

Everybody Wants Hams and Turkeys for Christmas

We guarantee delivery on all orders placed with us this week for fresh pork hams and turkeys. Our price for hams is only 25 cents per pound, and Turkeys 35 cents per pound. Why not place your order now and make sure you will get yours?
Your Christmas dinner will not be complete without a dish of that good home-made Sauer Kraut of ours.

C. H. BARRIER & CO.



"Yes I made it myself"

You acknowledge, modestly, a compliment on your cooking, but of course you feel proud. And who wouldn't? It's a real accomplishment to be a good cook. And cooks are not born—they're made.

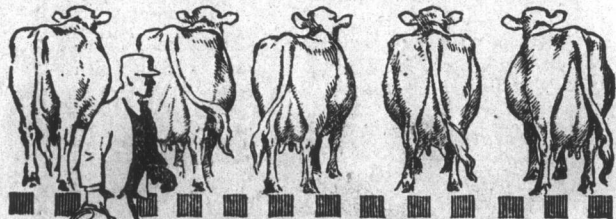
When you entertain, you pay your guests the highest honor by serving something you've made yourself. And now at Christmas, the entertaining season, plan to

Make Christmas Goodies at Home

Get our the "sugar and spice and all things nice." Home cooked dainties are more wholesome and nourishing. Make your own mince pies, gingerbread men and cookie stars for the tree, candy for the stockings. And don't forget the little neighborly gifts—a jar of hermits, a fine loaf of nut bread, or some of this rich, delicious Christmas cake. They are all cheaper made at home and gas for cooking will help you succeed with every recipe.

CHRISTMAS CAKE
 1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 1/2 cup strong coffee
 1 1/4 cups sifted flour
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 3 egg whites
 3/4 cup chopped walnut meats
 1/2 teaspoon each cloves, mace, cinnamon and allspice.
 Cream shortening, add sugar, and cream again. Add coffee, sifted dry ingredients and nuts; mix well. Beat egg whites stiff and fold into mixture. Bake in moderate oven (325°) in loaf or round pan one hour.

Concord & Kannapolis Gas Co.



More Milk

HALF a gallon more milk from each cow every day, will more than pay your feed bill.

Nearly every cow owner gets that increase with Purina Cow Chow.

It costs about a dollar a month more to feed Cow Chow, but that difference is more than made up in the first week. The rest of the month you get your extra milk for nothing. Feed out of the Checkerboard Bag and you will get more milk.

CASH FEED STORE
PHONE 122



Sold in Checkerboard Bags Only

USE TIMES AND TRIBUNE PENNY ADS—IT PAYS

REDUCTION of TAXATION

ISSUE IS LAID SQUARELY BEFORE PUBLIC

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THERE can be no doubt that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's recommendation to Acting Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee that the next Congress make a general downward revision of taxes has struck a responsive chord throughout the country. It is concrete evidence, the kind that can be understood in every American home, that after a disastrous world war, the United States has passed the critical period of readjustment.



JOHN T. PRATT
Chairman
National Budget Committee

The approach to normal conditions has not been opened without a considerable effort, however, and it will be well for a citizenry, encouraged by Secretary Mellon's statement, to keep this in mind. The surplus of receipts over expenditures which has resulted at the close of each year since the war ended, was made possible only by a program of economy in the conduct of public business. This program received definition in and an impulse from a new budgetary system which became operative in 1921. Administrative requirements were reduced to a minimum and constant pressure was exerted to anticipate tendencies on the part of Congress to return to the former system of ill-considered, extravagant appropriations. A revolutionary change in the attitude of administrative departments toward the expenditure of the public moneys was affected and Congress, on the whole, was diligent in cooperation. Mr. Mellon's recommendations are based upon the assumption that this attitude on the part of the executive and legislative branches will continue.

The issue between this new method of conducting public affairs and the old system is now laid before the people for their

consideration. Through their representatives in Congress they must now decide whether they prefer general reduction in Federal taxation or whether they prefer that the lid so tightly clamped down on Government expenditures during the last three years shall be lifted. Either the program of economy and efficiency in Government affairs must be continued or the proposal to reduce taxes to any appreciable extent must be given up.

As an economic problem the present proposal to reduce taxes can be readily understood. It is estimated that taxes collected during the year 1923 upon the business of the year 1924 will yield revenues in excess of expenditures to the extent of \$332,000,000. This is the margin within which tax reductions may be made and this margin will be reduced dollar for dollar in the proportion that expenditures are now contemplated by the Government are authorized by Congress.

Compared with the total of expenditures this margin is not large. Guaged, however, by the benefits, direct and indirect, which a reduction in taxes to that amount would bring to more than 14,000,000 taxpayers, it is an enormous sum. Relief from payments to the Government is but a part of the benefit thus to be conferred. Of vastly greater importance in the long run would be the fulfillment of Secretary Mellon's prediction that casement in taxes will bring an increase of funds available for investment in productive industries. Such an outcome would mean not only more income for persons employed but a reduction in the costs of the necessities of life upon which those incomes are expended.

The Spanish Fandango



"Way Down South." In the land of cotton, they always have time for a fashion pageant. This time the town of Hopeville, Ga., entertained Miss Ethel Harrison is shown as a Spanish girl.

"I'm a Tough Guy!"



"Don't get gay with me," this pug, mascot for the U. S. Marines, probably is saying. The dog appeared at all football games played this season by the "devil dogs."

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Tactful Girl

BY ALLMAN



CENTENARY OF A FAMOUS PRACHER

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Robert Collyer.

New York, Dec. 8.—Today is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the famous Unitarian clergyman and pulpit orator. Arrangements have been made for a suitable observance of the centenary in many Unitarian churches throughout the country. The anniversary will be observed particularly by the Church of the Messiah in this city, of which Dr. Collyer was pastor for more than twenty years and of which he was pastor emeritus at the time of his death.

Robert Collyer, the man who rose "from the anvil to the pulpit," was a native of Yorkshire, England. His maternal and paternal ancestors were common sailors, one of whom went down with his ship, while another died with Nelson and Trafalgar. His father, Samuel Collyer, was rescued from a London poorhouse and found his way to Yorkshire, where he worked as a blacksmith.

At home young Robert read eagerly the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," and the "Young Man's Companion," at school, which he attended between the ages of five and nine, he had obtained the elements of an education. Put to work at the forge, he continued to study and while blowing the bellows, usually had an open book at hand, kept open with a bit of iron. At the age of 14 he left for a neighboring town to become an apprentice. Seven years were spent in acquiring his trade. Subsequently while working as a blacksmith he became a Methodist and took up work as a local Methodist preacher.

In 1850, at the age of 27, he married and with his wife emigrated to the United States. For nine years after his settlement at Shoemakertown, Pa., Mr. Collyer continued to work at his trade, most of the time preaching at a Methodist chapel on Sunday, wielding the hammer during the week.

Toward the close of this period he announced a change in his views on the doctrine of the atonement, was arraigned for heresy before the general conference of the Methodist Church, and had his license to preach revoked. During the agitation of the slavery question Mr. Collyer came under the influence of Lucretia Mott and joined the Garrison group of abolitionists.

Then, feeling that the Unitarian Church took higher ground against slavery than the Methodist Church, which was not free to discuss the question, Mr. Collyer threw in his lot with the Unitarians. In 1859, invited to the pulpit of the newly organized Unitarian Church in Chicago, he became minister of that body, and in the 20 years of his connection with it made it one of the most flourishing churches in the Northwest.

His fame as a pulpit orator spread throughout the country and in 1879 a call came to him from the Church of the Messiah, New York City. He accepted and remained in active service until 1900, when he was made senior associate pastor with the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who had come to the church as associate minister. A few years later Dr. Collyer retired on account of age, and was honored by the church with the title of pastor emeritus. He lived to be 89 years old.

Dr. Collyer was one of the most popular and successful preachers America has ever known, and demands for him as a speaker on public occasions came from all sections of the country. One of his most popular lectures was "From Anvil to Pulpit," in which he gave an account, at once pathetic and inspiring, of the conditions of his early life and of the long struggles that ended in success. The great preacher was always proud of having been a blacksmith. In the study of his church in this city he kept for years the anvil at which he had worked.

BERGDOLL'S KIDNAPPER ASSUMES FULL BLAME

Griffis Tells German Court His Motive Was Purely Upon Patriotism. Mosbach, Baden, Dec. 6.—Testifying in his own behalf today, Lieutenant Corbin Hoover Griffis, of Hamilton, O., who is charged with participation in the attempt last summer to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, asserted that he was the prime

mover in the plot to capture and take Bergdoll back to the United States. The American Legion had no knowledge of the attempt, but numerous American officers in Paris were aware of it, he said. Griffis was called as the first witness because, in accordance with German procedure, the defense always presents its evidence before the prosecutor introduces his. In the course of his testimony, Griffis explained that the American draft system was by number, and he said that the man who had taken Bergdoll's number was killed.

This explanation interested the Court. Presiding Judge Kurzman frequently had asked questions, and one of these was whether the man who actually replaced Bergdoll in the army had met death. "Yes," replied Griffis. "Every man had a number, and the man who drew Bergdoll's number met death in action in France some months afterward."

In declaring that he had worked for purely patriotic motives, Griffis asserted that he had expected no reward from the capture of the draft evader.

A report that Ike Stecher, formerly of Philadelphia, who acted as Bergdoll's

chauffeur when the slacker fled the United States, would kidnap Griffis, reached the Court today through the attorney for Griffis. Judge Kurzman then called Bergdoll's uncle, Carl Bohrmann, into Court, and cautioned him that if Bergdoll and his friends attempted any injury to Griffis, they would be dealt with severely by the Court.

Griffis began his testimony by saying he desired to draw the attention of the Court to the difficult situation confronting him in outlining the contempt in which Bergdoll was held by the American people. Judge Kurzman asked why, after the war had been ended five years, the Americans still insisted on Bergdoll returning and facing trial, declaring "time eliminates everything—even the hatreds of war."

"Time never will eliminate the feelings of Americans in the Bergdoll case," replied Griffis, who then launched into a detailed story of Bergdoll's flight and the wrath aroused among the people. He told of insults later offered to the United States government and the American people generally by Bergdoll, who, he said, escaped by the use of his wealth.

SUNRISE DAIRY

I have recently bought the T. J. Smith farm just above the corporate limits of the city and will open a dairy on December 15th, 1923. Am fully prepared to furnish milk and cream to a number of customers on short notice, and will give to the patrons a service equal to the best. All my cows are tubercular tested, and principally Jersey stock. The premises will at all times be kept in a strictly sanitary manner, and the public is invited at any time to make a visit to the dairy. Your patronage is solicited, and will be appreciated.

LEE O. CLINE, Proprietor.
Phone 4211



"That can't be my old suit"

but the dry cleaner who uses DeLaval Continuous Clarification can work wonders

De Laval Continuous Clarification is generally considered the greatest advance in dry cleaning methods made in the past decade. It keeps our cleansing fluid clean all the time and so immeasurably improves the quality of our work.

Imagine the difference that two ounces of dirt will make in the color of a suit or dress. That is the average amount taken from each garment we handle by our improved method of dry cleaning. No wonder that customers sometimes cannot believe their eyes when clothing is returned to them with its original color restored. This dirt cannot be removed by brushing because it is firmly embedded in the cloth. Here it not only hides the original color of the fabric, but the gritty parts of it cut the threads and materially shorten the life of the garment. Regular dry cleaning more than

pays for itself by keeping clothes free from this injurious matter and so gives them longer life, keeping you better dressed besides.

Why not send us, as a trial order, some garment which you particularly want to have made new again? Our delivery car will call for it promptly. With the aid of recently installed De Laval Continuous Clarification system, we will clean it better than you have ever believed possible. Finally, we will deliver it to you just when promised.

Let us demonstrate what our kind of dry cleaning will do.

Bob's Dry Cleaning Co.

"SEND IT TO BOB"

Rear Concord Steam Laundry

Phone 787

Where your clothing is protected with the DeLaval Continuous Clarification System