

The Concord Times

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

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE

Table with columns for train numbers, destinations (Northbound, Southbound), and times. Includes routes to Washington, Richmond, and Atlanta.

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. 39-10:30 a. m., etc.

Bible Thought For The Day

BETTER THAN SILVER AND GOLD.—Godliness with contentment is great gain. For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

THE FRONT PAGE.

This morning's Charlotte Observer contains the following editorial, which we trust everybody within the "sound of the voice" of The Tribune and Times will read and then read again:

"Front page positions in the newspapers are not given to news stories merely to please an individual or a group of individuals—not in standard newspapers—but they are placed there because they are regarded in the newspaper office as the most important stories available at the time the front page must be closed.

"Several factors are taken into consideration in deciding which are the most important stories, chief of which are the questions: How many people will be interested in them, not in the city of publication alone but taking all the readers of the paper everywhere into consideration; how important is the personage or organization involved in the story; how 'new' is the news in the story, that is, is it the first 'break' or has it already been printed in another newspaper, and did it happen since last issue of the paper or is it two or three days old? The idea is that the front page shall carry the most important news of the day and nothing but news that has not already been published unless it is of such news value as to outweigh the fact that the main part of the story has been published.

"The importance of any piece of news on any particular day is only relative. One day there will be so much important news that many good stories that might ordinarily take front page position are crowded out to an inside page, while on other days important stories are so few that news of secondary importance is given first page position.

"Another factor is the hour when the story is received. Sometimes a story that ranks almost with the biggest of the night becomes available so late that it must take secondary position, else be left out entirely, because there is not time left in which to re-arrange the front page.

"To newspaper men, as this is academic, but occasional incidents suggest that many readers do not understand why certain stories are placed on the front page, while other stories, of far more importance from their viewpoint, are not."

"The requests for position for various articles submitted or written in the office is one of the most annoying ones the managing editor of a newspaper has to contend with. The paper necessarily must have some regularity of make-up, and the editor and not the reader, must be the one who decides where an article must be placed, due not only to the regular plan of the paper but to the exigencies of make-up. Only recently a good friend complained that a certain local article in which he was interested was not given a position such as he desired.

"We put it on the local page," we said. "O, no, you didn't," he retorted, "it was on the second page."

"Well, that is the local page," was the reply. Please note: The first page is reserved for Associated Press news and such local news as are of sufficient general importance to be given a feature heading.

The second page is reserved for such local matters as are of enough importance to be given single or double headings, other than social or personal.

The last page is the "short local" page, or for local items which are published without headings.

On a six page paper the third page is the page for social and personal items and on an eight-page paper these go on the fifth page.

Of course the requirements of the make-up at times may make it necessary to vary these general arrangements. Please, friends, when you submit anything for publication, do not ask us to put it on any particular page.

IS NO EXPERIMENT.

According to The Philadelphia Record's report Francis H. Sisson, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, thinks that "advertising is only on the threshold of its golden age."

ident of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, thinks that "advertising is only on the threshold of its golden age." "That day has long passed, if, indeed, it ever existed," said Sisson, "when advertising, under proper conditions, can be considered as an experiment or a speculation. It has long since become a demonstrated economic factor as a business builder and a clearly proved educational force. That it may not always, in all hands, operate with 100 per cent. efficiency is no more a proof of its failure than an unsuccessful operation on the human body by a horse doctor would be a proof of the failure of surgery. Its call is for skilled men, broad men, who have thoroughly mastered the tools with which they must work, whose sense of public psychology is sure and true and whose vision of National opportunity is as broad as the world."

Mr. Sisson is one of the New York bankers who know from experience just what advertising means. The business men of the metropolis had opportunity to learn just what advertising means when the pressmen recently went on a strike in New York City, and the newspapers could not carry ads. Business suffered throughout the city and banks were forced to postpone bond issues until they could get their messages to the people through the papers.

WHERE DOES OUR CORN GO?

The Charlotte Observer, is authority for the statement that three-fourths of the world's supply of corn is produced in the United States, and it goes on to discuss the usages of corn in an interesting manner. According to figures obtained by The Observer about three billion bushels are raised in the United States and about four billion in the entire world. A statistician of the National City Bank undertakes to tell what becomes of the corn produced in this country. Most of it, he says, is turned into meats, for every corn producer has a miniature "meat factory" on the farm in which he feeds a limited number of hogs and beef cattle for home consumption and for the market, so saying nothing of the quantity which he feeds to the horses which he must use in his farm work. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 40 per cent. of our corn crop is fed to swine, 20 per cent. to farm horses, 15 per cent. to cattle on farms and five per cent. to livestock not on farms, 10 per cent. for human food, while only about two per cent. is exported in the natural state, though of course a large share of the meat exports represent corn.

TEXAS LEADS IN CROPS.

According to The Farm National Bureau of Research, Texas leads all the States of the United States in the value of its crops this year. This fact is due entirely to the large cotton crop which that State produced and to the high price being paid for the staple this year. The total value of crops, livestock products and livestock produced on the farms in 1923 is estimated at \$16,208,000,000 by the bureau of research. This is an increase of 13.3 per cent. over the 1922 production, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 20.7 per cent. over 1921 valuation and 72.6 per cent. over the average pre-war 1019-1914 value.

Texas and Iowa farm products both close to the billion mark. Missouri, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, California, Minnesota and Pennsylvania are next in order. North Carolina production is fifteenth, with half run over a billion dollars and Illinois is a billion valuation.

DAVIDSON HOPES FOR EVEN BREAK

Wild Cats Will Have No Alibis to Offer If Trinity Wins Thanksgiving Game. Davidson, Nov. 26.—Davidson will have no alibis to offer when the final moments of the Davidson-Trinity annual clash comes at Wean Field, Charlotte, (Thanksgiving Day). Coach Younger and Tilson hope to have an even break with Trinity in shape for an even break with varsity and when the battle is lost and won, one of the schools will have completed, what their student bodies say will be, a successful season.

If Davidson whips out the sting of defeat of 12 to 0 handed her at Greensboro last fall by Trinity, then Davidson will sing praises to Coach Monk Younger for his work the first year on the Presbyterian campus. Trinity will need a victory to cover up the aspects of last month. It will be a case of Alexander's Washington and Jefferson's student pitter-patter against the Younger-Tilson, well known Virginia Tech style of play.

Long after the sun has set behind the horizon the local squad received tutoring this afternoon. Fine details of the art of the gridiron were pointed out to the varsity squad as the scrubs and varsity went through a dummy defense and offense practice.

Greensboro College to Increase Its Resources.

Greensboro, Nov. 27.—Trustees of Greensboro College met here this afternoon to consider plans looking toward increasing the resources of the college, which is the North Carolina Methodist's institution for young women. They went into the matter of increased endowment funds and methods for securing them. In a general way plans were outlined for adding to the strength and stability of the college in a financial way.

Comrade Class at Epworth.

The Comrade Class of Epworth Methodist Church held its monthly meeting with Mrs. J. P. Howard on Guy street, Tuesday night. After the business and prayer, a social hour was enjoyed by all present. Fruit was served by Mrs. Howard.

The class will meet with Mrs. Z. B. Reading on Kerr street the first Tuesday night in January. The officers for the coming year are: Teacher, Mrs. L. A. Falls; assistant teacher, Mrs. T. L. Chaney; president, Mrs. E. P. Blackwell; vice-president, Mrs. R. A. McGraw; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Howard.

DARK CELLS AND MUZZLE TAKE PLACE OF FLOGGING

Three-Year Man Just Out Says Conditions Have Improved Even Then. Raleigh News and Observer. Dark cells in which men are chained to the floor in solitary confinement on a twelve-hour ration of six soda crackers and a pint of water have taken the place of the leather strap in the Halifax county prison farm, and some men have been kept thus, for violation of the prison rules, for as long as a hundred and seventy-hours.

This is the story W. J. Latham, of Richmond county, who has just completed a three-year prison sentence for making whiskey, told The News and Observer. "For my part, I'd take the leather any day," said Latham, a powerfully built, middle-aged man who claims that his own term passed without the strap or chains.

"That's what those who have been through it say, too," he added. The cells, according to Latham, are in a building formerly used for a hospital. There are eight of them now and preparations are afoot to build more. They are six feet long, wide enough to accommodate a man's body and high enough for a man of little more than the average height to touch the ceiling with his feet. A mere wisp of light and a hint of ventilation come through slats at the top. Inside, the floors and the walls are ceiled smoothly and the hard floor must serve for a bench and bed. An opening in the door, just big enough to allow a pint cup of water to be shoved through, is kept securely closed except twice in twenty-four hours when six soda crackers and a pint of water are thrust into the cell.

Leather Muzzle.

Hanging on the wall by a peg, to be seen of all who enter the house, is a leather muzzle, a home-made affair that straps across the face and locks behind the head, clamping a web of sheep's hide securely over the mouth. With this on, a man may breathe through his nose, but he can neither open his mouth nor speak. The cells are used almost constantly, according to Latham, and it is not unusual that several times a week all eight of them are full. The State farm, he says, now has a prison population of about 200. A and B Grade prisoners under Captain Rheim and C Grade under Captain Tom Peebles, who has a reputation for effective handling of desperate men.

"I never knew the muzzle to be used but once," said Latham. "Lester Kenan got it. Lester was serving five years and was sent down to Captain Peebles' camp from the Central Prison. They thought that was something to do with a letter, but they didn't know why he was treated that way. They jerked open the door and put the muzzle on him. "The muzzle might have been used on others. Kenan is the only one I know about."

Last Labor Day, eighteen prisoners at work on the dykes, went on a strike for Labor Day holiday, according to Latham. Captain Medlin was in charge of them. When they refused to work he told them that they would be sent to Captain Peebles' camp. Twelve of them decided to go back to work but six stuck it out, were sent over to Camp No. 1 over which Captain Peebles presides, and were thrown in the dark cells. Some of these men were kept in the cells as long as a hundred and seventy-two hours, Latham said.

Six Soda Crackers Now.

Formerly, according to Latham, the dark cell solitary confinement ration was one soda cracker and a pint of water twice a day. Now these prisoners get six crackers and a pint of water. When they are released, they are allowed to eat as much as they wish. Frequently, it is afterwards necessary for them to go to the hospital or to take medical treatment.

The limit of confinement without special permission of the Superintendent of the State Prison is twenty-four hours. At the end of twenty-four hours, Latham says, the prisoner is taken out, his pulse examined by a physician. Dr. Orr, who lives midway between the two camps on the Halifax farm, and a telegram is sent to the prison superintendent for permission to continue the confinement if the supervisor wishes. There is food in abundance at the farm, according to Latham, who says that much is wasted because of poor cooking. A vegetable garden there grows enough to supply four such camps and the chief lack in the food is in the preparation and the variety.

And yet, after three years, Latham declares conditions are much improved. Although no strap has ever touched his shoulders he worked both at Wadeville and at Topton road construction camps when the whip was used frequently. "I have seen some men get as many as twenty-four licks in the same spot," he said. "I have helped to pour warm water on a man who had been beaten the night before to loosen his clothes from his raw flesh. Most of those who were whipped were weakly fellows who couldn't move twelve yards of dirt a day. That was what the contract called for. When a man didn't move his twelve yards, he was reported by the contractor's man and he usually got a beating. I was strong and husky. I could move my twelve yards."

"I haven't anything to say against Captain Peebles or anybody else for the way they treated me. Captain Peebles didn't show me any favors but he didn't do me any harm. The only thing I've got to say against Captain Rheim is that he shows too much favoritism to his negroes."

Prison Self-Government.

An indefinite sort of prison self-government, according to Latham has grown up on the prison farm since the recent agitation. "We found out that somebody on the outside was interested in us," was the way he explained it. "Some of the long timers, men who had been in prison for four, five or six years, took hold of things. Now, when they see a fellow about to get in trouble by breaking some prison rule, they get hold of him, talk to him and keep down the trouble. In that way they don't get to the authorities for punishment."

It was his estimate that infractions of the prison discipline, save the abolition of the whip and the formation of this unofficial self-government system among the prisoners, have been reduced seventy-five per cent. "No, we didn't have any officers and didn't have any name for that sort of thing. We just sort of got together ourselves. The supervisors don't know anything about it," he declared. "I'm going to bring the abolition of flogging, Latham said, the whip has not been used to his knowledge and Captain Peebles who used to curse and swear at his prisoners freely has stopped this practice. Some of the guards still curse the men, he declared. Latham was particularly appreciative of the work that is being done in Camp No. 2, of which Captain Rheim is supervisor, by the religious workers of Scotland Neck. They hold services in the camp every Sunday. Captain Peebles, he said, doesn't allow them to come to his camp.

Puts Murder in the Soul.

"The whole system of treating prisoners is wrong," said Latham, looking back over his past three years. "It puts murder in a man's soul as soon as the cell door closes on him. It begins when he sees the jailer pass by the telephone without even a look at it when he has promised the prisoner to telephone his wife or his kinfolk about his arrest. And it keeps up, with a piling up of these little things which mean he hasn't any human rights, all the way through prison. "Judge Finley sentenced me to three years in Richmond county for making liquor. I plead guilty. I thought it was too hard a sentence, but Judge Finley is a fine man and he hasn't a word to say about it. I took my medicine and it's all over. "I was raised in a whiskey-making country and was helping around a still when I was eleven-years old. Later I moved to Richmond county and was making an honest living working on the farm. Then they got to tempting me. Some folks that had more money than I did, knew I understood how to make good liquor. They persuaded me to make some. I made two or three runs a year for some of the rich folks. I thought they were going to stick to me. I was never working, even when I plead guilty that they would send me to the prison. "But they did, and now I want to help enforce the prohibition law. And the first thing I want to say is that you can't make a dry county as long as you've got wet officers."

Why Worry in Business? Advertise.

Philadelphia Record. Advertising has its important share in business prosperity. This is not an academic view but is the seasoned opinion of John G. Jones, vice president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, of New York. "If people are thinking in terms of hard times," said Mr. Jones, "you will get hard times. Everybody is talking good times, but everybody is advertising for prosperity. The liberal advertising of leading firms and industries in recent years has been a powerful factor in restoring and increasing business. It is one of the most effective things in preventing panics and depression. Business conditions are dependent upon demand; advertising increases demand. "What the newspapers make us want soon become our necessities. It was so with the automobile, which has been responsible for the largest increase in advertising in the world. The increase in the entire country's business, The development of civilization has been the story of the development of advertising. "The next few months look bright because business men believe conditions are sound and will continue sound. If the advertisers of this country keep telling the people their story, keeping up the demand for our manufacturers, we shall not have to worry about the continuance of good business."

PLEASE NOTE.

Our good friends of city or country will please note that we charge one cent a word cash with order for all notices of entertainments, box suppers, etc., where anything is sold or for which an admission fee is charged. Please do not ask us to charge such notices. If sent by mail, count the words and send one cent per word for each insertion in either The Times or The Tribune.

BUSINESS AND THE OUTLOOK

Philadelphia Record. One day last week a prosperous looking gentleman was accosted on the highway by two friendly strangers, one of whom pleasantly inquired, "How is business?" His reply was, "It's fine; it's fine." But he had no time for details, for the strangers in a very systematic way showed him their guns and relieved him of his ready cash. While other sections of the country report a reduction in retail trade due largely to the mild weather, Philadelphia reports a volume of retail trade quite without precedent, and the buying of pig iron on a scale reminding one somewhat of the activities of last Spring.

Reports to Dun's show that there is still a heavy distribution of merchandise, as indicated by car loadings, and there are other evidences that a big business in the aggregate is being done. Yet the disposition to operate only as the need arises remains sharply defined, and curtailment of production has continued at not a few plants. The industrial feature of the week has been the buying movement in pig iron, which is estimated by The Iron Age as amounting to 600,000 or 650,000 tons in six days, approximating the total production of merchant furnaces for the whole month of October. As there has been no important buying movement in pig iron for more than half a year, the significance of the large present purchases is taken as a favorable sign for the turn into the new year. Secretary Mellon's proposals for tax reduction are accepted by business and financial interests generally as an effectual bar to further agitation, which will continue until a showdown comes in the December session of Congress. Building operations have gone on with but slight recession, continued mild weather being a favoring factor.

Pittsburgh's market in steel-making iron has not been so active as the market for foundry iron. The large turnover in pig iron was facilitated by price concessions on the part of some furnaces, but in the Chicago district furnaces have marked up asking prices 50 cents to \$1. Steel mill operations continue to taper off slightly. The probability of a mild buying movement in steel products is hinted at, but is not definitely predicted. In the textile trades the retailer's hostile attitude toward price advances has been a feature of the past week's developments. In the primary markets the rise in raw cotton brought about higher prices in unfinished cotton goods, leading to a lessened demand and further mill curtailment, with the growing complaint of inability to operate at a profit under existing conditions of high raw cotton and resistance to higher prices for unfinished fabrics. The home get hard times, said Mr. Jones, "you will get hard times. Everybody is talking good times, but everybody is advertising for prosperity. The liberal advertising of leading firms and industries in recent years has been a powerful factor in restoring and increasing business. It is one of the most effective things in preventing panics and depression. Business conditions are dependent upon demand; advertising increases demand. "What the newspapers make us want soon become our necessities. It was so with the automobile, which has been responsible for the largest increase in advertising in the world. The increase in the entire country's business, The development of civilization has been the story of the development of advertising. "The next few months look bright because business men believe conditions are sound and will continue sound. If the advertisers of this country keep telling the people their story, keeping up the demand for our manufacturers, we shall not have to worry about the continuance of good business."

In the Chicago grain market liquidation in December wheat was lighter, and the nearby deliveries showed light gains. The sentiment of the market whether the new Congress means to "do something for the farmer." Opinion among the operators as to corn seems fixed, some traders looking for May corn to sell at 60 cents while others predict 86 cents, May now being about midway between these estimates.

Post and Flag's Cotton Letter.

New York, Nov. 26.—The market today has shown a fine undertone and fairly heavy selling has apparently been easily absorbed by good trade buying and the replacement of speculative lines. The easy manner in which the December notices were handled, reports from Manchester and Worth street showing a big business being done, and better stock advice, had an encouraging influence on the market. Further price-fixing was still in evidence which added considerably to the strength of the market and until this class of buying shows signs of slackening reactions of any great proportions are not expected.

Death of Mr. John Kestler.

Mrs. W. A. Overcash received a message from Waco, Texas, Monday night announcing the death in a hospital at that place of her brother, Mr. John Kestler. Mr. Kestler had been ill only a few weeks with Bright's disease, and his death was unexpected, having become worse just a few days before his death. He was 56 years of age, and leaves his wife and two children, both the children are married. Mr. Kestler was a son of the late Mr. W. Kestler of this city, and also a brother of Mr. G. Ed. Kestler.

Young Rowan Woman Hurt in Auto Accident.

Salisbury, November 26.—Miss Mary Eva Williams, daughter of Lonnie Williams, of Franklin township, is in the Salisbury hospital suffering from a broken nose and other injuries to her face—while she received when a car she was driving was side-swiped by another car on Mocksville avenue this city. Miss Williams was bringing the team in Salisbury from Mount Tabor church where Mr. Brandon had conducted services. A little daughter of Mr. Brandon's was rendered unconscious and was thought to be fatally injured, but after reaching the hospital the little one regained consciousness and it was found that she was not seriously injured.

Twice-Told Testimony

Concord People Are Doing All They Can For Fellow Sufferers. Concord testimony has been published to prove the merit of Doan's Kidney Pills to others in Concord who suffer from bad backs and kidney ills. Last year a sufferer doubt this evidence of merit, we produce confirmed proof—statements from Concord people who again endorse Doan's Kidney Pills—confirm their former testimony. Here's a Concord case: Mrs. Lillian McIntyre, 134 Franklin Ave., says: "I suffered from a dull ache in my back and sometimes the pains were knife-like when I stooped and almost took my breath. I had dizzy spells and specs came before my eyes. I was all run down and felt tired. My head ached and I was nervous, too. My ankles bleated and my hands puffed up. My kidneys were weak. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and used a them. My back felt like new and my kidneys were regulated." (Statement given May 10, 1918.) (Statement given on January 23, 1922, Mrs. McIntyre added: "Doan's have never failed to help me when my kidneys have troubled me.") 60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

DINNER STORIES

Two darkies were discussing the possibility of being drafted early in the spring of 1918. "I sho ain't going to let dem white folks concrete me in de army! I knows how to git by dat skimsun bod," said the dark brown to the chocolate. "Look here, nigger; you know dat man Woodrow Wilson don't want no dat railroads away from de mens what owned dem and give 'em to his son-in-law, and furthermore he took two hours' worth of daylight away from de Good Lord, and de only thing dat an rapin' you, nigger, is your ignorance," said the chocolate.

Willie's Remedy.

"The population of China is immense," said the teacher. "Do you know that every time we take a breath a Chinaman dies?" "Just then the teacher noticed a small boy, very red in the face, and panting as though he were exercising strenuously. "What are you doing, Willie?" asked the teacher. "Killing Chinamen, sir," answered Willie.

Cautious.

The dear old lady entered a drug store and looked doubtfully at the youthful clerk behind the counter. "I suppose," she began, "that you are a properly qualified druggist?" "Yes, madam." "You have passed all the examinations?" "Certainly." "Never poisoned any body by mistake?" "Not to my knowledge." "Very well, then," she replied, leaving a sigh of relief, and laying a coin on the counter, "you may give me a nickel's worth of cough drops."

Hub?

"Do you like bananas?" asked the lady. "Madame," replied the slightly deaf old gentleman, "I do not. I prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt."

Some Printer.

"May I print a kiss on your lips?" I said. And she nodded her sweet permission. So we went to press, and I rather guess "We printed a full edition. "One edition is hardly enough." She said with a charming pout. So again on the press the form was placed. And we got some "extras" out.

Where the Money Came From.

A landlord in a certain town found it no easy matter to collect his rent with unfailing regularity. One woman was particularly trying in this respect and he thought himself lucky if he only received from her part of the rent due. One morning when he called at her house she offered him a half dollar. "Is that all you've got for me?" he inquired with a scowl. "You're so much in arrears." "Go on now, and be satisfied," was the reply. "You wouldn't have that if my old man hadn't sold the back floor."

He—What do you say to a tramp in the park?

She—I never speak to them. The dear young thing whimpered: "John, already you have begun to slight me. Are you sure you love me?" "Love you?" exclaimed the five months' gest. "Why, Della, what more do you want? Don't I let you tell me what time I've got to come home nights?"

Proof.

A married couple had engaged a cook. She was pretty as a picture, but her cooking was terrible, and one morning the bacon was burned to such a crisp as to be wholly inedible. "Dear," said the wife to the husband, "I'm afraid the cook has burned the bacon. You'll have to be satisfied with a kiss for breakfast this morning." "All right," responded the husband gruffly. "Call her in."

Is this the weather bureau? How about a shower tonight?

"Don't ask me. If you need one, take one. A creamy white flour made from dried oysters is used by the Japanese for thickening stew and is also sprinkled on thin bread and butter.

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 The Times, 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.

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

PENNY COLUMN

For Sale—300-Acre Farm in No. 7 Township. Mrs. J. H. W. Eady, Mount Pleasant. 29-21-p. Auction Sale of Personal Property on Thursday, December 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at my home in No. 11 Township, two miles south of Concord. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following personal property to-wit: 2 mules, 1 mare, 1 jack, 1 buggy and harness, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 distributor, 1 two-horse plow, 2 one-horse plows, 2 cultivators, J. S. Duling, Route 7. 28-21-p.

Lost—Gold Engraved Watch With Gold Ribbon. Elizabeth Hahn. 28-11-p.

Our Friends Are Notified That We Must Charge 5 Cents a Line for Notices of Entertainments, Box Suppers, etc., where an admission fee is charged or anything is sold.

For Sale—Seventeen Stacks of Hay. Also some eight-week-old pigs, J. O. Sossamon, Route 7, Concord. 26-21-p.

Lost—Automobile Number 16,833, Jackson, N. C. 26-21-p.

Just Received Car Load Mules For Sale or Trade. Teeter and Love, Harrisburg. 26-21-p.

Wanted—Hickory Logs, Lumber and Dimension Stock. Good prices. The Ivey Manufacturing Co., Hickory, N. C. 22-14-p.

Adding Machine Paper, 20 Cents Per Roll. 3 rolls for 50 cents, at Tribune-Times Office. 11-p.

Come to Covington's Saturday, December first at Blume's old garage Barbrick St. 22-31-c.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN TO KNIT? Circular Auto-Knitting Machine for sale; good as new. Better than 90 hands. Knits hosiery for good pay. Cost \$75; sell for \$30. Address X-L, Car eTimes. 19-61-p.

I Herely Forbid Any One Hunting with gun on my land, J. F. Post. 19-1m-p.

Our Vest Pocket Memorandums For 1924 are ready. We want every subscriber of The Times and Tribune to have one. Come in and get it. 6-t.

Pay Your Subscription to Advance The Times or The Tribune in either for a full year and get The Progressive Farmer a whole year free. 11-p.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina—Cabarrus County. In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk. Clarence Poe, Plaintiff vs. Alice Love Poe, Defendant. The defendant, Alice Love Poe, will take notice that her husband, Clarence Poe, has commenced a civil action in the Superior Court of Cabarrus County to have the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant dissolved by divorce a vinculo, and said defendant is required to appear before the undersigned, John B. McAllister, clerk of superior court of Cabarrus county, on the 28th day of December, 1923, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above-entitled action. JOHN B. McALLISTER, Clerk Superior Court. This 28th day of November, 1923.

New Fall Hats

Sport and Dress Models—Felt, Duveltyne and Velvet. All the new shades in ostrich.

MISS BRACHEN BONNET SHOP

CONCORD PRODUCE MARKET

Table listing prices for various produce items: Eggs, Butter, Country Ham, Country Shoulder, Country Sides, Young Chickens, Hens, Turkeys, Lard, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Onions, Peas, Corn.

CONCORD COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1923. Cotton seed 81.00. Cotton 82.00.