

The Concord Daily Tribune

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Look at the printed label on your paper. The
date thereon shows when the subscription expires.

Communications must be accompanied by the
true name and address of the writer in order to
receive attention.

The Tribune, besides receiving the Associated
Press reports, receives also service of the Inter-
national News Service, as well as a number of
other important special features.

This paper is not only glad to receive communi-
cations containing news items, but invites such. We
do not publish such communications unless we
know the author. It is not customary to publish
the author's name, but we must know it.

This paper charges regular advertising rates for
publishing obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions
of respect. The rate is 5 cents a line.

When you subscribe for the paper you are en-
titled to receive every issue for the time you have
paid for. If you do not receive it regularly, it is a
favor, not a bother, to let us know and we will
make every effort to correct the trouble.

OUR ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS.

Each year we find fewer one-teacher
schools in North Carolina, and we have
reason to rejoice. Not because the one-
teacher may not be efficient but because
no one person can do as well in a school
as two or three teachers.

In State School Facts we find that in
the year 1900-01 there were 5,411 white
and 2,418 colored one-teacher schools, a
total of 7,829. By the year 1919-20 the
total had dropped to 2,513 white and 1,
761 colored schools of this class and in
1925-26 the total had dropped further to
2,322 white and 1,188 colored schools
with just one teacher.

From School Facts we learn further
that there were 42,976 white children and
25,263 colored children enrolled in one-
teacher schools in 1925-26. This repre-
sented 11.2 per cent. of the white rural
elementary enrollment and 28.5 per cent.
of the colored rural elementary enroll-
ment. The year preceding, there were
49,150 white children attending one-
teacher schools, and two years preceding,
1923-24, there was an enrollment of 54,
349 white children in this type of school.
The largest enrollment of white chil-
dren in this type of school for any one
county was in Wilkes County which had
1,827 children in 44 such schools. Ran-
dolph which has been at the foot of the
list as to the number of one-teacher
schools for two years, is now next to
Wilkes, having 1,461 children in 41 of
these small schools.

Edgecombe, Vance, and Wilson coun-
ties have no schools of this type for white
children.

Only five counties, Yadkin, Surry,
 Ashe, Randolph and Wilkes, have as
many as 1,000 or more white children
enrolled in one-teacher schools.

There were 29,253 white children and
21,488 colored children in average daily
attendance in one-teacher schools in
1925-26. This represented 68.1 per cent.
of the white enrollment and 62.4 per cent.
of the colored enrollment in this type of
school.

In 1924-25, 67.0 per cent. and in 1923-
24, 66.4 per cent. of the white enrollment
in one-teacher schools was in average
daily attendance. There is discernible a
slight tendency for pupils to attend
school better even in these small schools.

Attendance in one-teacher schools is
still poor, however. Among the counties
this percentage for the white race varies
from 41.3 in Jones to 86.7 in Dare. At-
tendance is very poor in Greene, Rath-
erford, Halifax, Jones, Tyrrell, Lenoir,
Stokes, Onslow, and Rockingham coun-
ties.

In the colored school conditions in re-
gard to attendance are still worse. Only
in a very few instances do the colored
children attend school regularly in one-
teacher schools.

For the State as a whole, there were
22.1 white pupils in average daily attend-
ance for every teacher employed. This
is the identical number for the preceding
year, 1924-25. In 1923-24 there were 22.5

pupils in attendance for each teacher em-
ployed. It appears, therefore, that the
number of pupils per teacher in one-
teacher white schools is static.

In the colored one-teacher schools there
were, in 1925-26, 28.9 pupils in average
daily attendance for each teacher em-
ployed.

The 1,308 white teachers employed in
one-teacher schools were paid an average
monthly salary of \$73.79, and the 1,195
colored teachers, \$53.42. It took
\$96,523.65 to pay these white teachers
and \$63,839.00 to pay these colored teach-
ers for one month.

Salaries paid these white teachers rang-
ed all the way from \$130.00 a month in
Durham County to \$61.67 a month in
Greene County, and salaries paid colored
teachers in this type of school ranged
from \$106.00 a month in New Hanover to
\$37.50 a month in Watauga.

It cost an average of 16.5 cents to give
instruction to each pupil in average daily
attendance in the white one-teacher
schools, and 9.3 cents in the colored
schools. For each pupil enrolled it cost
11.2 cents a day for the white race and 5.8
cents a day for the colored race. In 1924-
25 it cost 10.7 cents a day to instruct a
white child enrolled in a one-teacher
school, and in 1923-24 it cost 10.3 cents
on the same basis.

Among the counties the cost of in-
struction for white children based on the
number of pupils ranged from 7.5 cents a
day in Greene County to 35.1 cents a
day in Durham County.

On the attendance basis, the average
daily cost of instructing a child in the
one-teacher white schools ranged from
12.6 cents a day in Stanly to 52 cents a
day in Durham, and in the colored schools
from 4.9 cents a day in Edgecombe to
26.9 cents a day in Transylvania.

In Cabarrus county, the figures show,
in 1923-24 there were 16 one-teacher
schools for white children and 14 for col-
ored children. The next year the total
white schools of this class had dropped to
15 and last year to 14. The enrollment
in these white schools last year was 459
and in the colored schools 570.

WHERE THE GOVERNMENT IS
HANDICAPPED.

The government's counsel states that
it will be ready for the trial of Sinclair
and Fall next month in charges of con-
spiracy to defraud the government. The
charges grew out of the acquisition of
Teapot Dome naval leases by the Sin-
clair interests.

The government will be ready but its
case will be materially weakened by the
absence of two star witnesses, James E.
O'Neill and Harry Blackmer. Govern-
ment counsel says the presence of these
men is "vital" to the case.

Where are these men? In France,
where they have been ever since the
oil scandal started. When the civil suit
was begun in Cheyenne in 1925 the govern-
ment needed these men but they could
not be brought back. They went to
France to escape subpoena as there is
no law to bring them back. In this con-
nection it is interesting to note that Con-
gress so far has refused to act on the
Walsh act, which will penalize these two
witnesses up to \$100,000 each if they re-
sist the subpoena which Justice Bailey
is asked to grant.

Blackmer was chairman of the Mid-
west Refining Company and O'Neill was
President of the Prairie Oil and Gas
Company. They know about the oil
transactions and if there is nothing wrong
why do they decline to testify? Why
don't their friends offer to aid the govern-
ment if the deals were all legal and above-
board?

A CHAIN AFFAIR.

Some weeks ago a Georgia mob took a
man from his home and flogged him to
such an extent that he died. W. E.
Brown, a lawyer in the Georgia town,
prosecuted the case and succeeded in
gaining some convictions. And now a
mob, perhaps the same one, has taken the
lawyer from his home, tied him up, strip-
ped him and beaten him.

What is the State of Georgia to do in
this case? Apparently members of the
mob are trying to intimidate everybody.
Their action indicates or at least leaves
the impression that any one taking an
active hand against them will suffer the
same fate as the first man flogged.

They have made a chain affair out of
their violations. "Keep out of this or
take the consequences" seems to be their
attitude.

Such conduct deserves the severest
penalty possible under the law. These
men have not only taken the law into
their own hands; they have set up a code
of unlawful ethics by their threats. They
say to the world, "We have violated the
law and we dare anyone to interfere."

No state can prosper where such flag-
rant violations are permitted to go un-
challenged. There can be no freedom,
no government for the people so long as

a State allows a band of cowards to hide
under sheets and administer their man-
made laws.

WISERACKS.

Every time we see a picture of Mr. Coolidge we
wonder if one of his favorite pies wasn't made
from crab apples.—Wilmington Star.

People who go to church are given the friend-
ly warning they watch their step. They
are under special police surveillance.—Green-
boro Daily Record.

No matter what the measure or the issue, Con-
gress may be relied upon to play politics with it.
The next presidential election is in 1928.—Nash-
ville Banner.

If anybody ever gets blood out of a turnip, it
will probably be in Scotland.—Nashville Banner.

An automobile factory is to spend \$20,000,000
in advertising during the coming year. Watch it
prosper.—Nashville Banner.

King Alfonso is assured a welcome if he comes
to America. His Spanish brand of bull-tossing
is as effective as America's own.—Durham Sun.

MUST ADVERTISE COTTON.

Raleigh News and Observer.
The cotton problem is the big one for the South
and for the country. This does not refer to the
immediate solution of holding back part of this
year's crop and reducing acreage for 1927. These
duties are so essential and plain as to need no
emphasis. If the whole crop raised this year is
rushed on the market, everybody knows that the
price will go to pieces. Everybody knows that
if the 1927 cotton acreage isn't reduced at least
one-fourth, there will be a cotton debacle. As-
suming there is enough common sense to carry out
these two essentials, agreed upon at the Memphis
meeting, what afterwards?

When California was selling its raisins and
prunes and grapes at prices that left little or no
profit to the producer, what was done to improve
the situation? There was united action to pro-
duce a larger demand and bigger markets for what
was grown. Some of their products are perish-
able, but, even so, united action and co-operation
lifted California growers out of distress into pros-
perity. Is there not a lesson from this for cotton
growers and cotton manufacturers?

The New York Commercial says that the se-
rious problem in the South—the lack of demand—
must be solved by creating the demand.

It says:
That's the way the manufacturer does when he
finds his product moving slowly. The way to
create the demand has been found. It has never
failed to work. It is simple and whenever tried
has been found profitable.—Advertise the cotton.
Tell the people about cotton. Keep that word
before them. The public will react. The demand
will be created. The surplus will be quickly ab-
sorbed, and in the future, there will be no sur-
plus. The grower will profit. The mills will
profit. The dealers will profit. Yes, the entire
nation will profit.

With the style experts of the mills and the big
distributors working on the problem and the
technical experts in the mill helping it shouldn't
be hard to bring out a fabric which would appeal
to women's taste. There is no sense in appealing
to patriotism in this matter. It is not patriotic;
it is business. Appeal to natural good taste and
to the pocketbook. With the retailers, the frontier
of the industry, devoting at least half of their
daily or weekly advertising space in the local
newspapers, a buying power can be generated
which in the mass will do wonders. They will
have price appeal—still a big appeal in this
country as elsewhere.

Before cotton slumped in price, there were many
cotton mills in the same position as cotton growers.
They had no demand. Those mills that had par-
ticular brands and advertised rarely lacked de-
mand and some of them had such large demand
they ran day and night. The demand must be
created. It is here that the manufacturers must
take the lead, but all should co-operate.

THE SOUTH AND A CATHOLIC CANDIDATE

New York World.
If you want to make a real test as to whether
Southern Baptists will vote for a Roman Cath-
olic, try them on Senator Walsh of Montana.
They reject him as the product and
candidate of Tammany Hall, as odious a political
organization as exists on this continent.

It is the statement of the Rev. George W.
McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church of
Richmond, in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution.
It is a statement of more than average interest
for the reason that Dr. McDaniel is President of the
Southern Baptist Convention, and no doubt speaks
for many Baptists in the South.

It is agreeable to find Dr. McDaniel stating his
opposition to the candidacy, or the potential can-
didacy, of Gov. Smith on other grounds than re-
ligious grounds. The whole spirit of religious
liberty in this country forbids the introduction of
a religious issue into politics. On the other hand,
Prohibition and Tammany Hall are perfectly
legitimate subjects of political controversy. And
though we wish that Dr. McDaniel's advocacy of
Prohibition were limited by a respect for democ-
ratic districts which actually desire it, we do not
deny him his right to oppose any man in any party
for failure to stand on the Volstead act. Though
we think Dr. McDaniel is a little naive about the
exclusive claims to wickedness of Tammany Hall
among political organizations in this country, he
challenges no fundamental precept of American
liberty when he opposes a Tammany man on the
ground that he is a Tammany man.

This important thing is to get rid of the bigotry
that accompanies the introduction of the religious
issue. We do not question the sincerity of Dr.
McDaniel's statement. But the sincerity of his
statement is bound to be judged in the light of the
efforts which he and his colleagues makes to
break the hold of the Ku Klux Klan on the Baptist
Church in certain sections of the South.

NOT NEEDED, ANYWAY.

Durham Herald.
The veterans' loan fund must again run the
gamut of the courts. Two years ago the plan
to issue bonds to raise a fund for aiding veterans
of the world war to own their homes was ap-
proved by the electorate. A flaw was found in
it and it was re-submitted to the voters last
November. It was ratified, but it is the minority
of the comparatively small number of voters who
took enough interest in it to vote at all, voted
favorably. Now it seems that it doesn't appear
just legal yet, and the court will once more have
to attend to it.

If the whole affair should be declared illegal
or unconstitutional or something else wrong,
there wouldn't be much complaint. The Ameri-
can Legion, for whose members the proposal was
designed, is not asking for it and, in fact, hasn't
endorsed it. If the Legion doesn't care about the
loan, then why should anybody else worry about
it? Not many people believe that the plan will
be of any great value to the ex-service men. It
has been pointed out that money can be secured
now for almost as reasonable terms, the main
difference being in the percentage of the value of
the property, the fund enabling borrowers to get
a bigger loan according to the value of property than
banks are accustomed to give. Still, if the right
sort of man wants money to build his home, he
can get it under the usual conditions. The loan
act may help some, but it is doubtful if it will
help sufficiently to justify itself.

A rare white elephant has been loaned to Reg-
ents Park Zoo, London, upon condition that no
one be permitted to ride upon it.

LENIN'S BODY IS
WELL-PRESERVED

Ancients Out-Done in Embalming of
Russ Leader's Body.
Moscow, Dec. 30—A mystery,
which for three years has puzzled
the scientific world was confirmed
today when a German professor, es-
pecially invited to inspect the body
of Lenin, declared it was so perfect-
ly embalmed that it resembled a liv-
ing being.

This was the first such examina-
tion made by a foreigner. Since Lenin
died more than 3,000,000 persons
have viewed the body lying so life-
like in the mausoleum next to the
Kremlin wall that many simplici-
tous peasants exclaimed: "He is
living."

Others, however, are skeptical and
it has lately been rumored that a
waxen figure had been substituted
for the body.

"We would welcome scientists of
high standing from America and
other countries to make the same
tests and refute the rumor," said
Commissioner of Health Semashko to
Universal Service today.

Professor Victor Schilling, of the
Berlin Charite Hospital requested
that he be allowed to personally con-
vince himself that Lenin's body is
still preserved. Dr. Voroniev, pro-
fessor at the University of Kiev, who
directed the embalming of Lenin's
body, conducted a party of five to
the mausoleum while several hun-
dred persons waited outside for a
chance to file swiftly by the body of
"Yigit."

Lamps of 2,000 candle power were
substituted for the ordinary lights.
Under that glow they beheld the
eyes of the scientists lay Lenin in
the glass case. His face was pale,
but clearly outlined. The skin was
smooth and his whiskers slightly dis-
arranged, but he looked as though he
had just fallen asleep.

Professor Schilling put his arm
through a small aperture in the glass
of the coffin. He found the skin of
the face "perfectly elastic." When
the ear was bent doubt it sprung
back to place as though it belonged
to a living man. The face was moist
with hundreds of tiny drops of
water which gave a lifelike appear-
ance of perspiration, but which was
caused by the 90 per cent. humidity
inside the coffin, which the secret
embalming process requires.

The entire body was elastic, and
though he has been dead for two
years and ten months, rigidity has
not set in.

Dr. Voroniev has kept secret the
method used to achieve the result
which doctors describe as more mar-
velous than the forgotten art of the
Egyptian mummy-makers.

New Path to Sleep Rests In Ten
Words.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29—Sug-
gestion as a path to sleep, calm and
restful, may often be found in ten
words, each to be thought of in its
full meaning, says Rev. Charles C.
Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School.
He has used the formula himself and
through it many times had ended
wakefulness.

Each word would be thought of
slowly and separately until restlessness
disappears and the subject is
mentally in harmony with the mean-
ing of these words which, in order,
are: purely, easily, restfully, tran-
quilly, patiently, serenely, peacefully,
joyously, courageously, confidently.

NERVOUSNESS AND CURIOSITY



NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the
stockholders of the Citizens Bank
and Trust Company will be held in
the office of said bank in the City of
Concord, N. C., on Monday, January
10, 1927, at ten o'clock a. m.
C. I. PROPST, Cashier.
23-to Jan. 10.

666
is a Prescription for
Colds, Gripes, Flu, Dengue,
Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It kills the germs.

MORNING, NOON & NIGHT
THE MAN WHO PREPARED
HE DECIDES IN FAVOR OF PAS-
TEURIZED MILK
The thoughtful man
wants his family to
have the purest of
food. He knows
that the Cabarrus
Creamery's Pasteur-
ized Milk is a food
of absolute cleanli-
ness and of the high-
est standards of pur-
ity.

BOO! FIX IT!
WINTER
OLD MAN WINTER
WON'T GIVE YOU FRIGHT-
IF YOUR HEATING-
ARRANGEMENTS ARE RIGHT
If Old Winter tries to fright-
en you, you can tell him to
move on about his business if
your house is comfortably heat-
ed. We can give you a lot of
good service when it comes to
heating a house. Just give us
a chance and see if we can't.

Electric Refrigeration Is a Year
Round Necessity
LET OUR OFF SEASON PRICES WHICH ARE
LOWER THAN ALL COMPETITORS
J. Y. PHARR & BRO.
KELVINATOR DEALERS

Again At Close of the Year
we wish to take this means of thanking our thousands of
Friends and Customers, for their past patronage, and their
help to make the year 1926 the most prosperous in our 28
years of business.
Wishing you all a happy and prosperous new year,
filled with many of the good things of life. Thanks.
H. B. Wilkinson
Out of the High Rent District
Concord Mooresville Kannapolis China Grove

Why Our Furniture
Looks Like New
"No, it is not really new furniture. It looks
new because Jack and I spent a few chummy
evenings last week giving some of our old
treasures a beautiful new surface with Marietta
stains. Why don't you and Dick try it?"
MARIETTA
ART STAINS
Remember there's an easy way to preserve
these treasured pieces, a way to bring back
their original lustre—and you can do it all
yourself within a few hours with Marietta
Furniture Stain; a Marietta product the
kind that does easily and without "oil"
stain your hands, spreading evenly, pro-
tecting to every article a smooth, soft
and lasting surface.
Concord Paint and
Paper Company
448 N. Church St.