address The Times, Concord, N. C.

For Sale—2 Horsepower Gasoline Engine, Gulf Refining Co., 21-29.

Fresh Shipments Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Feed, H. M. Blackwelder Feed Store, 21-19.

Pay \$2.00 in Advance For The Times and we will send you the Progressive Farmer one year absolutely free. The Progressive Farmer is the best farm paper published. Address, Times, Concord, N. C.

History of St. John's Church, Written by Rev. S. D. Steffy, ten cents each at Times-Tribune Office, 21-19.

Our Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, etc., Farn, 129 E. Corbin Ct., 9-16.

History of First Presbyterian Church of Concord, written in 1905 by Mrs. R. S. Harris, ten cents each at The Times-Tribune Office, 21-19.

Land Deeds, 5 Cents Each, at Times-Tribune Office.

OPENING

SUMMER MILLINERY Everything New and Up-to-Date. LOWEST PRICES. MISS BRACHEN BONNET SHOP.

CONCORD PRODUCE MARKET

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Eggs, Butter, Country Ham, etc.

CONCORD COTTON MARKET

Table with columns for item and price. Includes Cotton, Cotton Seed.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as the Executor of the estate of Jacob W. Hartsell, deceased, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified that they must make prompt payment, or suit will be brought, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on