

The Concord Daily Tribune

J. B. SHERBELL, Editor and Publisher
W. M. SHERBELL, Associate Editor
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Special Representatives:
FROST, LANDIS & KOHN
New York, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City,
San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle

Entered as second class matter at the
postoffice at Concord, N. C., under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
In the City of Concord or by Special Carrier:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months \$3.50
Three Months \$2.00
One Month .50

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WOULD NOT APPOINT HIS RELATIVES.

Well-known Washington correspondent
during the dull season between congressional
sessions has been probing into the
facts as to congressional clerk hire by
North Carolina Representatives and Senators
with some rather interesting results.

Woodrow Wilson, when President of
the United States, set an example that
all other men in office should follow. He
declined to appoint a brother and cousin
to office and while he may have caused a
row in the family he played square with
his constituents.

In its issue of March 9th, 1913, the
Washington Post in its "interview" column,
said that President Wilson "is not going
to be charged with nepotism." It added
that "it is known that he declined to
give any encouragement to the candidacy
of his brother for the membership of the
Senate." The Post went on to say:
"Friends of Capt. A. M. Wilson, of
Portland, Oregon, a cousin of the President,
have been urging the captain's appointment
as a member of the Philippine Commission.
Captain Wilson's friends went to the War
Department in a body to see Secretary
Garrison," said Col. R. A. Harvey, of
Portland, "and urged the Secretary to
recommend the captain's appointment.
The Secretary listened patiently to the
visitors and then declared that he had
talked with the President about the
appointment of Captain Wilson and that
the President had told him emphatically
he would not appoint his relatives to office."

In making this decision at the beginning
of his administration, President Wilson
was following the principle laid down
by Jefferson, who declared a hundred
years before that "the public will never
be made to believe that an appointment
of a relative is made on the ground
of merit alone, uninfluenced by family
views; nor can they ever see with approbation
offices, the disposal of which they
entrust to their Presidents for public
purposes, divided out as family property."

TAR SUPERVISOR AND AUDITOR.

John L. Miller has been named tax
supervisor and auditor for Cabarrus County,
and he has a job that demands common
sense. He is going to be criticised more
than praised but he has been before the
public long enough to take this sensibly,
and he should be fearless enough to do
his duty regardless of what the public
has to say.

There will be all kinds of complaint
when the revaluation of property is begun
and Mr. Miller should be careful in his
selection of township assistants. A man
on this job should know local conditions,
should understand and appreciate land
values, should take into consideration
improvements that make some farm land,
especially, more valuable than others,

and above all else should be capable of
listening to reason.

We do not mean that Mr. Miller or his
assistants should change their valuation
figures each time they get a complaint or
someone criticises them; rather we mean
that they should be ready and willing to
hear the complaints and give them due
consideration. The tax supervisor and
his assistants, whoever they may be, are
merely human after all, and may be
expected to make mistakes, but these
will be less numerous if common sense is
used in dealing with property throughout
the county.

The public should be lenient with Mr.
Miller and his aides. These men have a
difficult task and an important one and
they should be burdened with as few
complaints as possible. It will do no one
any particular good to censure and complain
for we feel sure that the supervisor
or will be glad to entertain any reasonable
request for adjustment. Where the
property owner feels that he has cause
for adjustment he should go to the
supervisor or list taker and state his proposition.
That is much better than the
method many will use—a method of
criticizing and censuring behind the backs
of the officials. The former method will
get results if adjustment is justified, while
the latter will result in nothing but hard
feelings.

The tax supervisor and auditor were
made mandatory in a bill passed by the
recent Legislature. The two offices have
been combined in Cabarrus by the county
Commissioners who were anxious to
comply with the law and at the same time
to keep down expenses.

UNDER THE STEERING WHEEL.

The Morganton News-Herald says
"next to the drunken driver the greatest
menace on the highways is the child driver."
The Salisbury Post disagrees, and
with some reason, taking the position that
next to the drunken driver the greatest
menace is "the little headed fellow who
drives another man's car."

We have ample reason to give a loud
"amen" to the Post for daily here one
marvels that the "little headed fellows"
don't kill themselves and about everybody
else on the streets. The driver of the
other man's car, says The Post, usually
"drives a truck, for which he feels no
responsibility or care. It is not his to
maintain or keep gas in, and he knows that
the responsible man or woman who does
not wish to get injured in the car he or
she owns, nor wishes the car injured will
stop or get out of his way, so he has the
right of way by a process of elimination."

The Post argues further, and with logic,
that the best way to get facts is to
ask the men who furnish the cars for the
other fellows to drive. "If you want further
proof," says The Post, "of this driver's
ways and costliness of it, ask one of
these business men who buy trucks and
gasoline and put this type of driver on
the seat. Get his figures for original cost
and upkeep and add that to the general
cost of living in the community and one
gets another object lesson in the expensive
ways of one of these loose drivers who
care little what he does and whom he
inconveniences." Of course there are
exceptions to the rule and The Post
explains that it is talking "of a type to be
found everywhere handling the steering
wheel of a delivery truck. We see this
class daily and we get out of their way,
too."

The Salisbury editor sums up the sensible
thing to do in the last sentence. We
have seen no way to curb the driver who
has nothing invested and the best thing
to do is to keep out of his way. Certainly
there should be some law or method
by which truck drivers would be made to
stand an examination and put up bond.
It endangers the lives of everybody else
when irresponsible men are turned loose
with an auto, especially when the auto
doesn't belong to them.

ANOTHER COAL STRIKE.

New York Sun.
No general strike of coal miners in the history
of the industry has attracted so little attention
as that which takes out the bituminous miners in the
central competitive district at midnight. Anthracite
miners' strike, though anthracite is a comparatively
negligible element in the coal industry outside
of the States on the Atlantic coast, is always
looked on as a calamity. But when the union
soft coal miners in the States of Illinois,
Indiana, Ohio and the western end of Pennsylvania
go out the public pays virtually no heed to them.

This is due to the confusion and demoralization
that exist in the soft coal business. In the bitter
competition between the union and non-union
mines the non-unionists have had all the best
of the fight because their managers have been able
to adjust cost to prices. The union mines have
been losing business steadily to their rivals. It has
been demonstrated that the non-unionists can supply
practically all the coal that is needed, consequently
a soft coal miners' strike does not mean a coal
famine, though it may inconvenience some
consumers, injure some mine owners and embarrass
some miners.

The strike that begins tonight resolves itself
into a local annoyance. It does not attain the
dimensions of national misfortune.

Sending notes to a Chinese laundryman is on a
par with arguing with a Chinese landlady over
a lost shirt.—Watertown Times.

In the armament race our hands lead those
of all other nations.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A CODE OF ETHICS FOR LAWYERS.

Winston-Salem Journal.
Sooner or later most professional groups evolve
for themselves codes of ethics as a manual of ideal
conduct. As such they serve the excellent purpose
of giving the members of the profession a yardstick
by which to measure themselves and their
colleagues. Speaking before the Junior Bar Association
Monday night, Judge William F. Harding
said: "The function of the lawyer is to match
character with character; to keep the State clean
and honest and produce a soul that lives for righteousness."

Few persons have ever expressed a noble
and ennobling ideal more succinctly for the practice
of any public profession than that, and the lawyers
everywhere could probably never find a more satisfactory
one both for themselves and the public
whom they endeavor to serve. The public has never
quite put the stamp of approval on the lawyer.
There are probably numerous reasons. One is that
the majority of people have little personal contact
with them. Moreover, the controversial character
of their work perpetuates a popular prejudice
against the profession. The senior lawyer,
suggests crime with all its sinister associations
and this notion unfortunately colors the public
opinion of all lawyers.

It is also a fact that numerous members of the
profession are no credit to the fraternity nor to
themselves. The fact that this number is relatively
small has little weight with the public at large
who are inclined to hold all lawyers responsible for
the reprehensible acts of the few vicious ones
who are, as a rule, generally in the limelight. The
courage to be poor as the result of unflinching honesty
is perhaps no less lacking among lawyers than in
other professions, but because of the reputation
which lawyers generally enjoy it is more
frequently emphasized or too clearly stated. Judge
Harding has done a worthy service, both for the
public and lawyers as well, by reminding both of
the fact that there are honest lawyers and that
such are both a credit to themselves and the communities
which they serve.

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

News and Observer.
It was a year ago that The News and Observer
suggested it was by no means improbable that
cotton would bring 10 or 12 cents last Fall. It
was considered so improbable that none of its readers
paid any attention to the suggestion. Those who
doubt the prediction have only to turn to the issue
of March 22, 1926, for verification.

Candor compels the further statement that it
was not felt anybody would pay any attention to
the editorial. It was backed up by the views of a
leading agricultural editor of the South, but he
didn't expect to start a movement for diversification.
There was little incentive then for diversification,
there is every incentive now.

"When cotton reached 30 cents a pound, there
was a widespread feeling that the world would
never again see low-priced cotton," said The News
and Observer one year ago, "but, though cotton has
not fallen to the old low price of other days, it is
now freely predicted that next November it will
witness 10-cent cotton if a 16,000,000 bale of cotton
is raised."

While that seemed like talking up a pipe, there
were many farmers here and there who saw the
hand-writing on the wall, and they did diversify.
So many in fact that in spite of the largest crop
in its history with low prices, North Carolina got
through the crisis in much better shape than was
thought possible by students of economic conditions
in the South.

With the chaotic conditions in China, it would
be unwise indeed for North Carolina farmers to
trust to cotton and tobacco as a sole means of
support if it is possible to avoid it. This is only
an added incentive for diversification, as a surplus
of both cotton and tobacco was produced last year.
There is every incentive this Spring for diversification
this year.

Even when there was small incentive apparently
to diversify intelligent North Carolina farmers
were seeing the necessity of making both ends meet,
and were preparing against the day when cotton
and tobacco would slump in price. They are diversifying
on a much larger scale this year, according
to Agricultural Editor Jeter, and it is indeed
gratifying to learn that the North Carolina farmer
is learning to keep his feet on the solid rock.
Only by so doing can he achieve independence.

22,001,393 MOTOR CARS.

The Bureau of Public Roads at Washington
reports that there were 22,001,393 registered motor
cars in the United States at the close of 1926—an
increase of 2,000,000 over the year before—and the
registration and license fees collected by the various
States reached the sum of \$288,282,252.

If America developed in the last century along
the railroads instead of along the highways that
served the purposes of earlier generations it is
clear the motor car is bringing the joys of
the old days, with a difference. Good roads are
becoming the rule instead of the exception everywhere,
and those who lived even before the steam
engine came in would be astonished if they could
come back and see what has been accomplished.
No longer do the denizens of New York city
complain that they have to pay most of the cost
of new highways in the Adirondacks. A good
road is a good road no matter where it is and part
of the assets of the whole State.

ADVERTISING AS NEWS.

Editor and Publisher's News.
In a letter congratulating the London Daily
Mail on its recent enterprise in increasing its size
to accommodate a large volume of advertising that
for years has been crowded out through space
limitations, Adolph S. Ochs this week reiterated his
well-known opinion that advertising is the very
essence of news and added the following observations
which we believed is a classical statement
of scientific advertising technique:
"The value of advertising, when properly safeguarded
and selected with discrimination, cannot
be over-emphasized for the newspaper reader," he
wrote. "The advertising columns of a newspaper
do not consist simply of sold space. To the greater
bulk of readers they represent a vital source of
news. They contain information which enters into
the daily lives of the people and affects their interests
frequently to an even greater extent than
news does. Many of the advertisements your daily
publishes are read by far more people than any
single item of news is, but to secure this reading
public, the advertiser must make his announcements
so interesting and attractive that they can compete
successfully with news."

THE FIFTY-DOLLAR CAR.

Asheville Times.
Judge Shaw would have "fifty-dollar cars" hauled
from the streets and highways as menaces to
public safety. Passing sentence on Haywood O'Neal
negro convicted of manslaughter in the killing of
Mrs. Carrie Henderson with his automobile, Judge
Shaw said that these cars are responsible for
most of the accidents. He added:
"Whenever you want to stop them go ahead and
when you want them to go ahead they stop. O'Neal,
when you get out of jail, you walk. These old
wrecks of cars aren't safe for a man to drive.
Civilized life seems to demand endless regulation,
but Judge Shaw has proposed something that
would well serve the cause of traffic safety. In
the absence of enforceable rules for the inspection
of these machines, be sure when you buy one, that
you get it from a responsible dealer or from some
one else you can rely upon. And by all means
see that it is tested thoroughly before you risk
to its response to directions your own life and the
lives of others."

The Officious Friend

By WICKIE WANDOLDT

Probably you have encountered the
officious friend. I am thinking of a
recent experience of a sweet little
woman who heard that an acquaintance
of hers had been taken suddenly
ill.

She knew that that acquaintance
did not keep a cook, so although she
herself was ill, she prepared a nice
meal for the sick woman's family,
with some special delicacies on the
tray for the sick woman; and she put
the whole business into her car and
drove to the sick woman's house.

When she rang the bell the door
was opened by the officious friend.
When she saw the woman on the
porch with the tray she told her in
a voice of stern rebuke that the sick
woman was too sick to see anybody.

"I had not hoped to see her,"
answered the woman with the tray.
"I just brought over some dinner for
the family."

"Oh?" replied the officious friend
severely. "I'll take it," then as an
after thought as she closed the door,
"Thank you."

"It took all the heart out of me,"
said the woman who had taken the
tray over to the sick woman's house.
"I cried all the way home."

I remember what an officious friend
did for me once when I was sick.
She was exceedingly good. She came
and stayed at the house and did
everything she could. But somehow
what I think of, everytime I think of
her, is that she made soup out of
Long John.

Long John was a chicken that I
had raised from the egg. The creature
was then a year old and I had
never been able to determine whether
she was a rooster, or whether he was
a hen. The thing crowded and it
sang. It was built like neither a
hen nor a rooster but more like a
crane.

I had become filled with a burning
desire to unravel the mystery of that
animal. I shall never forget my feeling
of blasted hopes when on coming
out of the delirium of fever I asked,
"How is Long John?" and heard that
officious friend say blithely, "Oh, we
made soup of Long John." Of all
the chickens in the chickens yard she
had to pick on Long John.

However, thank God for friends!
Officious or otherwise.

WAR VETERANS TO HAVE TASTE OF FRENCH LIFE

The Ranks of the Second A. E. F.
to France Rapidly Filling.

Charlotte, April 5.—The ranks of the
Second A. E. F. of The American
Legion are rapidly filling it was
announced today by James Leonard,
of Lexington, Department France
Convention Officer for this state upon
information received from Howard P.
Savage, National Commander. The
journey over this September for the
ninth annual Legion convention will
afford many comforts unknown to the
soldiers who made the trip in wartime.

After two years of intensive
preparation for the great trans-Atlantic
movement the Legion is able to
announce complete plans for the
convention. It will be held in Paris,
France, beginning Monday, September
10 and ending Friday, September 25,
1927. The business sessions of the
convention will be held in the famous
Palaee Trocadero, government exhibition
building. The headquarters of the
Legion will be in the Hotel
Palais d'Orsay. The Legion
Auxiliary will have headquarters in
the Continental Hotel. On the first
day of the convention a great Legion
parade will pass in line before
Marshall Ferdinand Foch, supreme allied
commander, General John J. Pershing,
wartime commander of the A. E.
F., and prominent officials of several
nations.

The Legion has obtained one half
fare for round trip from the veterans
home town to the ports of embarkation
on this side. A fleet of twenty-
eight of the largest ocean liners, of
which the giant S. S. Leviathan is
flagship will carry the Legionnaires
to France. Round trip seaship fares
on the official Legion ships range from
\$145.50 to \$370 on most of the ships
while on the S. S. Leviathan the rates
are from \$151.50 up. Legionnaires
will have full run of the ships and
a program of entertainment will make
the overseas journey enjoyable. The
landing ports abroad will include
Boulogne, Havre, Cherbourg, and
Antwerp, Belgium.

Fifty special trains will rush the
Legionnaires from the ports to Paris.
Thirty thousand rooms of all classes
have been placed under contract in
the French capital for the exclusive
use of the Legionnaires. Battlefield
and cemetery tours to all sectors of
France and Belgium where American
troops were engaged, have been worked
out and will run daily throughout
convention week. Eleven great tourist
companies are co-operating in arranging
tours for the Legionnaires at all
corners of Europe. Railroad fares
have been substantially reduced, not
only in France, but in practically all
European countries. Landing charges
have been removed at the ports and
all of the European countries excepting
Russia will accept official Legion
Identification Certificates in lieu of
passport and visa.

Battle is Waged on Alleged Immorality.

Raleigh, April 5.—State College's
war on immorality continues.
Student Vigilantes with the praise
of President E. C. Brooks ringing in
their ears have declared the campus
will be kept pure.

"Things are no worse than in
other days but folks have thrown
off by a modesty enough to allow
publicity to be given the facts," a
student leader said.

"The trouble is with the old
fellows who get terribly alarmed at the
tremendous knowledge the younger
generations have," declared Dr. Carl
C. Taylor, dean of the graduate
school.

Dr. Taylor scoffed at suggestions
that the younger generations was
going to the devil "just because

PADLOCKING MIGHT HINDER ANOTHER INDUSTRY



light had been turned on something
formerly kept in the dark."

"The most wholesome generation
of wives and mothers the world has
ever known will come from the girls
of today who have a vast knowledge
of the fundamentals of life," he said,
adding that "college boys and girls
are not worse than the generations
which have lived before. Their
strongest safeguard is their knowl-
edge of life."

Duke Has Co-Ed Debating Team.
(By International News Service.)
Durham, N. C., April 5.—For the
first time in the history of the
institution, Duke University coeds are
taking a part in college activities.

They have started with debating.
The co-ed debating team will meet
the co-eds of William and Mary Col-
lege on May 1.

Duke debaters are now preparing
for the preliminaries which will be
held on June 9.

A man may like a girl to smile at
him, but he hates her to laugh at
him.

BEAUTY HINTS.

If the face powder you now use
does not stay on long enough to suit
you—does not keep that ugly shine
away indefinitely—does not make
your skin colorful like a peach—try
this new wonderful special French
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