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WHIPPING POST URGED TO HALT CRIME WAVE

Jersey Pastor Laments Modern Codding of Evil-Doers.

New York, July 8.—The revival of the whipping post as a deterrent to crime was advocated by the Rev. Charles H. Fountain, Baptist minister of Plainfield, N. J., in a sermon at the opening of the West Side Religious Forum at the Campbell Memorial Church.

Criminals are pampered, Mr. Fountain asserted, and "if the whipping post could be established, it would have a beneficial effect in securing the safety of society."

Presidential Courtesy.

The Pathfinder.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge had to ride in a hot, stuffy train to Swampscott, Mass., where they will spend the sum-

mer, but the White House servants and pets enjoyed the trip there by water on the presidential yacht Mayflower.

Before leaving Washington the President signed a pardon that saved Louis Goldman, of Boston, from prison. With his brother, Goldman was convicted of concealing assets of a bankrupt jewelry firm.

The executive also found time to receive Tom Lee, Memphis colored boatman who saved 32 lives in the sinking of the steamer Norman on the Mississippi. Mr. Coolidge commended the hero. "Oh, it was nuthin'," the modest Tom replied.

Friends hope that while the President is at Swampscott he will be relieved of the handshaking habit. Though informed that Washington tourist agencies were guaranteeing patrons a presidential handshake, Mr. Coolidge never refused

to shake hands with visitors. It is estimated that he has held hands with over 90,000 persons in the past twenty-two months.

Before going away Mr. Coolidge provided himself with a supply of costly cigars for his friends, but he took along 10-cent cheroots for himself.

Coming home from the Norse-American centennial, the President's special haled momentarily at Evansville, Wis. A mother raised a chubby youngster so that he could peer through the window of the diner. The child extended a nibbled cracker. The President smiled and reciprocated by poking a pancake on the end of a fork toward the little one.

The 1025 national championship races of the Amateur Bicycle League of America will be held at St. Louis September 5-6.

Stewart's Washington Letter

BY CHARLES P. STEWART
NEA Service Writer

Washington—The theory of taxation is that rates should be high enough, but no higher than necessary, to support an efficient government; to pay interest on, and gradually reduce, debts piled up by preceding governments which failed to live within their incomes; that the burden should fall on the taxpayers in proportion to their means.

This is the theory of all taxation, from the federal government's down to the pettyest township's.

But when it comes to the question of tax collection methods, the federal government's theory is one thing, and the theories of state, county and city governments are "something else again."

The federal government's idea is to encourage its taxes all it can—to rely on indirectness, particularly the tariff, and stamp duties, which, while they yield revenue, do it so subtly that the average taxpayer doesn't know he's being taxed.

The income tax isn't like this, Lord knows. It's an exception, however—an emergency war tax.

Besides, it catches only a minority. At that, the federal government's aware how unpopular it is.

Take note—it's the first federal tax to be reduced.

State and lesser governments prefer the strong-arm method. Summoned into city and county treasurers' offices, the taxpayer is forced to hand "spot cash" through the wicket under threat of imprisonment of his property—like a highwayman's victim surrendering his dough at the point of a gun.

This extortion has reached proportions lately which alarmed some state govern-

ments, but it breeds a revolt, and they're borrowing a few of the federal government's tricks of indirectness.

As a general proposition, however, the federal government's taxation policy is to be slick and the local governments' policy is to be crude.

The explanation? It seems to be this: The federal government is so far removed from the masses of voters as to be hardly recognizable as their own creation. If it arouses their resentment, they'll make no allowances.

"A Washington senator or representative fixing Florida's taxes?" Gotta be careful.

But a local government? The people who made it know they made it themselves. It's up to them.

Let a national politician make a mistake and he can't explain it to the country. Let a local one arouse his constituents' anger to the boiling point—if he's smooth enough, he can talk 'em out of it.

Federal taxes are high but coming down. State taxes are higher and coming up. County taxes are higher yet and coming up still faster. City taxes are highest of all and no rise equals theirs.

The nearer you get to the people, who have the most to say about their own local affairs, the worse the situation gets.

The natural conclusion is that the people, basically, are least to be trusted of all.

It's axiomatic that a people gets as good a government as it deserves. The American people seem to be getting better ones, all up and down the line.

Then why so much kicking about taxes—and other things? We ought to be pretty well satisfied.

BUSINESS AND THE OUTLOOK

Philadelphia Record.

Leaders in trade and industry, who were misled at the start of the year into making extravagant predictions of prosperity for 1925, with an active and advancing stock market as the runner-up, are now content to express confidence that the remaining six months indicate in general a continuance of the conditions that have characterized business in the previous months—not a record gain, but comparatively satisfying in most lines. Although there has been curtailment in some of the basic industries, the process has been gradual and is by no means a repetition of last year. Reports indicate that the retailers and wholesalers are more than holding their own, with distribution considerably greater than in the same period of last year and the larger volume than in the previous week. There are also indications of greater freedom among the retailers in making commitments.

The Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, gives this as the Western view:

"It seems that conditions and prospects are favorable. The stampede to greater business is indicated. No breathless rush to inordinate prosperity appears. And no halt for repairs is in sight either. The traffic stream of business seems to be moving steadily and surely along a well paved, well marked and well policed highway. If there are no arrests for speeding, neither will there be any for obstructing the traffic."

Three encouraging phases in the domestic business situation are found by Bradstreet's as the second half of the year opens: "These are the fairly active buying of seasonal goods at retail, the cheerful tone in most industries, which, despite seasonal quieting, find themselves in better shape as regards operations than a year ago, and the very decided turn for better in late planted crops, especially spring wheat and corn."

The steel industry appears to have passed the low point in summer depression. It is believed that operations at an average rate of 60 to 65 per cent of capacity will be maintained. The price demoralization seems to have run its course, and there are present indications of a stability in quotations such as

has not been seen in some weeks.

The government's cotton estimate, indicating a yield of 14,330,000 bales, was one of those surprises that come now and then. Reports from other cotton-producing countries give good prospects for increased acreage and larger crops. The lower price of cotton did not affect the goods quotations, for they are on what seems to be a low level. However, there has been progress in the textile trades during the past few months. The better outlook is heartening to the trade after a long period of adverse conditions. In the wool trade confidence seems to increase, that the sales in London and in Australia will show a firmness that has been lacking, and that the American market will become more active and prosperous than it has been in months.

The wheat market has become a weather and crop affair. Chicago traders are keeping a close watch on development in the Northwest, where rust continues to be reported on both sides of the international line, but so far no actual damage is asserted.

LOVE OF PIGEONS SENDS NEW YORKER TO DEATH

Falls Off Roof Trying to Shield Squab Learning to Fly.

New York, July 7.—John Wousbinsky, who was killed Saturday in a fall from a roof of the Garber Hotel, No. 87 East 140th street, paid with his life for his love of pigeons. When one of the birds, learning to fly, ventured too close to the edge of the hotel roof, Wousbinsky made a desperate grasp for his pet, slipped and fell sixty feet. The pigeon flew back to safety, but Wousbinsky was killed.

Rutherfordton Attorney Dies of Brief Illness

Rutherfordton, July 6.—Gudger W. Edwards, promising young attorney of this county, died at his home here this afternoon, after a brief illness. The funeral will be held at the Rutherfordton Baptist church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock; the services to be conducted by his pastor, Rev. M. A. Adams. Mr. Edwards was 32 years old.

REMEMBER PENNY ADS ARE CASE

OUT OUR WAY



A STRONG WIND. BY WILLIAMS

MOMN POP



BY TAYLOR

EVERETT TRUE



BY CONDO

TODAY'S EVENTS

Wednesday, July 8, 1925

Today—the anniversary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes—is observed as a national holiday in Rhodesia.

John D. Rockefeller will observe his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary today at his home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Cleveland is to be the meeting place today of the annual congress of the Esperanto Association of North America.

The town of Dayton, Tenn., expects to receive the first crowd of visitors today in anticipation of the opening of the Scopes evolution trial.

Experts in the work of starting baby minds on the long road of learning will gather in Los Angeles today for the annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union.

The 167th anniversary of the battle of Ticouderoga will be celebrated by the St. Andrews Society of Glen Falls, N. Y., today by the unveiling of a tablet at Fort Ticouderoga in commemoration of the gallantry of the Black Watch regiment.

One girl in every eight leaving London's elementary schools becomes a dressmaker's apprentice, which is a much larger proportion than for any other occupation. Next comes apprenticeship in the millinery trade.

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