

JOHN B. SHEPHERD,
Editor and Proprietor.
Local Telephone, No. 78.
Bell Telephone, No. 14.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year \$4.80
Six months \$2.40
Three Months \$1.20
One Month .40

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
Advertising rates can be had at the office. Copy for changes must be in at 10 o'clock a. m.

Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Respect, and similar articles are charged at the rate of 5 cents per line—Cash in all cases.

Entered as second class mail matter April 26, 1910, at the postoffice at Concord, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Out of the city and by mail the following prices on the Evening Tribune will prevail:

One Month \$.25
Six Months 1.50
Twelve Months 3.00

JOHN M. OGLESBY, City Editor.
Concord, N. C., January 28, 1911.

THE PRESS MEETING.

The mid-winter meeting of the North Carolina Press Association held Tuesday and Wednesday at Winston-Salem, though not so largely attended as had been expected, was a really delightful occasion. Every moment of the two days was enjoyed, and those who missed the meeting were certainly unfortunate.

Business sessions were held on the morning of each day, and discussions engaged in on subjects of interest to the craft. The discussions were somewhat informal, and in this way were of greater value, as there was a freer exchange of opinions and every day experiences in newspaper management.

On Tuesday afternoon the editors and their wives were taken in automobiles over the Twin City and over some of the fine macadam roads leading out. Live, progressive, up-to-date Winston was seen, with all its hustle and business, great factories, magnificent office buildings, etc., and then quaint, refined old Salem, with its proud landmarks and historic buildings.

On Tuesday night a smoker was given at the rooms of the Board of Trade, preceded by a most delightful entertainment given by a class of orphans from the Methodist Orphanage at Winston-Salem. For half an hour or more the little children, sweet and fresh and clean, entertained the visitors with their charming songs. Their appearance and work showed that they are being well taken care of and that they are being well trained under Prof. Hayes and his corps of assistants. We can assure the Methodists of western North Carolina that their orphanage is in the hands of the right man.

During the evening Hon. Locke Craig delivered an address on "North Carolina" which was a gem of eloquence and which was listened to by many people of Winston-Salem as well as members of the editorial party.

On Wednesday afternoon the editors were given a treat the memory of which will linger till all things fade from them. It was a recital at the historic institution of learning, the Salem Female Academy. The music was charming, uplifting. We forbear to discriminate except to say that Miss Diele Howell, of Tarboro, who sang "The Rosary" was so overwhelmed with applause that she was compelled to come back and sing it again.

Wednesday evening a banquet was given, and it was an elaborate affair. Mr. J. L. Ludlow was toastmaster, and he knows how. A delightful eight course supper was served, and several speeches by visitors and Winston-Salem people were sandwiched with them. There were many brilliant and humorous sallies, and it was after the midnight hour had struck before the pleasures were brought to a close.

To Mr. J. L. Ludlow, president of the Board of Trade, to Mr. J. S. Kuykendall, its secretary, and to Mr. H. B. Gunter, editor of the Journal, are due largely the success of the local entertainment, though other Winston-Salem people showed the editors many courtesies, and the pleasant memory of it all will never fade.

An excursion to Albemarle, Florence and Charleston had been arranged to take place immediately on adjournment of the meeting, to go over the new Southbound railroad. Those who intended to go on this trip were much disappointed when it was announced that the condition of the track would not permit the running of trains over

it. In each of these cities arrangements had been made to entertain the editors, and no doubt this after trip would have been one of the most delightful ever taken by the members of the Association. Many sincere regrets were expressed.

The winter session of the North Carolina Press Association held in Winston-Salem this week was an innovation. It was the first venture of the kind.—Charlotte Chronicle.

No, there was one before. This was held in Washington, D. C., in December 1903, and was largely attended. But then Col. Harris could hardly be expected to remember so far back.

How Mexicans Dispose of Their Dead

A custom that must seem very strange to many of us, says a writer in the September Wide World Magazine, is the method of disposing of the dead which obtains in Mexican, Filipino, and other Roman Catholic Spanish cemeteries. The bodies are not deposited in the opening ground, but in niches in a wall, the openings being then sealed with stone slabs lettered with the means of the deceased. These niches are let by the Church at a yearly fee, and the bodies repose peacefully therein so long as the rent is paid. When it ceases to be paid, however, the remains are stored for non-payment. The bodies which are "evicted" for non-payment of sepulchre rent are turned into mummies by the mild, dry climate of that region. These mummified bodies are kept for a year, and if at the end of that time the relatives of the deceased have not paid another year's rent to reinstate the corpse, the remains are thrown unceremoniously into a great underground vault fifty feet deep and about three hundred feet in length.

North Carolina Second in Cotton Consumption.

A circular sent out by the Department of Commerce and Labor says that in the consumption of cotton in the United States, according to the census bulletin on supply and distribution of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1910, the state of Massachusetts ranks first, North Carolina second, South Carolina third, Georgia fourth, New Hampshire fifth, Alabama sixth and Rhode Island seventh. Of the three most important cotton consuming States, North Carolina shows a loss of 13 per cent. in the consumption of cotton in the cotton year 1910, as compared with 1906; South Carolina a loss of 10 per cent. and Massachusetts a loss of 7 per cent. Georgia which ranks fourth in consumption, shows a loss of 8 per cent.

No Liquor by Prescription.

Oklahoma will have the most radical prohibition law in the United States if the State Senate should adopt the administration bill which the house passed on third reading Wednesday afternoon. The bill abolishes the state dispensary and for personal use permits the sale of alcohol only in medicated form. Physicians may prescribe no other form. The bill was amended to take from the governor summary power in removing officers guilty of neglect of duty. The amendment lodges this power in the courts.

For La Grippe Coughs and Stuffy Colds

Take Foley's Honey and Tar. It gives quick relief and expels the cold from your system. It contains no opiates, is safe and sure. Sold by Cabarrus Drug Co.

Carolina Schedule to Include 112 Games.

At a meeting of the directors of the Carolina association in Charlotte Thursday, it was decided that the season will open on April 27 and close September 2, making a schedule of 112 games. After being re-elected over his strong protest, President J. H. Wearn served notice that he will resign at the next meeting of the directors, which will be called for some day next week.

KIDNEY TROUBLE
Suffered Ten Years—Relieved in Three Months Thanks to PE-RU-NA.



O. B. FIZZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: "I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past. Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain." Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1911.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Modern 2-room two story house, in good neighborhood; has beautiful lawn; fine garden; lot 70x200 feet. Will sell on easy terms.
JHO. K. PATTERSON & CO.

Worse Than the Traditional Hell.

Once, I remember, I heard old Guadalupe, in the City of Mexico, tell her son that she would have him sent to La Valle Nacional if he did not behave. I asked her what she meant. She hung her head. "Tell her," prompted the son; "tell her it's the place where they send the people that are so bad God won't let them go to hell." Again, when he was in jail for washing his woman's face with a knife, and old Guadalupe came to me in her trouble, I asked her why she did not send him to La Valle. She fell on her knees, sobbing and praying that whatever might happen to her son he should be spared that. Not so the injured Jacoba. With handaged face she came screaming from the kitchen:

"Ha, yes! That's what I'll do. If he comes alive from Belem I'll have them take him to La Valle. They'll make him work like the devil, pay him with hell fire and feed him on the ashes!"

WOMEN'S WOES.

Concord Women Are Finding Relief At Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. W. M. Fisher, 95 N. Georgia street, Concord, N. C., says: "I have had no return of kidney trouble since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I suffered from shap, shooting pains across the small of my back, also a lameness through my kidneys. Believing that Doan's Kidney Pills might benefit me, I procured a box at the Gibson Drug Store and had taken only one-half the contents before my trouble had disappeared. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be equaled in curing kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

"First Lady" Bars Wine.

"As long as I am in the Executive Mansion there shall be no intoxicants. My entertainments are fully as well enjoyed without them as when they were served during former regimes. People who visit my home will never touch the wine cup."

Thus spoke the wife of the Governor of Virginia, who is to hold sway in the Executive Mansion for at least three years longer.

These words of Mrs. William Hodges Mann were made in an address to the Women's Temperance League of America this week.

A Reliable Cough Medicine

Is a valuable family friend. Foley's Honey and Tar fulfills this condition exactly. Mrs. Charles Kline, N. 8th St., Easton, Pa., states: "Several members of my family have been cured of bad coughs and colds by the use of Foley's Honey and Tar and I am never without a bottle in my house. Soothes and relieves the irritation in the throat and loosens up the cold. I have always found it a reliable cough cure." Sold by Cabarrus Drug Co.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy and natural movements, cures constipation—Doan's Regulants. Ask your druggist for them. 25c box.

Wood's Seeds
For The Farm and Garden

have an established reputation extending over thirty years, being planted and used extensively by the best Farmers and Gardeners throughout the Middle and Southern States.

Wood's New for 1911 will Seed Catalog help you to determine as to what crops and seeds to plant for success and profit. Our publications have long been noted for the full and complete information which they give.

Catalog mailed free on request. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

DENTISTRY

I am now in the Morris building, over the Cabarrus Savings Bank.
H. C. HERRING.

AMERICAN FARMERS USED AS CATSPAWS

Shrewd Plan of German Potash Trust to Pull Its Chestnuts Out of the Fire.

How American Farming Interests Are Affected in the Controversy Between Washington and Berlin.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Foreign attempts to influence American legislation have often been alleged, but never proved beyond reasonable doubt until now. During the past week copies of circular letters to farmers of the United States have been received in Washington and called to the attention of congress. These seemed to show the existence of a concerted plan on the part of German potash interests to influence our legislators against the American companies that complain of discrimination against them by the new German potash law, aimed directly at them.

These letters are frankly signed by the German Kall works and are addressed to farmers generally in the United States asking them to write to their congressmen and urge upon them to support the German contentions against the Americans. Lest the farmer should make a mistake and support the contentions of his own country a copy of the letter that he should send to his congressman is inclosed, type-written and ready for his signature. The letter so to be signed closes with an urgent appeal to the congressman addressed not to allow President Taft to attempt to bring Germany to terms by applying the maximum tariff as provided by the Payne-Aldrich bill for such a contingency.

Trust Caught Napping.

The simple facts in the case are that in July, 1909, a number of American fertilizer manufacturers purchased a very large tonnage of potash salts for use in American fertilizers from independent potash mines in Germany. These contracts are made at prices considerably under those which had ruled up to that date under the domination of the German potash syndicate. The saving to Americans amounted in the aggregate to about \$4,000,000 per year.

No sooner had it become known that the German trust had been caught napping than tremendous pressure was brought to bear by the German trust magnates to compel these buyers to give up their contracts and buy from the syndicate. Upon refusal to do so government action was threatened that would more than offset the advantages gained by the Americans.

These threats were carried into effect by a law introduced into the bundesrath in December, 1909. This was used by the German syndicate as a weapon in an attempt to coerce the American buyers into a settlement whereby the syndicate prices could not only be re-established but advanced in the United States. At the protest of the United States department of state this law was withdrawn by Germany, and immediately thereafter the commercial treaty between the two countries was consummated, whereby Germany was granted the minimum American tariff.

Quick Reprisal Made.

Three months later the German reichstag passed the present potash law whereby all the mines which exceed their allotments (distributed under this law by the government) are obliged to pay a penalty tax for such overproduction equivalent to \$22 per ton on muriate of potash. The price of this article stated in the American contracts is but \$15 per ton at the mines. When this law was passed the German government had the American contracts in its possession and knew that this penalty tax would fall only upon the mines holding the American contracts, as these mines had sold their entire output to the Americans. As citizens of no other country held these contracts the law was aimed specifically and exclusively at American interests and in consequence constitutes a clear discrimination against the United States.

An effort has been made to undersell the Americans in their own market with all the advantages on the side of the Germans because of this law. This has been met by a flat refusal on the part of the American contract holders to be undersold in their own market, and they have consequently met the lowest price made by the German agents even though at a loss. The cost of potash to the American buyers has been \$15 per ton at the mines plus \$5 per ton transportation to the United States and the arbitrarily assessed tax of \$22 per ton to be paid to the German government. The Germans do not have to pay such a tax and are offering potash in this country at \$38 per ton, or about \$8 per ton less than it actually costs the American buyers. This stand of the American buyers makes it impossible, so long as they maintain their position, for the German syndicate to create a monopoly in this country and thus to fix any price that it desires.

Look for the Bee Hive

On the package when you buy Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs. None genuine without the Bee Hive. Remember the name, Foley's Honey and Tar and reject any substitute. Sold by Cabarrus Drug Co.

BUSINESS MEN

The decisive clean cut man of affairs— Bankers and Professional men will find solid conservatism combined with style and fine tailoring in these **SCHLOSS MODELS** which we picture here. They come in neat mixed weaves that are exactly suited to the men who will wear these suits.

These are Two of the New 1911 Models of the SCHLOSS BALTIMORE CLOTHES. There are Many other Models for Men and Young men.

CANNON & FETZER CO.

Improvement in your office methods you naturally expect to cost more money, but —

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

ACTUALLY SAVE MONEY.
Let us show you why.
Instruction book free.

We have a few copies of "Moore's Modern Methods", a 160 page book illustrating 40 record forms and explaining how they are kept. Call or phone for one.

THE CONCORD TRIBUNE,
CONCORD, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Charlotte, N. C., January 3, 1911.
Change of schedule SEABOARD AIR LINE, effective noon Sunday, Jan. 15. Westbound trains leave Charlotte as follows, daily:
No. 133, daily, 10:40 a. m.
No. 47, daily, 4:45 p. m.
Eastbound, daily:
No. 49, daily, 5:00 a. m.
No. 48, daily, 7:30 a. m.
No. 44, daily, 5:00 p. m.
No. 132, daily, 6:55 p. m.
Trains arrive in Charlotte as follows from the east:
No. 133, 10:40 a. m.
No. 45, 12:01 noon.
No. 39, 10:50 p. m.
Arrive from the west:
No. 46, 10:15 a. m.
No. 132, 6:00 p. m.

RESOLUTION.
Ordered by the Board of Light and Water Commissioners in regular session, this 17th of January, 1911, that all bills for lights and power shall be paid on or before the 10th of each month and all water bills shall be paid on or before the 10th after the ending of each quarter and all consumers of lights and water and power who have failed to pay by the 20th, of the month in which same is due shall be cut off and before the lights, water or power shall be turned on again the customer must pay the bill and one dollar fee for cutting off and on.
CHAS. B. WAGONER,
Chairman.
W. D. PEMBERTON,
JOSEPH GOODMAN,
MARTIN L. CANNON.

Attest:
GEO. H. RUTLEDGE,
Supt. and Clerk.
18-104.