IF I HAD A PAIR OF STILTS

d as second class mail matter at the post rd, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. SUBSCRIPTION RATES
In the City of Concord by Carrier

of the State the Subscription is the sar of the city by mail in North Carolina the fol-

Than Three Months, 50 Cents a Month

DEPEND ON NO ONE THING

"Are you raising cotton at a net return of \$34.08 per acre?"

\$91.70 per acre?'

"Are you raising poultry at a net return of \$616.00 per acre?"

These questions are asked by the development department of the Seaboard Air Line and are so pertinent that we are passing them along for the benefit of the farmers, together with the following argument sent out by the rail company with the questions:

"Do the above figures and comparisons startle you? Did you ever think of the per acre return on poultry in comparison with that of staple crops? The figures shown above are not just arranged there for convenience but actually show the comparative per acre value as gathered from behable sources.

"The United States department of agriculture in their 1925 Yearbook gives \$52.39 as the average per acre cost of producing cotton on farms yielding 300 to 500 pounds of list cotton with an average credit of \$10.47 for cottonseed making the actual cost of production \$41.92 per acre. The average price per pound received by producers in 1925 was 19 cents. Using as a basis 400 pounds of lint cotton produced the per acre value of cotton would be \$76.00 with a production cost of \$41.92 making a net profit of \$34.08 per acre.

"In 1925 the state of North Carolina aver aged a per acre yield of 660 pounds of tobacco for which they received an average of 23c per pound or \$151.80 per acre, according to the 1925 Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture. The production cost of tobacco in 1925 was approximately \$60.10 per acre, which leaves a net profit of \$91.70 per

"The per acre return of poultry was fur nished by no less an authority than Dr. B. F Kaupp, head of the poultry department of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture under whose supervision several poultry test plants are operated in this state. In one of these test farms were 800 birds of the Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn breeds. They produced a net income of \$4,770.00 with a feed cost of \$2,300.00 making the net return of \$2,470.00 for the flock or \$3.08 per bird. From good authority, we understand that at least 200 birds can be kept on one acre of land without fear of crowding and still furnishing ample room for ranging. From the above it would appear that the net return per acre with poultry would be approximately \$616.00.

"The community carlot poultry sales along the Seaboard Air Line railway for the year ending June 30th, 1926, removed from our ritory 875,830 pounds of poultry, for which the producers were paid \$212,013.32 in cash. This vas an increase of 13 per cent over last year's poultry movement. If you did not secure your share of this money, you are passing up one of the best paying lines of agriculture en-

This should impress upon the farmer, we think, the importance of not putting all his eggs in one basket. The farmer of today should not be dependent on any one thing. He should have some cotton, some tobacco and some other money crop all right, but he should have something else too. We must get away from the idea that farms are for certain money crops and nothing else.

THE "HIT-AND-RUN" COWARD.

TO Governor Len Small, the mayor of Herrin writes is follows:

"The gangs have reached such proportions that no herriff regardless of his efforts, can effere that the situation. The prosecution of outlaws is impossible because to eitizen will risk his life to bear witness against the hugs and no prosecutor could live who would attempt to fill the oath of his office."

Governor Small reads, ponders, and washes his bands of the whole business. He will not set up the military court saked for by the mayor. This is a government of by, and for the people, says the Governor. If the people of Herrin want the laws enforced, it is up to them. Here matters stand and will probably stand until ome grave outbreak in Williamson county arouses the nation again and sets in motion federal machinery of justice. This should impress upon the farmer, we

To the lingo of the diamond we have gone to get an expression to describe the motorist who strikes and drives on. He is called the "hit-and-run" specie and by the American Automobile Association is characterized as a "coward." The association wants an organized campaign by motorists against the "species of lawlessness and cowardice" that hits and runs.

There should be a campaign all right but who is going to conduct it? It is commendable to censure and condemn the man who strikes and drives on but will the average mo-

EE CONCORD DAILY TRIBUNE that drives an auto is a violator of the law, Extension of P. & N. Line Will nore or less, and hesitates about having any other motorist arrested. About the only time the average motorist troubles about having

the average motorist troubles about having the law enforced is when he has been made the victim of some violation.

No one is more contemptible or more to be censured than the man who strikes with his auto and hurries on, showing both utter contempt for the law and humanity. In the newspapers several days ago we read where a perpending carry one of the biggest items in some time of the steady march of the State in its development of the State in its development.

destrian in eastern North Carolina was struck and killed by an auto whose driver did not stop despite the fact that his car dragged the victim's body some little distance.

There should be some special punishment of stop such a man. There is none under the law we presume for the law puts the man who drives on on the same tooting, but there should be a difference. In many instances the man who stops is not wholly to blame for the accident but it is safe to presume that the man who fears to stop knows that he was in the wrong. That's one of the results of law violation. We lose our standard of decency when we take the law into our own hands.

We should get these hit-and-run people into our own hands.

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We should get these hit-and-run people into our own hands.

Colonel W. M. Person did not find things as when he struck the cooperative cotton as saw when he struck the cooperative cotton as the company has been called at the future; of the giant strides being made in an empire of industry and of the creating of the stockholders of the sumistands confidence of big financial interests that the tryobing made in an empire of industry and of the strucking company has been called at the future; of the giant strides being made in an empire of industry and of the strucking company has been called at the future; of the giant strides being made in an empire of industry and of the creative and adolining states.

There of the first the struck is several the struck of t

"Are you raising topacco at a net return of drivers are not punished, and with these who

Colonel W. M. Person did not find things as asy when he struck the cooperative cotton asociation and he has had to start all over again. Some months ago he started the proeedings which wrecked the cooperative toacco association and several days ago started drive against the cotton association. His rst move failed and now we find him in the ight alone.

It is charged that Mr. Person approached everal Nash county farmers and asked or uggested that they become plaintiffs against co-ops. Four of them signed the petition out later asked that they be allowed to get out laiming they had signed under misapprehenion or without full understanding of what hey were doing. They went before the Nash leik of court and withdrew from the suit, eaving Mr. Person a case without clients.

Now comes the Colonel with the announce nent that he will name himself as plaintiff and ight the case. The result will be noted with cen interest, for the welfare of the association s a matter of much concern throughout the State. Colonel Person has always opposed he co-operative marketing plan and ave suggested that he has allowed this feeling to dominate his judgement. Anyway he may be counted on to bring to light certain charges and the public will have opportunity to determine whether they are true. The co-ops may merge stronger than they were when the suit was started.

WISECRACKS.

An Arcadia woman fed her baby daughter sausage so e could weiner.—Fostoria, Ohio, Times.

A doctor comes forth to claim that the Charleston is cure for rheumatism, without giving his opinion as to hich is the worst.—Mansfield, O., Journal.

Hunters Kill Dear—Headline. This is an unusual ige and anything can happen. They usually shoot each ther, though.—Pensacola, Fla., News.

Neighbors are always trying to outdo the other. Take errin and Chicago for instance.—Durham, N. C., Sun.

Vell, ve gather that Vare doesn't know vere he is gong.—Durham, N. C., Sun.

Any man will spend an hour or two nursing his car, but try and get him to nurse the baby a few minutes. Fry.—Son, Durham, N. C.

A man is just as old as the back of his neck looks.—World-News, Roanoke, Va.

HERRIN GIVES UP.

Winston-Salem Sentinel.

The forces of law and order have reached their nadir a Herrin, county seat of "bloody Williamson," and scene of mass murders, private feuds, and municipal acompetence. The better citizens of this southern Ilinois town have tried everything from the Ku Klux (lan to an itinecant evangelist. Nothing has worked my permanent good. The law still stands a joke. A tate of warfare exists between opposing clans that would do honor to a gold diggings in the fifties.

To Governor Len Small, the mayor of Herrin writes as follows:

"The gangs have reached such proportions that no

In the meantine other communities, buttling against organized orime in their midst, can find in Herrin's wors the evil fruitage of complecency in the face of law-lessness. There was a time when Herrin could have attended to its own problems. Now the good citizens give up, move out or wait the mevitable and final catastrophe.

DR. MCGEACHET SPEAKS OUT ON WAR.

species of lawlessness and cowardice" that hits and runs.

There should be a campaign all right but who is going to conduct it? It is commendable to censure and condemn the man who strikes and drives on but will the average motorist take enough interest in the matter to make a campaign worthwhile?

We are afraid not. We have drunken drives by the scores but it's a rare thing that they are reported. About the only time they are reported. About the only time they are rested is when they come within the observation of some officer of the law. Everybody religion and in the name of Jesus."

Mark Progress of This Section

IN THE INTEREST OF FAIR PLAY

property."
The other exhibit is a copy of the picture taken in front of the Bank of Mexico on its opening September 1, 1925, eleven months before the at-

ing funds out of the Bank of Mexico. it is a picture of persons waiting to up funds in the new bank after 't had been officially declared open by President Cal'es, who wis government official's was present within.

It is not my purpose to enter into any criticism of the series of articles on Mexico in "Liberty." The contents of these are their business, nowever, and the business of every editor who carrishes the ethics of his profession to protest against such a de because attempt to deceive the public of North

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ream

"ON THE SQUARE

Although it is not revealed what the construction will be start it is believed by some of the new papers that it will be a matter only a few weeks or months before beginning is made. If there are the intentions of the officials the effectivity will soon make itself felt.

lexican Consul Protests Against At tempt of Liberty Magazine to De-ceive. New York, Nov. 30 -In the inter ests of fair play to the people of fexico, I wish to submit to all edi-ers in North America the enclosed One is a pherograph of page 55 of he issue of the weekly magazine "Liberty." You will notice a pic-ture printed thereon purporting to be that of "Catholics withdrawing de-posits from the Bank of Mexico in protest against the seizure of church property."

America as to happenings in Mexico.

On the 2nd of September, 1925, the morning of the day following the opening of the Bank of Mexico, "El Deinocrata", a paper then publishing in Mexico City, published the same picture of the inauguration of the new bank that "Liberty", the magazine owned by the Chicago Tribune tricked a portion of the American public into be ieving was a pletsre of something entire'y different,

It may interest the editors of North America to know this was not the only "faked" picture in these articles. A United States engineer operating mines in Mexico, E. R. Torg'er, of Cleveland, Ohio, had a letter in the New York Tipnes of November 14th, charging that a picture which "Liberty" c aimed depicted the hauging of peons in Nayarit as a result of a religious riot was in reality a hanging of bandits two years before and that he had had in this possession for over a year the identical tempted boycott.

The pictures are the same. In reality, in piace of being a picture as claimed by "Liberty" of persons taks caimed by "Liberty" of persons taks session for over a year the identical ing funds out of the Bank of Mexico.

photograph that "Liberty" had claimed was a picture of a recent happening. As the consul-general of Mexico, I take the only means open to me to reach the people of this country in an attempt to expose such sinister methods to place Mexico in a false light before the great American people. And I know that the vast majority of editors will resent this outrageous violation of fair play as strongly as myself.

Yours sincerely.

ARTURO M. ELIAS.

ARTURO M. ELIAS,

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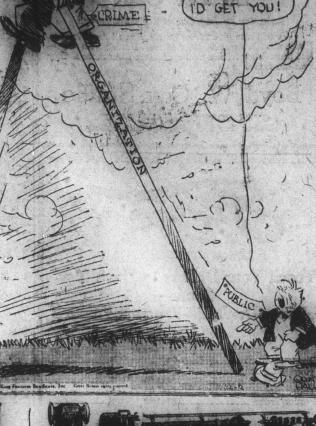
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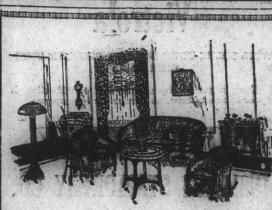


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