

**The Concord Daily Tribune**  
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**BUYING FROM PEDDLERS.**  
 Why patronize the peddlers? Why buy goods from a perfect stranger who appears at your door, and overlook the man in business on the same street? Every day this community is alive with salesmen selling all sorts of articles; people buy them without knowledge or without guarantee whatever. How can a community prosper when the very life is being sniped out of the commercial life by peddlers?  
 We know that there are some things that may be so bought with profit by the residents of the city, but before buying the householder ought to weigh well the proposition and refuse to buy that which is a part of the legitimate stock of the local community.  
 One of the pests that seems to be losing out is the magazine salesman, usually a young woman, working her way through school. A few years ago one would have thought that most of the American college girls were making their way through school by selling magazines, often an unknown paper which thinking readers would not have. It would be interesting to know how many of these girls ever saw, or hoped to see the inside of a college.  
 This whole subject is one that calls for a little discriminating judgment by the local householder or business man. There are many cases of real merit and the person may deserve full consideration, but there are many of them that are fakes, and some lying in between the two extremes are worth little consideration.—Salisbury Post.  
 Concord persons have had ample opportunity to learn the folly of buying from these peddlers. Only recently a one-armed man visited Concord selling magazines. He carried a letter said to have been written by officials of the American Legion but this was as much of a fake as his proposition. Persons here subscribed to the magazine because they thought they were helping a former soldier and the Legion at the same time, when in reality they were helping only a "dead-beat." The subscribers never got any of the magazines and the Legion naturally never got any of the man's collections for its officers had never seen him.  
 Street vendors and patent medicine men who go about with tents and comedians are a nuisance also. They take good money out of a town and benefit no one. Its a safe proposition to buy from the home man. You have an opportunity to investigate him and his wares before buying.

**DEFEATING CRIME.**  
 Two North Carolina judges, speaking in different parts of the State and before different organizations, got close to a real problem Monday when they touched on the legal profession and court delays, linking the two together as it were.  
 Before the Forsyth County Junior Bar Association Judge Clayton G. Moore, of Williamston, said:  
 "An organization of this kind is one of the finest things for our profession, for there are, to the everlasting disgust of us all, some members of our profession who do not try or care to live up to the high standard set. We must have organizations like this, and I congratulate you on

the fine work you are doing in maintaining that high standard."  
 Speaking from the bench in Wilkesboro, Judge Johnson J. Hayes said:  
 "Several men are on the docket for trial for violating the prohibition law. Part of them have sickness in the home, and many more of them want to make a crop, but I don't know whether it is a crop of liquor or grain. At any rate, none of the defendants are ready to pay fines or go to jail. Excuse after excuse is offered for delay. Swift punishment is the best way to enforce the law. Only a small per cent. of the violators are caught by the officers. If these men can baffle and delay their trials at will we had as well do away with the court. Unless a valid reason is shown in open court for a delay, the cases are going to be tried."  
 There is no better way to defeat crime than to make justice move with speed and certainty. This is a good thing for the lawyer to remember. The good lawyer always fights for his client, to be sure, but often their zeal carries them too far and they defeat the ends of justice with delays.  
 Lawyers should be zealous about justice as well as the well-being of their client. When the courts and lawyers do their best to see that court matters move with certainty and speed law enforcement is much easier.

**LET IT REST.**  
 Nobody should be worrying about the law which requires autos in North Carolina to carry registration cards, the card holders to be purchased at a cost of 50 cents each.  
 Nobody was willing to accept responsibility for the law and apparently nobody is going to accept responsibility for enforcement of the law. Commissioner Doughton who has charge of such matters admits that he is not going to try to have the law enforced now, as he said sufficient time has not been given the matter. He added that this is one bridge that his department declines to cross until it is reached and we think the public would be wise to adopt the same policy.  
 Apparently the issue is a dead one. The new licenses will be issued in June and July but the registration card holders will not be issued until next January at the earliest and it is very probable that something will be done to change the law before that date.  
 Let the matter rest. That seems to be the best thing to do. If the company with the patent approved in the bill has the gall to start anything it will be time enough for action.

**THE P. & N. HEARING.**  
 The Interstate Commerce Commission has set June 20th as the date for hearing of the Piedmont and Northern's application for extension of its lines in North and South Carolina. The hearing will be held in Charlotte.  
 We predict now that the interurban officials will have no difficulty in securing representative business men from the Piedmont section to attend the hearing. This matter is one of vital interest to this section and live, wide-awake business men who realize the importance of additional rail facilities in any locality may be counted on to press the importance of these extensions.  
 The Piedmont and Northern has obligations in this matter, also. It should serve those communities which need the extension most. In our opinion that question will decide the opinion of the commission. The interurban is basing its claims on the necessity of the extension, and this necessity, it seems to us, is determined by the nature of the business to be sought.

**THE NEW YORK TENDERLOIN.**  
 New York Sun.  
 The Tenderloin, formerly the center of the gay night life of New York, was a district within the boundaries of the old Twenty-ninth precinct (West Thirtieth street police station), originally running northerly from Fourteenth to Forty-second street and westerly from Fourth avenue to the Hudson River. The heart of the Tenderloin in later years was between Twenty-eighth and Forty-second streets. Sixth avenue was its chief artery.  
 The Tenderloin got its name in 1876, when the late Alex. Williams, then a police captain, was transferred from Oak street station to the West Thirtieth street station. On leaving Oak street he said: "I'm going where I can get a bit of tenderloin instead of being compelled to dine on chuck steaks."  
 Conditions in the Tenderloin became so deplorable that they were investigated in 1894 by a legislative committee headed by Senator Lexow. During that investigation it was disclosed that the police had received graft for permitting disreputable houses to remain open. Thereafter the Tenderloin's years were numbered, but gay life continued to hold sway there up to a period preceding the world war.  
 For a time a section north of Forty-second street, now known as the Roaring Forties, was called the new Tenderloin.  
 To vote in England a woman must admit she is 30 years old. The politicians who framed the law knew their business.—Atlanta Georgian.  
 One of the strangest things in this world is how the seams in a lady's stockings follow the bends in the filer.—Dallas News.  
 China's open door appears to have become a revolving door.—Chicago Tribune and Express.

**GOOD 25 YEARS AHEAD.**  
 Charlotte Observer.  
 The Federal Reserve System which the Democrats gave the country seems now recognized by financial and commercial authorities as the Nation's safeguard against recurrence of the "panic" such as has demoralized business in past years. Prediction is even now advanced by so good an authority as The Business Conditions Weekly, of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, that we are panic-proof. It maintains that we have a smoothly-running financial mechanism, which, if properly managed, "should prevent old-fashioned panics"—the panic has become "old-fashioned," it is to be remarked—and enable efficient business units to operate 9 years out of 10 without seeing red ink in their annual statements." This is said in encouragement to that class of people who, in nearly every decade, feel that the country has reached the saturation point and fear they will find trouble in maintaining their volume of business in face of growing competition. The Business Conditions Weekly maintains that conditions are now "more favorable than at any time in the history of our country."  
 It was writing speculatively into the future, as far as 25 years ahead. It is entertaining to follow the discussion. In 1850, starts out The Weekly, the population of the United States was only 23 million, less than the population of France or Great Britain. In 1880 it was 50 million, an increase of over 100 per cent. This total was greater than the population of France or England.  
 The population in 1900 (76,000,000) was three times that of 1850 and it was evident that it would equal the combined total of France and Great Britain; this point was actually reached about 1912, when the population of the United States amounted to 95 million.  
 The increase in population from 1900 to 1926 was 41 million. This gain in 26 years was equal to the entire population of France. During the five years there has been a gain of nine million, which is equal to the entire population of Canada.  
 In view of this steady growth within the United States there is no occasion to become interested in acquiring foreign territory. Business opportunities abound at home, thanks to the steady growth of economic production and consumption.  
 Bank deposits now are seven times the figure of 1900. The money value of the wealth in the United States is around 400 billion dollars as compared with 186 billion in 1912. About one-third of the present money value of the Nation's wealth is due to price inflation as compared with 1912. But, after deducting over 100 billion dollars from the total value to make allowance for the inflation of prices of 1912 is still 30 per cent greater than in that year.  
 During the next 25 years The Business Conditions Weekly does not expect such an inflation in the money value of wealth as we have witnessed since 1900. There are definite indications of further economic progress, however, in two directions: First, the population should continue to increase steadily, rising from 117 million to around 150 million during the next 25 years. Second, production and consumption per individual should be maintained and increased; there will be further improvements in the field of electric power, chemistry and labor-saving machinery; there will be greater efficiency in organizing production and consumption. This will tend to increase the purchasing power per individual.

**THE STATES FAT POCKETBOOK.**  
 Winston-Salem Journal.  
 The State Treasury at Raleigh is well fixed. A joint statement issued by the State Treasurer and State Auditor reveals a cash surplus of more than three and a quarter millions for April 30. To be exact the amount of cash on hand is \$3,333,137.00. It is generally thought that this will mean a surplus at the end of the first biennium of the McLean administration considerably in excess of the Budget Commission's estimate of \$1,293,000. In fact, based on operations to date, the Budget Commission has revised its estimate and now anticipates a surplus of \$1,642,000 at the end of the biennium on June 30, or \$350,000 more than the estimate reported to the General Assembly. Based on old estimates the 1927 appropriation bills were first figured as about \$350,000 in excess of the revenue but the estimates for the biennium 1927-1929 have been considerably increased and it is estimated that a surplus of \$1,705,000 carried over to the biennium would be sufficient to meet the appropriations. License taxes are due June 1, with penalties applying after August 15, and if June collections should be only slightly in excess of estimates the balance carried over will reach the desired figure. The surplus for the first ten months of this year consists of \$1,298,824.04 carried over from last year and \$2,073,313.36 accumulated this year while a surplus of \$3,634,116 was accumulated during the first ten months of the last fiscal year.  
 In addition to ordinary disbursements \$1,280,000 for interest and retirement of bonds and \$500,000 for Confederate pensions must be paid out in June. The former item includes over \$400,000 that this year will be paid on June 30, but which has formerly been paid on July 1 and charged to the new fiscal year. If this surplus means anything, it means that Governor McLean is making good most admirably on his pledge to the people to give them a strictly business-like administration. It also means that North Carolina is going to be in better shape to carry on with her "program of progress" when Governor McLean lays down the reins than she was when he picked them up. If success is measured by results, then Governor McLean is proving a howling success as State Executive. He bids fair to leave the State in a great deal better condition financially than he found it.

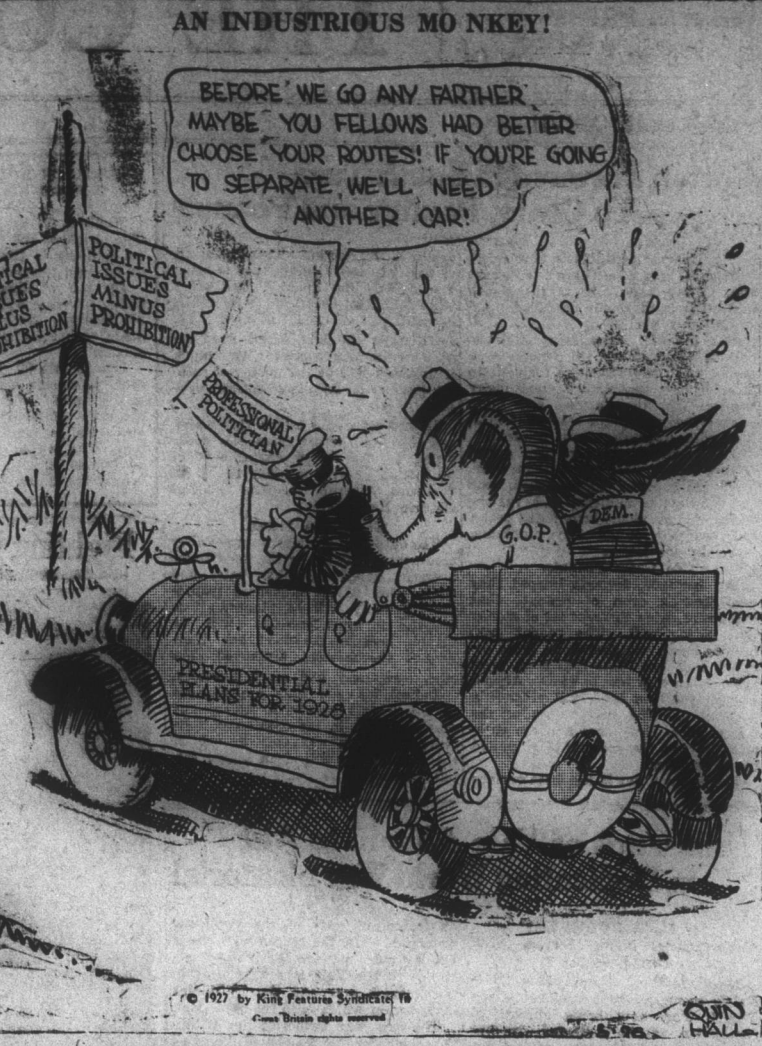
**CHIVALRY IN NEW YORK.**  
 New York Herald-Tribune.  
 The young man who was seeing Nellie home from Aunt Dinah's quilting party must be regarded as luck both in that circumstance and in the fact that he was not the principal of the New City district school, else the Board of Education might have had him "on the carpet" and asked for his resignation. Yet the sequel shows that he would not have offended Cotton Mather is enough, it seems, when two youthful school teachers are the participants, to scandalize the sniffing, pecking element of the seat of government of Rockland County. Where is the ducking stool? The real Puritans had a way of dealing with sinners also and busybodies speaking things which they ought not." The school board, however, has decided after gravest deliberation that so far as it is concerned the gossippers are not to run the town.  
 The members of the board so little credited the neighborhood gable that they offered the principal "the finest recommendation in the world," but they thought at first he ought to resign because "the tongue wagging has poisoned the minds of the people in the district." Finding nothing wrong in the conduct of the youth, they showed the white feather. Bottom and his companions seemed to have eligible counterparts in the New City version of Pyramus and Thisbe. But the school officials return to foot some dismal ridicule. The principal is not to resign, tongue-wagging or no tongue-wagging. They have not such long ears, after all, as the little-tattlers of the village.  
 The girls are wearing straw hats, we notice. The first thing they know the styles will be so far advanced they will have caught up with the seasons again.—Hamilton Spectator.  
 Flapper: The concentrated essence in the daughter of what the mother always longed to be.—Baltimore Sun.

**History Repeats Itself.**  
 By WICKES WAMBOLOTT  
 It was an astonishment to me to learn that 75,000 Jews are engaged in agriculture in the United States today, as against 1,000 a quarter of a century ago.  
 We are so accustomed to thinking of the Jew as a merchant that it is not easy to visualize him as working with the soil and animals. Yet that in ancient days was the Hebrew's usual employment. In Biblical times he was an agriculturist and stock raiser.  
 The Jew has acquired the place he now occupies in the business world through circumstances which forced him into that character of activity. Harassed and driven from country to country, he was compelled by the law of self preservation into the business of buying and selling commodities.  
 In this move of the Jews toward farm life there is smiling promise. It may mean the solution of the farm problem in the United States, for the Jew is a success in whatever he undertakes. He does not go into a thing which has not in it the elements of success.  
 The fact that already practically two per cent. of the Jews of this country are in agriculture and kindred lines is significant. The Jew senses that there is something doing in raising crops and animals, that the time is at hand when the farmer is going to be well rewarded for intelligent and conscientious effort. The Jew has an uncanny gift for sensing profitable ventures.  
 The 75,000 Jews now engaged in agriculture in this country are succeeding well. They are running their farms with that shrewdness and economy which the Jew applies to his mercantile endeavors. The Gentle may fall down on the farm, but the Jew will not. He will make money. He will employ and devise methods that will make the farm pay good dividends; and he will not work himself to death either; the Jew is not inclined to overdo physically; he has the faculty of making his money without going to that length.  
 The Jew is turning from the city to the farm with his eyes wide open. He sees where he can employ scientific methods to make farm life both profitable and pleasant.  
 There is something wholesome, something gripping, something appealing about this farward movement of the sons of Jacob.

**Notables Wear V. F. W. Buddy Poppies.**  
 Kansas City, Kans., May 20.—President Coolidge, General Frank T. Hines, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Speaker of the House Nicholas Longworth, Postmaster General Harry S. New, and Commissioner of Pensions Winfield Scott are included in the list of notables of national prominence who will wear a V. F. W. buddy poppy with its distinctive green label on Memorial Day.  
 Governors of the various states and the mayors of individual cities in which the sale is conducted annually endorse it by official proclamation, and it is anticipated by the officials in charge of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, national headquarters here, that the forthcoming national sale will reach a record-breaking total of more than 5,000,000 poppies.  
 A copyright label guarantees each buddy poppy as the handiwork of disabled and needy ex-service men, many of them patients in government hospitals throughout the country, to whom the poppy-making not only affords interest and recreation but also gives profitable employment.  
 The entire proceeds from the sale are devoted to relief of war-disabled and to alleviate conditions of distress among ex-service men and their families occasioned by sickness or unemployment. Especial significance is given to the sale this year by the extension of this relief program to include the allotment of a portion of the proceeds to the Veterans of Foreign Wars national home for widows and orphans of ex-service men, established two years ago at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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Kansas City Star—A leading orthopedic specialist says President Coolidge has almost perfect feet, and we don't see after that how it will be possible for him to avoid running national race.  
 Milwaukee Journal—With television bearing down upon us we're hoping all wrong numbers will be good lookers.

**When a Knight Chooses His Armor**  
 The moment when a newly knighted warrior picked out his first suit of armor and rode forth to conquer the world was no more important than the moment a young man picks out his New Spring Suit. For a Suit is a young man's armor when he starts out to conquer life. A good looking suit will go a long way toward winning him a good job or a good wife. Of course, it's up to the man, but the suit will give him a running start.  
 The Grifon and Loudontown College cut clothes are the kind that young men with an eye to the future will choose.

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