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REDS DEFIANTLY CHANT AS SOVIET ARK SAILS

THE TRANSPORT BUFORD TAKES
219 RADICALS TO RUSSIA—
CURSES AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 22.—The United States transport Buford—ark of the soviet—sailed before dawn yesterday with a cargo of anarchists, communists and radicals banned from America for conspiring against this government. The ship's destination was hidden in sealed orders, but the 249 passengers it carried expect to be landed at some far northern port giving access to soviet Russia.

"Long live the revolution in America," was chanted defiantly by the red crew on the decks of the Buford as she sailed past the Statue of Liberty. Now and then they cursed in chorus at the United States and men who had cut short their propaganda here.

Not until the Buford steamed out of the narrows between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth did the din cease. Over their heads, whipping in the wind, the Stars and Stripes floated from the masthead.

The autocrats of all the Russians on the transport were Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, his boon companion for 30 years. With them were 245 men and two women—Ethel Bernstein and Dora Lipkin.

Voyage of 18 Days.

The voyage will last 18 days unless it is prolonged by unfavorable weather. The presumption is that the Buford will land at Hange, Helsinki, or Aboin, Finland, which are connected by rail with Bielo-Ostrov, on the Russian frontier. It was intimated in official quarters that arrangements have been made with the Finnish government to permit the passage of the Russians through that country.

The transfer from Ellis Island to the Buford of the agitators who have preached death and destruction was an event unique in the annals of this nation. Seized in raids in all parts of the country, they were mobilized here for deportation. An elaborate screen of secrecy was thrown about the preparations for sending them away.

It was in the darkest hours of night that an army tug drew up at the dock at the immigration station to take aboard the undesirables for the seven-mile journey down the bay to the Buford.

Deportees Go Aboard.

Two dozen soldiers armed with rifles and as many immigration inspectors carrying nightsticks, patrolled the shores of Ellis Island until the tug arrived at 5.15 A. M. The reds were marched single file between two lines of guards from the immigration barracks to the boat landing, each carrying his or her baggage. A score of agents of the department of justice circulated among the Russians waiting to begin their long journey. These agents and the soldier guards on the island went on board the tug with the deportees and took them to the transport.

A revenue cutter and two other army tugs formed an escort for the reds and one tug lay alongside while they were being transferred to the Buford to prevent attempts by those reluctant to leave to swim the half mile to the shore of Staten Island.

While all the anarchists had professed joy at the thought of returning to Russia, a few of them wept and most of them seemed downcast as they stepped on board the tug for the grim journey through the darkness of the harbor to the troop ship. The air was cold and a biting wind was blowing as they huddled on deck. "Goodbye, America," sobbed Miss Bernstein as the tug plowed past the Statue of Liberty with her lighted torch held proudly aloft. The girl was leaving behind Samuel Lipman, her fiancé, facing a 20-year term in the Atlanta penitentiary for violating the espionage law.

"To Hell With America."

Berkman was defiant to the last and threatened secret service men as he stepped from the soil of the United States.

"To hell with America!" came in a deep bass voice from the anarchists tug as it passed a boat crowded

with more deportees of justice men.

The chant of "Long live the revolution in the United States," was started by Peter Blanksy, general secretary of the union of Russian workers, as the Buford got under way at 6.15 o'clock. Proof of membership in this organization, which was formed here in 1907 by a Russian who is now chief of police of Petrograd, caused most of those in the party to-day to be deported. Its constitution advocates the use of violence.

Berkman's Plans.

Berkman said he expected to go to Petrograd and co-operate with Lenin and Trotsky in governing Russia. He said his uncle, N. Starick, was the doctor of all the country's railroads and also head of the Moscow soviet.

"Why should I not be happy?" he remarked as he tied up a box of oranges which was put on board the transport with canned goods, condensed milk and chocolate and great quantities of other food supplies that the whole soviet took with it.

Most of the members of the commune had ample clothing of their own but the immigration officers took care that no one should be imperilled by the rigorous weather of Russia. Those who had not properly equipped themselves were supplied with complete outfits from army stores, including overcoats, underclothes, mittens, hats and boots.

Nearly \$500,000 Cash.

The commune took nearly half a million dollars in American money with it. Berkman said the cash possessions averaged \$2,000 each. Most of it was in greenbacks but there were some travelers' checks.

Miss Goldman said her plans after she had reached Russia were indefinite other than that she would immediately organize the "Russian Friends of American Freedom" to carry on propaganda in the United States.

"This government has signed its death warrant in the deportations," she said.

A similar prediction of dire results for this country was made by Arthur Katzes, another leader of the Russian union, who was arrested in New York.

Miss Goldman and the other women in the party were in deep black and none of the three exhibited the defiance that characterized some of the male anarchists. The trip was regarded as a lark by the youngest deportee, Thomas Buchamoff, 17-year-old nephew of Blanksy, who organized a branch of the Union of Russian Workers at Freeport, Y. I.

Officials of the department of justice expressed pleasure at speedy fruition of plans to rid the country of anarchists. These plans were laid when bombs were sent to officials and prominent citizens in June. In country-wide raids on November 7, anarchists numbering 290 were arrested and 239 of those were deported to-day. The other 10 included Berkman and Miss Goldman whose cases had long been pending.

Aged Farmer Prepares For Death.

Akron, Col., Dec. 22.—Frederick Jesse, farmer, of this place, is assured of an appropriate monument over his grave, and incidentally considers that he is taking a slap at Old H. C. L. Though seventy-eight years of age, Jesse is hale and hearty. He has his grave all selected in a local cemetery and a tombstone he designed himself has just been finished and in readiness to be set over the grave upon his death.

"When in life prepare for death," is Jesse's pet phrase. "The price of granite is soaring rapidly."

The monument is made of dark granite with a white base. On the front are his name and date of birth, with a Biblical quotation in German and a blank space for the date of death.

"When I die I know everything will be all right," says Jesse. "It's such a blessing."

Labor Wasted—Missed the Barrels.

Salinas, Cal., Dec. 22.—Several auger holes bored through the bottom of a freight car loaded with whiskey was the discovery made at Watsonville Junction early yesterday, according to Constable Larry Lawrence, of Pajaro, who said that all the holes had missed the barrels.

HEAD OF KANSAS MINERS NOW REPOSING IN JAIL

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF
COURT IN RECENT COAL
STRIKE INJUNCTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas District No. 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight is in jail here awaiting hearing on a charge of contempt of court for alleged violation of the Federal court injunction against furtherance of the strike of coal miners. Hearing has been set for next Monday.

Howat appeared in Federal court this morning at the order of United States District Judge A. B. Anderson. He was under bond of \$10,000 provided in the form of a check on a Kansas bank. Judge Anderson disapproved of this form of bond and immediately after the afternoon session of court began at 3 o'clock remanded the miners' official to jail until he reached a decision as to the amount and kind of bond which will be acceptable.

Judge Denounces Howat.

Judge Anderson this morning denounced Howat for his attitude in connection with the court's injunction against the strike and declared: "Either I have to vindicate the law or abdicate in favor of Mr. Howat."

Dan W. Simms, special assistant district attorney, representing the government, outlined the evidence against Howat. He declared the Kansas miners' officials had issued several statements or given newspaper interviews in violation of the injunction and asserted that the local strike was merged with the general strike on October 31, and thereafter was affected by any action which had to do with the general strike.

In reviewing the miners' case, Judge Anderson declared that the Lever act, under which the action was brought, was still in force and pointed to the United States Supreme court decision on the wartime prohibition law as a parallel case, upholding the theory that the war measures still are effective. He said he had defined the law on November 8 and that the miners' officials had knowledge of that definition.

Alleges Bad Faith.

"This defendant," he declared, "according to the statements in the verified bill of information, which was filed here on December 3, violated this order (the court's injunction) and the Lever law every hour since that time. * * * Now the question is what shall I do. It is perfectly plain that this man has not in good faith attempted to comply with the order of this court. It is quite apparent that there is ample ground for the grand jury to bring a bill against him for a felony. What should I do under the circumstances? Why, hold him, of course. That is what I have to do. Now I have continued this case to a time when he could get counsel, as he wants, and the government can get its witnesses here to prove as to whether he has been contemptuous and in bad faith. I am going to hold this man right here under the jurisdiction of this court."

Howat Leads 364 Strikes.

During the outline of the government's case by Mr. Simms it was declared that during thirty-three months before December 31, 1918, there were 364 strikes in the Kansas field under the leadership of Howat. It was stated that Howat probably did not call all of the strikes, but he was responsible for the organization which made them.

Judge Anderson asserted that he considered the situation in the Kansas fields as intolerable and said that Howat would have to change his attitude toward the law and the court, if he expected to secure his liberty.

Thrusts Kid in Warm Oven.

Winsted, Conn., Dec. 22.—Going to his goat barn early this morning in below zero temperature, B. E. Moore found a newly born kid, which apparently was frozen to death. He lugged the kid to his home and put it in the oven of the kitchen range. The kid thawed out and now is as lively as they make 'em.

FORECASTS A DECLINE IN THE 1920 FOOD PRICES

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER
CALLS FOR CO-OPERATION OF
PRODUCERS TO THIS END.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Expectations of a decline of retail food prices beginning between January 1 and March 1, was expressed tonight by Attorney General Palmer in a statement summing up the efforts of the government to date in forcing down the cost of living.

"The cost of living already under control," said the attorney general, "can be reduced if every one who produces will produce his utmost, if those who buy and consume will save and eliminate extravagance and if all honest people will join with the department of justice in stamping out profiteering and hoarding."

Explaining that a downward trend in retail food prices ordinarily was shown during the first two months of a year, Mr. Palmer said it was the hope of the government "that this trend will be accelerated this year by the campaign initiated by the government which is just now getting well under way."

Prices Held Stationary.

Although statistics compiled annually by the government show that in previous years retail food prices increased during the fall months, Mr. Palmer said that "since August, this year, such prices had been maintained practically stationary."

Only since October 22, when the necessary amendments to the Lever food control act were passed, the attorney general's statement said, had it been possible to deal effectively with all cases of profiteering and hoarding. From October 22 to date, 179 prosecutions have been instituted and prosecutions and seizures have covered 13 states, it was added.

Due to co-operation between the government and various retail merchants' associations, the statement said, prevailing profits of clothing has been reduced to 50 per cent.

Statement Authorized.

The statement which was issued with the authorization of the government officials associated with the attorney general in the campaign to force down living costs, including Director General of Railroad Hines, was considered in some quarters as a summary of the government's position in the face of the recently renewed demands of railroad workers for an increase in pay. The railroad shippers publicly and the other railroad crafts tacitly agreed in August, at the suggestion of President Wilson, to postpone their demands for increased pay for ninety days to await efforts of the government to bring down prices.

The officials attending the conference at which the statement was authorized and who, it is understood, are prepared to make the statement the basis for solution of any problem within their jurisdiction involving the cost of living, in addition to Attorney General Palmer, were Secretaries Daniels and Alexander, Chairman Murdock and Commissioner Colver, of the federal trade commission, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell, Assistant Attorney General Ames, Director General Hines and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Figo.

Kills Father in Defense of Mother.

Asheville, Dec. 22.—Charged with killing his father while the latter was said to be in a drunken condition, in defense of his mother and helpless brothers and sisters, Edward Dail, said to be thirteen years old, is held without bail at Morganton, near here, following a coroner's inquest.

The shooting occurred in the heart of South Mountain in Burke county, and the boy's mother is said to be seriously injured as a result of blows which she said her husband gave her after which the boy killed his father with a shotgun.

New Zealand to be Dry.

London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail's advices from Christ Church, New Zealand, dated Thursday, say that the final figures will show a majority of 5,000 for prohibition and that New Zealand will certainly be dry next June.

TRAIN SMASHES AUTO; KILLS FOUR, HURTS TOO.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 22.—When a southbound passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad cut an automobile in two at a grade crossing, four and a half miles southwest of this city, this afternoon four persons were instantly killed and two so badly injured that their recovery is extremely doubtful.

The dead are Mrs. W. B. Talley, wife of a prominent architect of this city; Herbert Simmons, aged 14, who was driving the car; Ralph McMillan, aged 13, and James Selby, aged 12.

Roberta Cravey, aged 12, stepdaughter of H. W. Purvis, superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and Sarah Talley, aged 12, daughter of Mrs. Talley, are the injured. Advices from the hospital tonight stated that both girls are in a critical condition and little hopes are entertained for their recovery.

The party of young people, chaperoned by Mrs. Talley, were going to the woods for Christmas holly and evergreens when the accident occurred.

MAYNARD QUILTS AIR AND FAME FOR CHURCH PULPIT.

New York, Dec. 22.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, "The Flying Parson," winner of the recent army transcontinental air race, announced to-day that he had resigned from the army air service and will resume his work as a clergyman. He said he expected to be out of the service by January.

"I am going to take the advice I received in an anonymous letter the other day and go back to my preaching," Lieutenant Maynard said. "In substance it said: 'I am now an old man of over 80, but when I was a young man, an old man told me not to be a fool. Now I am old and you are young. So I want to give you some advice. Don't be a fool. Go back to your pulpit and give up your flying and newspaper fame.'"

Forbids Big Sugar Profit.

New York, Dec. 22.—The proposed sale of 9,000,000 pounds of Cuban sugar to consumers at 19 1-2 to 20 cents a pound with \$100,000 profit was held up to-day by Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, because the fixed price is 11 cents.

The sugar is aboard the steamship Munson, which arrived recently from Cuba. Mr. Williams informed Emanuel Rionda, member of a firm of brokers to which the cargo was consigned, that the aid of the sugar equalization board would be invoked, if necessary to prevent the sale at the price proposed.

Hoey's Majority is 1,193.

Raleigh, Dec. 23.—Clyde Hoey's 1,193 majority for Congress in the ninth against John Motley Morehead was certified this afternoon by the state board of elections which sends the result to Governor Bickett who had hoped to have Hoey right here on the ground ready to ship to Washington.

What gives the Democrats comfort is the circumstance that they voted within 281 of their last year's strength and that there was no general exodus from their ranks.

Duke Gives \$10,000.

Durham, Dec. 22.—James B. Duke has contributed \$10,000 through Trinity College for the benefit of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers of the Methodist church in North Carolina, according to an announcement made by Dr. W. P. Few, president of the college.

The amount that goes from this fund to an individual is in proportion to the amount given by the conference board of finance.

Hotel Guests Attacked by Robbers.

New York, Dec. 23.—The police tonight were seeking to determine if two men, arrested to-day on a charge of attacking and robbing a wealthy Texan and his wife of \$4,000 in their suite in the Hotel Knickerbocker, who were the burglars responsible for a series of similar robberies in this city recently which have netted the thieves more than \$100,000.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES TURNED INTO A RIOT

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT INVITED TO
CHRISTMAS TREAT MAKE
RUSH ON PRESENTS.

New York, Dec. 23.—Thousands of uninvited children for whom no gifts were provided, crowded their way into the seventy-first regiment armory tonight, and threw New York's largest children's Christmas festival into a riot. During the height of the uproar, fourteen thousand youngsters were in a mad scramble for their share of presents, which were stacked up on tables for distribution to 7,000 needy "kiddies" who had been invited.

Police reserves from six precinct stations, aided by the armory detail of soldiers, were unable to check the wild onrush. Several women fainted and scores of children, some of them on crutches, were bowled over as the youngsters rushed about the floor.

No semblance of order was obtained until thousands of the youngsters had been rushed into the street where, separated from their chaperons and mothers, many of them were hungry and without gifts, tearfully clamored to be taken to their homes. Less than 50 per cent of them managed to get a gift package in the melee.

The trouble started when clowns made their appearance on the armory floor. Children who had been assigned to places in the building rushed out on the floor in mass formation and crowded about the fun makers. A few took advantage of the disorder to help themselves from the gift tables and in a minute the rush was on.

The policemen present were literally swept off their feet, additional reserves were summoned and a bugler sounded the assembly call, bringing to the rescue the uniformed army detail. Children fought and scented each other for the possession of dolls and other toys.

One freckled, red faced youth, wearing an abbreviated army coat, was seen to carry away eight packages under his arms. Order was not restored until thousands of the children had been driven into the street by force.

The juvenile festival was staged by the people's liberty chorus and the police department to provide Christmas entertainment and gifts for needy children.

ONE REASON WHY SUGAR IS SO SCARCE.

Washington, Dec. 22.—In the face of a growing scarcity of sugar, more than a billion and a quarter pounds of sugar, valued at nearly \$97,000,000, were exported from the United States during the first ten months of the present year, a department of commerce report issued to-day shows.

Exports which went largely to the United Kingdom and France, exceeded in quantity 339 per cent the amount sent out of the country during the same period last year.

While this sugar was being shipped out of the country, American importers brought in more than eight and a quarter billion pounds, valued at \$481,424,000. The imports increased only 27 per cent, which, in comparison with the much larger export increase, officials were of the opinion, undoubtedly accounts at least in part for the difficulties the American housewife is having in obtaining sugar from her grocer.

\$10,000 For a Platform.

New York, Dec. 22.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, has accepted an offer of \$10,000 from Truxton Beate, former United States minister to Persia, to be given in prizes for the best platform offered by young Republican men and women, it was announced tonight. Chairman Hays says the contest will open at once and close March 31, 1920.

The first prize of \$6,000 will be given for the best manuscript received, \$3,000 for the second best, and \$1,000 for the third. The contest is confined to young men and women of 25 years old or under. Manuscripts are limited to 6,000 words.

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E-FOURTH WORLD'S WOMEN IN CHINA

Seventy Per Cent. Employees in
Shanghai Cotton Mills Women
and Children Working
Twelve Hour Shifts.

One-fourth of the women in the world are Chinese—200,000,000 of them. They are going into industry in large numbers to work long hours and for little money.

In Shanghai, for instance, seventy per cent. of the employees in the cotton mills are women and children. Working hours for spinners are from six in the morning until six at night and from six at night until six in the morning. Weavers work from 5:30 in the morning until seven at night and the wages are from ten to twenty cents a day. Hundreds of women are employed in silk filature mills, standing hour after hour washing cocoons in basins of boiling water in the excessively hot rooms necessary for apartments where fine silk is spun. In Canton alone, there are 150,000 women in factories at a maximum wage of forty cents a day for women and of fifteen cents a day for girls.

As part of its program of world service for women the National Young Women's Christian Association is expecting to put on its staff of secretaries in China an expert on industrial conditions who will develop social work in factories, and work to improve conditions for women employees. This work will include the introduction of recreation and social life among the workers and of health lectures and educational classes.

Y. W. C. A. STUDENTS TEACHING IN CHINA

Physical Training School Maintained in Shanghai.

The vast majority of Chinese men remember their mothers as cripples. Many a girl wanders into a mission school who has not had her own feet bound, but has never seen a woman of her own class who could walk, and, therefore, she walks in a most ungainly fashion—scarcely conscious of her natural feet.

The Chinese Medical Association—an Association composed only of Chinese physicians mostly graduates from American and English institutions—have asked the entire educated community of the country to co-operate in better health for the children of China. All the Mission Boards operating in China felt that one of the greatest contributions the Young Women's Christian Association could offer to the health of China would be to establish a normal school for the training of physical directors.

Accordingly, in Shanghai, which is the greatest port in China, the national committee established such a school in 1914. The school has won favor with all educationists, both missionary and government. There have already been nine graduates from this school. Miss Ying Mei Chun, a graduate of the Wellesley School of Physical Education, has been dean of the school. Graduates of the school are scattered from Canton to Peking, teaching with conspicuous success in twelve mission and government schools.

JAPANESE DOCTOR IS Y. W. C. A. OFFICIAL.

Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, treasurer of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in Japan, Dr. Inouye has been



Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, a delegate to the six-week international conference of Women Physicians called by the Y. W. C. A.

particularly interested in the public health and recreational plans of her city for some time and is medical inspector for girls in the public schools of Tokyo, as also in several private schools in the city. There are approximately 500 women physicians in Japan now, she says, and 400 women medical students. Dr. Inouye was the only delegate from Japan to the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, in session during September and October.

GIRL STRIKES IT LUCKY WITH A GAS GUSHER.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—With an assured income of \$5,260 monthly in addition to her salary as stenographer in the general offices of the National Tube Company, McKeesport, Miss Anna B. Smith is in no wise worried over the high cost of living. A big gusher which came in a few days ago on her property with a 10,000,000-foot flow of gas had been drilled only four feet into the Speckly sand. Expert gas men at the time prophesied that when the drill reached the required depth in the producing strata the flow of gas would be doubled and the fortunate young woman's income would jump to \$10,000 monthly.

Miss Smith, when told of her luck, stated that she had not thought of resigning her position, despite the fact that "it looked as though she was going to have more money than she knew what to do with." She said "she had expected it, and hoped that every other person in McKeesport who had put their money in the gas belt would have the same good luck."

Three new gas wells were added to the active list in the McKeesport field in one day this week, when the 10,000,000 cubic feet well came in with a rush in Eden Park, a recent addition to the producing territory, and was quickly followed by a 2,000,000 cubic feet well in the same section. Almost immediately afterward another well measuring 2,000,000 cubic feet was struck in an older section. Derricks are springing up all over the field, and a number of other wells are due in the sand, it is said, before Christmas.

Mexico Has Plenty of Sugar.

Mexico City, Dec. 22.—There is no shortage of sugar at present in Mexico and the government is taking measures to prevent such a situation. Secretary of the Treasury Cabrera has stated that the exportation of sugar from the republic is prohibited, the only exceptions being in rare cases where commission merchants have large supplies of foreign sugar on hand upon which they would lose money if forced to sell it in Mexico.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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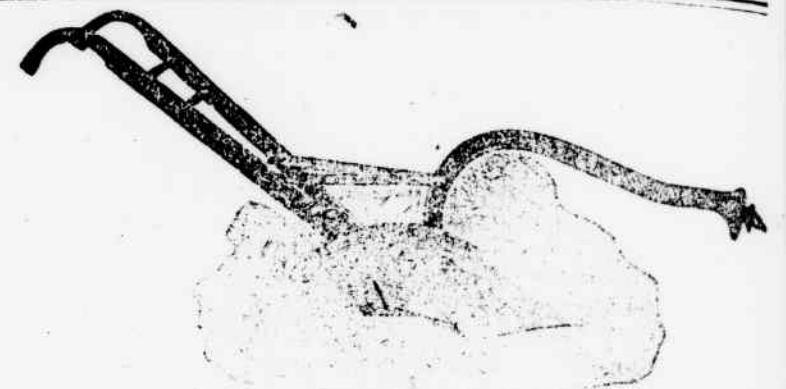
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BUY AT ODELL'S—WHERE QUALITY TELLS.

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Reprint of Article that Recently Appeared in The Progressive Farmer:

Make Friends with a Bank

The farmer who is not patronizing a bank is losing a great deal both in experience and safety. The time was when few farmers patronized banks, but it has now come to the point where a farmer patronizes a bank as a rule rather than as an exception. The Progressive Farmer used to get thousands of letters containing currency, money orders, and stamps, but the larger part of the letters we now receive contain checks. Anyone who will consider this matter for an instant will see that a check is much safer, more convenient, and costs less than even the money order.

In spite of this evident fact, however, there are still hundreds and hundreds of farmers who do not patronize any bank. They will sell their tobacco or cotton, put their money in their hip pocket and take it home with them. Every year there are millions of dollars lost because of this practice.

WE PAY 4 per cent. INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

American Exchange National Bank
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BRANCH AT SOUTH GREENSBORO

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY STATE FARMERS' UNION

DEALS WITH TAXATION, WORLD
PROHIBITION, EDUCATION,
STRIKES, ETC.

Scrutiny of the resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Farmers' Union at the annual convention in Greensboro December 10-11 discloses the fact that they pertain to a multitude of problems of a public nature, including taxation, world prohibition, education, cotton warehouses and strikes. The resolutions have just been made available by State Secretary E. C. Faires, of Guilford county.

Some of the documents are couched in persuasive language, while others are simply demandful. One of the most significant is the following extract:

"We hereby give notice to future candidates for legislative offices that we will vote against any man unless he pledge himself to substantially vote to enact into law the reasonable and just demands of the Farmers' Union."

The success of the world prohibition movement evidently is assured, through the following extract of a resolution which the farmers adopted:

"We believe that conditions in every country will be improved by the overthrow of the liquor traffic."

"Therefore, we are glad to know that the world prohibition movement has been organized in this state. The purpose of this organization is to 'cut out the moonshine' in this country and carry the sunshine in to other countries."

"We assure Mr. C. H. Mebane, the state director of the movement, that we endorse the movement and stand ready to assist in every proper and reasonable way."

The farmers announce their determination "in all honorable ways" to bring about enactment by the legislature a law providing for the Australian ballot. They also declare their purpose to secure "relief from the oppressive school book trust, and give the people the privilege of electing our county superintendents of public instruction, and allow us to print our school books after adoption by our said county and state superintendents, at one-half or at least greatly reduced prices." The resolutions assert that efforts along those lines heretofore were "treated with silent contempt," and the promulgation warning candidates that they must obey "the reasonable and just demands of the Farmers' Union" follows:

"Here is the resolution finally adopted by the state union in regard to revaluation:

"Resolved, that we, the delegates of the North Carolina State Farmers' Union, in session this, the 10th day of December, 1919, in the city of Greensboro, feel that it is our duty to express ourselves on public questions in a way that our public servants will know our sentiments and shape their acts accordingly."

"We therefore resolve:

"First. That we are opposed to the revaluation act in the form passed by the last legislature, and that we ask the legislature to amend the revaluation act, and that all property be assessed according to its ability to produce an income and in its position to give it a value; and,

"Second. That we are opposed to the law changing the time of listing our property from the first day of May to the first day of January; that both acts will work a hardship on

farmers without affecting unfavorably other people;

"Third. That farmers cannot pay this increase in taxes; that said increase will cause many farmers to leave the state or go to town."

"We therefore demand the amendment of said laws at the earliest sitting of the legislature."

The following resolution, adopted by the convention, in opposition to "militarism":

"Whereas, it is apparent that in some circles of this country there is a strongly advocated purpose to fasten Prussianism in the form of militarism upon the masses of the American people.

"Therefore be it hereby resolved by the Farmers' Union of North Carolina, by annual convention assembled in the city of Greensboro, that this union is unalterably opposed to the aforesaid un-American militarism;

"And, further, that this Farmers' Union of North Carolina use its influence to prevent the same militarism by the national Congress."

Resolutions were adopted approving the work of the American Cotton Association, and endorsing the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation "in bringing together science and practice on a really working basis."

"We believe," the resolutions set forth, "that the present price (of cotton) is largely due to the organization and activities of the American Cotton Association, that has for its avowed purpose the safeguarding of the price of cotton, through warehousing and gradual marketing of the crop in a way that will make the crop pay a reasonable profit to the grower."

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the North Carolina Farmers' Union, give to the American Cotton Association our unqualified indorsement and support in protecting our farmers against the low prices that the cotton bears of the world would gladly force upon us."

Resolutions were passed recommending "the co-operative and profit-sharing plan" of tobacco warehouses. "For cotton warehouses," the document specifies, "we indorse the Price warehouse act as passed by the last legislature, embracing both the co-operative and corporation plan, but believe this act should be amended, so as to use the 25 cents per bale collected in tax."

The union approved "the forward step taken in the present plan of examining teachers, thus removing teaching as far as possible, from the baneful influence of local prejudice, and at the same time putting the profession of teaching on an equal footing with other professions as regards life certificates."

"We demand that the next legislature take some real step toward getting a reduction in the cost of school books, and, if practical, toward the printing by the state of its own text books. We recommend that the state text book commission in the future be composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and a committee from the association of county superintendents, to the end that frequent changing of text books may be done away with by the choosing of these books by competent persons. We further recommend that these books be furnished free to the children of poor and unfortunate parents, at the discretion of county superintendents and school boards." The union adopted the slogan, "A good elementary, grammar and high school in reach of every boy and girl in North

Carolina and a good opportunity for every boy and girl to attend these schools."

The resolutions introduced by T. B. Parker, of Raleigh, of the state department of agriculture, deploring the general tendency of workers to strike, set forth the conviction that the country has just had "the most gigantic strike" ever known here, "causing hardship, privation and actual distress among millions of our people, many of whom are innocent and defenseless women and children and aged people unable to supply themselves with the fuel necessary for bodily comfort, the curtailing of railway and transportation service, thereby working inconvenience and hardship on the traveling public and threatening a shortage in food supplies which will fall most heavily on the poor and needy, greatly to the distress of all good people of the country." The unionists pledge their "influence in bringing about a just conciliation between employer and employee, fair alike to labor and to capital, so as to bring peace and harmony again to this fair country;

"That we reaffirm our allegiance to the cardinal principles of the Farmers' Union, equity, justice and brotherly love, or as Paul so beautifully expressed it in his letter to the Corinthians, faith, hope and charity, or love. These three, but the greatest of these is charity, and as our Savior taught 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's,' paying tribute to those whomsoever tribute is due, and in accord with Christ's injunction to obey those who are in authority over us."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE IS TO RECEIVE \$100,000.

Charlotte, Dec. 23.—Dr. William J. Martin, president of the college, received a letter from the general education board, of New York, stating that it will give to this school \$100,000 provided \$1,000,000 is secured during the campaign for education now in progress in the synod of North Carolina.

This proposition follows a thorough investigation of this college, made one month ago by E. G. Sage, secretary of the general education board, when he visited the college. This is the third time this board has recognized Davidson College, once a number of years ago in a gift of \$75,000, and more recently in another gift of \$75,000.

The campaign for education in North Carolina, which will close March 1, promises now to go beyond the goal of \$1,000,000. If the goal is reached, Davidson will receive \$400,000 from the campaign fund, \$100,000 from the general education board and \$65,000 from C. E. Graham, of Greenville, S. C.

WOMEN TO ATTEMPT TO BATTER DOWN PRICES.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Women of Illinois will lead the campaign against the high cost of living. A woman is to take charge of the entire state organization being forced to batter down prices. Her powers, it is said, will be even greater than Major A. A. Sprague, fair price commissioner for the state.

Mrs. Maude Terley, organizer of the woman's division, issued her first communication to the women of the state to-day.

"Stop buying," she said. "Refuse to pay luxury prices and unreasonable costs for the common food-stuffs."

"Buy only what is absolutely necessary now."

"Stop eating dollar a dozen eggs and 90-cent butter."

"Postpone purchase of the fur coat and expensive suit for the present and watch prices tumble."

"You are 90 per cent of the purchasing power. Use that power this minute and watch the results while you carry out your other plans."

Warehouses Built of Hay.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 22.—When an early frost threatened Okanogan apple growers here with the destruction of their crops, a warehouse built of baled hay averted disaster. Car load after car load of baled hay was rushed to Omak, where the warehouse was hurriedly constructed and finished just in time to prevent the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Seventy thousand boxes of apples were lying in the open when the frost came this week. Fraternalism prompted the erectors of the warehouse to invite the neighboring farmers to make use of the rude but serviceable structure. During the progress of the frost and the succeeding snow storm the warehouse of hay was made still more redoubtable by an outer layer of tar paper.

THE BEST MUSIC

RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME

BY THE BEST MUSICIANS OF THE WORLD



This is what an EDISON has done for thousands of homes.

The Editor of the "Greensboro Patriot" spent his money to have one of these musical instruments in his home. He says it is money well spent, as it is a source of delight and happiness to every member of the family.

Call and hear this wonderful instrument. Mention the fact you saw it advertised in the "Greensboro Patriot."

Huntley-Stockton-Hill Company
Greensboro, North Carolina.

BRIGHT SAVINGS OF THE PRESS

The radical does not favor radical treatment of himself.—Greenville, S. C., Piedmont.

Mexico still seems to be under the impression that all a buzz-saw can do is buzz.—Arkansas Gazette.

What the industrial situation needs most is a little more prod in production.—Boston Herald.

Among problems worrying the Democratic administration are those of coal—and Wood.—New York Evening Sun.

The bright side of the Mexican situation is that if war results the cost of living in this country may drop back to war prices.—Chicago Tribune.

First thing you know the public will die of starvation or something, and then capital and labor will have had all their trouble for nothing.—Kansas Industrialist.

The difficulty about advancing wages to meet the American standard of living is that the American standard is some advance itself.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Some one suggests that a law be passed to prevent people from melting gold coins. Another attempt to deprive the poor of their few remaining pleasures.—Salt Lake Citizen.

Germany is now the land of the easy mark.—Greenville, S. C., Piedmont.

Some of the "fair-price lists" look mighty brutish.—Greenville, S. C., Piedmont.

Evidently a coal strike does not diminish the supply of hot air.—Salt Lake Citizen.

Money talks nowadays, and what it says sounds like "Good-by."—Wall Street Journal.

Since wool is cheaper than last year, the high price of woolen clothing must be due to the price of cotton.—Albany Journal.

Mexico shows a sporting desire to fight while our boys are still in con-

dition.—Wall Street Journal.

If the Reds deported themselves better they'd not be deported.—Greenville, S. C., Piedmont.

The operators seem to labor under the delusion that they created the coal.—Baltimore American.

Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria wants to be king of Hungary. Here is one man who is not yet fed up with trouble.—Baltimore American.

Miss Mexico seems ready to adopt desperate measures in order to attract a visit from a bunch of young men in khaki.—Charleston News and Courier.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GREENSBORO PRODUCE MARKET

(Corrected twice a week by W. T. Sockwell.)

Eggs	.....	48
Chickens, young, per pound	.....	30
Chickens, old, per pound	.....	30
Butter	.....	50
Turkeys, per pound	.....	35
Irish potatoes, per bushel	.....	1.25
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	.....	1.50
Wheat, per bushel	.....	2.25
Corn, per bushel	.....	1.75
Onions, per bushel	.....	1.25
Pork	.....	25
Beef	.....	17
Meal, per bushel	.....	2.00
Peanuts, per bushel	.....	1.75

NOTICE

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed to W. M. King by W. C. Beasley and wife, Harriet Beasley, on the 26th day of September, 1911, and duly and properly transferred and assigned to me, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., on

Monday, January 26, 1920,

the following tracts of land, to-wit: First tract: Beginning at a stone, said Lucas' corner east of the Jordan corner, and running thence 44 poles to the Southern Railway; thence with said railway north 40 east 114 1-2 poles to a stake on the west side of the railway; thence south 7 1-2 east 110 poles to the beginning, containing sixteen acres more or less.

Second tract: Beginning at an iron pin, now W. M. King's southeast corner, thence west 66 to a stone near Southern Railway; thence south 2 degrees and 30 minutes west 67 feet to a stone; thence north 88 east 700 feet to a stone; thence north 66 feet to an iron pin, the beginning, containing 10 acres more or less. Sold to satisfy said mortgage.

This December 22, 1919.

L. ISAACSON,

Assignee of W. M. King.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON OF OSCAR McCANLESS.

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for a pardon conditionally of Oscar McCanless convicted at the September term of the Superior court of Guilford county for the crime of having in his possession for the purpose of sale spirituous liquors and sentenced to the public roads for a term of 12 months. All persons who oppose the granting of said conditional pardon are invited to forward their protests to the Governor without delay.

This December 8, 1919.

OSCAR McCANLESS.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County, in the Superior Court, before the Clerk, Forest Benton and Georgianna Harrison.

vs.

Le Roy Pritchett and Jessie Benton, Robert Pritchett.

The defendant above named Le Roy Pritchett and Jessie Benton will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county for the purpose of selling certain real estate situated in said county of which Cindy Benton died seized and possessed, and dividing the proceeds thereof between the heirs at law of the said Cindy Benton; and the defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the clerk of Superior court of Guilford county in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on the 24th day of December, 1919, and answer the petition in said proceedings or the petitioners will apply to the court for relief demanded in said petition.

This Nov. 22, 1919. 57-103.

J. M. SHARPE, Atty. Raleigh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of H. T. Curtis, deceased, before M. W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of December, 1920, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons due and owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

This 28th day of November, 1919.

P. B. CURTIS, Admin.

of H. T. Curtis, Deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of M. R. Green, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of November, 1920, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This November 17, 1919. 52-102.

MARY B. GREEN, Admin.

King's New Life Pills

The best in the world.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

by the

PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY,

(Inc.)

CHARLES H. MEBANE, Editor.

OFFICE—111 West Gaston Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Payable in Advance.

ONE YEAR\$1.50
 SIX MONTHS75
 FOUR MONTHS50

Entered at the postoffice in Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1919.



CHRISTMAS 1919.

Again we have come to the Christmas time. Again the world is looking backward to the Judean Hills when there was heard the joyful words that have been coming down the years to this glad season: "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

"For unto us is born this day in the City of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." The birthday of our Lord has for a long time been celebrated by the Christian church. It has been the time of rejoicing on account of the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem, and the hearts of Christian men and women have been made to rejoice when they have set apart a season that recalls what the birth of Christ has meant to the world.

The Christmas time is the one season of all the year when the children should gather around the fireside of their homes, when sons and daughters should return to help make the family as nearly complete as it can be made on earth—alas how few complete families there are in this world—how few are the homes in which there is not one or more vacant chairs, but this is the season of all the seasons of the year when the living members of the family should assemble and make glad the hearts of father and mother and recall the days of childhood and the experiences of their family life that has past.

The Patriot wishes to each and every one of its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Only one issue of The Patriot will appear next week. This is done in order that the men who make The Patriot may have some little time for recreation and rest.

A DRY NATION.

It has been suspected by the closest observers that the nation had determined to become dry some time ago, and the fuss made by the various liquor interests excited no great amount of interest. The amendment to the federal constitution showed unmistakably the course of public sentiment, and there was no reason to make any mistake in believing that either the Congress of the United States or the legislatures of 44 states misjudged the attitude of the people. The congressman and the legislator keep in touch with the wishes of the folks back home.

When Congress submitted the amendment it was conclusive evidence that the people wanted the amendment, for Congress is no progressive institution. It moves only as it is crowded, and is no bold leader. It is the same way with the state legislatures. They go only where the people push them. So when Congress and 44 legislatures stood for the federal amendment it was because the country and 44 states stood for the abolition of whiskey.

All through the fiddling battle that has been put up against the prohibition of liquor the country has

shown no interest in the cause of the wets. They have made their fight and claimed everything and had nothing but bluff as their results. They made themselves ridiculous with their claims and their methods as they had their business infamous while it was tolerated. Whiskey has killed itself, not altogether because of the offenses it has been guilty of as an intoxicant, but largely because of the offenses that it has encouraged and permitted in every direction where added gain could come.

Whiskey has been the abettor of every form of crime, the home of whiskey has been the resort of crime, and the whiskey trade has walked hand in hand with crime and degradation, because vice was always ready to pay, and whiskey was always ready to do any service for money. And that is why whiskey has had no case since the war time dry law has passed and no case since the prohibition amendment came up. The people have been against whiskey, and they have intended to put John Barleycorn to sleep.—News and Observer.

BIG CROPS NEEDED IN 1920.

Before the war North Carolina farmers were urged to raise more food and feed crops in order to reduce importations from the west. During the war they were faced with the task of helping to feed America and the allied nations. And now, with the fighting over, is there no necessity for strenuous efforts to produce food in unusual quantities?

A large part of the world still looks to America to save it from starvation. America has plenty for her own needs and some for export. England, though still on war rations, is not suffering. But in central Europe, in south Russia, in Armenia, and other near eastern countries people are dying in thousands from hunger and from disease which finds easy prey among the undernourished. Cannibalism is reported in remote sections of the near east.

The Austrian chancellor is pleading for help from the supreme council in Paris to save his people from starvation. Unless America hears the call of Armenia that ancient Christian people will become extinct.

Secretary McCurdy, of the British food ministry, believes that a year from now the food crisis will be serious in almost every country. He points out that there is now a great shortage of meat, wheat and sugar everywhere, considering the needs of countries that must import heavily next year. Beet sugar production in Europe has dropped 4,200,000 tons since 1914 while cane sugar production throughout the world has increased only 1,800,000.

In the United States wheat growing and meat production were artificially stimulated during the war. This fall the winter wheat acreage has been reduced about 11,000,000 acres below the 1918 crop, and with the decline in pork prices less meat may be expected next year.

The demands of the world upon America may not be as heavy next year, as during the war, but as a matter both of business and humanity America cannot be satisfied with plenty while other countries are in want. World conditions call for huge production. The farmers will make no financial mistake in preparing to supply the needs of the world in food next year.—Asheville Citizen.

THE REVALUATION ACT.

While the work of the revaluation of the property of the state is yet incomplete, already sufficient information has been secured to demonstrate the wisdom of the new law. Fact of the matter is, it is hard to understand why a great and intelligent people tolerated the old system as long as they did.

The property is now being placed upon the tax books at its actual value. Before now no one knew the real valuation of the property of the state. When the work is completed North Carolina will know her valuation. Every citizen will know that he is paying only his pro rata rate of taxes. The old system of permitting one man to give in his property at ten per cent of its value and another man at one-half its value has been abolished. Every tax payer stands on a par with every other tax payer when it comes to the valuation of his property and the pro rata part of taxes he must pay. The small property owner will not have his property assessed at a higher value than the large property holder. Each stands on the same basis.

The object of the revaluation act is not one primarily of raising more taxes. It is one to determine the real value of the property of the state and to equalize the tax burden. Under the new law not more

than ten per cent increase in the amount of taxes collected can be raised. This does not mean, of course, that no one individual will pay more taxes. The man who has been a tax dodger and has failed to pay his part of the taxes, will of course pay more, but the man who has been paying more than his part will pay less.

The new law is one that should have been enacted long ago. It is the greatest progressive step that North Carolina has taken since the little band of Mecklenburg farmers declared their independence of England. It is a law that concerns every property owner in the state. It is one that should meet the approval and co-operation of every citizen.—Marion Progress.

RESTING WHERE THEY FELL.

September last was the first anniversary of the beginning of that succession of drives by the 27th or New York national guard division which resulted in breaking the formidable Hindenburg line. In a touching letter to General O'Ryan, commander of the division, the mayor of Bony, one of the French towns delivered from the Germans in those bloody battles, tells of the decoration on the 28th of the 1,630 graves of New York boys whose bodies are buried in the American cemetery there. General O'Ryan says in his response:

I have reason to believe too that could their preference be consulted, they would, with almost unanimity, prefer to lie together on the field of their sacrifice rather to be dispersed and reinterred in more than a thousand other places in America.

That this would probably be the prevailing preference of the afflicted parents if they could all be heard, there is every reason to believe. Some of them in letters to the World have expressed a contrary wish, and this is only natural under the early impulses of their grief. And so it was of the parents of Union soldiers who fell at Gettysburg and at Chickamauga and in other great battles of the Civil war and whose bodies still rest in the national cemeteries on or near these historic fields. The eminent fitness of that disposition of them was not later questioned by parents or any one else.

The soil of France is friendly soil to America. There is no reason to believe it will ever be otherwise. The graves will ever be remembered and cared for even as perhaps they might not be at home. Let the bodies of these brave men who made the supreme sacrifice in the war for world liberty and democracy rest where they fell.—New York World.

WAR ON BLOCKADER AND BOOT-LEGGER.

The national prohibition laws will become dead letters unless they are supported by strong public sentiment and active co-operation of state, county and municipal officers. In an appeal to the people of North Carolina, Federal Prohibition Director T. H. Vanderford asks for that aid without which he realizes that his efforts will be almost in vain.

Mr. Vanderford says that conditions are bad in this state with respect to the illicit liquor traffic, and that these conditions have grown worse in the past two years. This will be news to those few people who believe that with the drying up of territory which formerly shipped wet goods into North Carolina the supply of moisture had become negligible. But the diminishing supply has lured the blockader and the retailer with the promise of huge profits and quick sales, to reverse a popular trade slogan, and the traffic is still enormous.

If the people of the state fall into the easy error of thinking that enforcement of federal prohibition is none of their affair it will be impossible for the forty revenue men assigned to North Carolina to handle the situation. The first year of national enforcement of prohibition will be vital in determining whether the law is the will of the people embodied in legal form or a scrap of paper which will be an encouragement to the general spirit of lawlessness.—News and Observer.

Some Hens, These.

Corvallis, Ore., Dec. 22.—A dozen hens at the Oregon Agricultural College's farm at Ealem, Ore., have set a new world record for egg production, James S. Dryden, professor at the college, has announced.

Each of these hens in one year laid more than 300 eggs, the best producing 330 and two others 323. All these hens, according to Professor Dryden, are of the strain that several years ago developed Lady McDuff, the first hen to have laid more than 300 eggs a year in a trap nest. Her record was 303.

ONE CASE WHERE A WOMAN COULD HOLD HER TONGUE.

London, Dec. 22.—The old adage is wrong; a woman can hold her tongue.

In one of the strangest domestic relations cases that has come before the London Divorce court in two hundred years, a wan, little blue-eyed woman, whose hair was once flaxen, admitted that she had not spoken to her husband for three years, although they continued to live in the same house. The husband had been equally silent.

In 1916 George Hill, of Ilford, handed his wife a slip of paper which stated that he wanted nothing more to do with her. It was the cap-sheaf on a harvest of domestic squabbling. And from that time she had not spoken to him.

But they continued to occupy a tastefully furnished suburban dwelling, and communicated through hundreds of notes only. Mrs. Hill cooked the meals and made the beds. The husband each week laid \$10 on a table for his wife.

So Mrs. Hill sued for judicial separation on the ground of desertion. She charged that her husband locked his bedroom door and forced her to sleep by herself in another room. "I cooked his meals," said Mrs. Hill. "He left before 7 in the morning and was away all day. Only once in three years was our silence broken."

Mrs. Hill smiled rather wanly and continued.

"I had a sudden influenza seizure. After some days my husband came into my room and inquired what was the matter. He brought a doctor and I ordered them out of the room. My husband did not reply. Our silence continued."

That was in January this year, after more than two year's silence.

Her counsel suggested to the judge that there was a degree of inhumanity in leaving a wife to sleep by herself. But the judge ruled that the only question raised was desertion and it was impossible to contend that divorce can be obtained only on substantiated evidence of court ruled that want of proper solicitude, liberality or reasonable means by the husband were not desertion. So the case was dismissed.

So the middle-aged couple, with their silent feud, went back to their cozy house in Ilford. Asked if there would be a reconciliation, Mrs. Hill said:

"None! How could a woman think of reconciliation after all that has passed? I suppose it is a wrecked life."

"Ah, yes! It has been a strain, living without a word. They say that a woman cannot hold her tongue. It is always the woman who is supposed to find silence an impossibility. I, for one, have shown that it can be done."

Mrs. Hill smiled, but it was a smile of tears.

Their home is comfortably furnished and stocked with mementoes, photographs and things which make a middle-class house a human home. There is a dog, a big, silver-haired fellow, and he "speaks" to both her husband and wife.

"This home," said Mrs. Hill, "is no home in the ordinary sense of the word. There is everything I want in it except affection. Sometimes I think it is a comedy, and at others I know it to be a tragedy. There is nothing more to say. We are back again in our silence. We try to avoid meeting one another as much as possible."

The husband also has a few things to say, after the long domestic silence.

"I cannot put up with this sort of life much longer," Mr. Hill said. "Several people want to buy my house. I think I shall give it up and take a couple of rooms. I am so used to home in any case. I spend most of my evenings with friends. But I do not mean to desert my wife. I shall invite her by note to share my rooms with me."

So the house of silence—everything silent but the clock and the dog—has again come into its full estate.

College Man Raids Still.

Asheville, Dec. 22.—With a college professor in his party, Sheriff Allard Case, of Henderson county, near here, to-day raided three illicit whiskey stills, captured two operators red handed and started what revenue officers say is a drive which will extend all over western North Carolina.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
 In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

BROWN-BELK CO.,

ONE OF THE 20 BELK STORES,

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

BROWN-BELK CO.,

ONE OF THE TWENTY BELK STORES.

Wood! Wood!

WANTED!

BOTH OAK AND PINE!

APPLY TO

E. J. STAFFORD, Mayor,

Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE!

To the Tax Payers of Guilford County:

The 1919 Tax Books have been placed in my hands for Collection, and under the Law I will be forced to add a Penalty of 1 per cent on January 1st, 1920, and an additional penalty of 1 per cent each month thereafter until paid.

Pay your Taxes this month and save this Penalty.

D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINTS

BEST THAT CAN BE MADE

Cost to you \$3.25 a Gallon when made ready to use

RECOMMENDED BY SATISFIED USERS FOR OVER 40 YEARS

Obtain COLOR CARD from our Agents or

LONGMAN & MARTINEZ Manufacturers New York

Would You Name A Friend as Trustee?

Often it is the desire to keep an estate under the supervision of a friend or member of the family, and yet not burden him with its management. If you appoint a friend or relative as co-executor and co-trustee with the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, your estate will have the desired personal attention and will be relieved of most of the burden of work and responsibility.

Caring for estates and trusts is one of the primary objects of this Trust Company and it has every faculty for managing them safely and advantageously.

Greensboro Loan and Trust Co., Greensboro, North Carolina.

J. W. FRY, President,
J. S. COX, Vice-Prest,

W. E. ALLEN, Treasurer,
W. M. RIDENHOUR, Ass't Treas.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

LIBERTY.

Liberty graded school closed December 15 for two weeks vacation. New heating arrangements are being installed during the holidays.

Mr. Bob Smith, a senior at the University of North Carolina, came home Sunday.

Miss Blande Trogon and Rev. Paul Kennett were married Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Trogon. Immediately after the ceremony Rev. and Mrs. Kennett went to Richmond, Va.

Miss Ella Lee Smith has returned from Norwood, where she is teaching music.

Mr. Maulding has sold his house and lot to Patterson and Hanner, and has moved to Siler City.

Dr. Flavius Amick, who is taking a course in dentistry in Atlanta, Ga., came up Saturday night to spend the holidays.

Mr. Abian Fogleman has just finished loading his last load of 150 #5 feet long logs. Mr. Fogleman is shipping logs to Rhode Island for piling.

Miss Hattie Ashburn, who is teaching at Chadbourne, came home one day last week.

Mr. C. R. Curtis expects to move into his new home on Railroad street soon.

Among those spending Christmas holidays at home are Misses Eula Wheeler, Lydia Pickett, Juanita Reece, Nettie and Gladys Highfill and Messrs. Will Lawson and Parks Pickett.

Rev. Johnson preached his farewell sermon in the Baptist church Sunday night.

Mr. Robert Reitzel is spending the holidays as assistant mail clerk running on the train from Greensboro to Goldsboro.

Mrs. Mary Wrightsell Parks is at her father's recovering from a broken ankle.

Mr. Charlie Martin and family have moved to Georgia.

Mrs. T. F. McCulloch is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Kennett, who is suffering with muscular rheumatism.

Messrs. Ernest Euliss, Lewis Kivett and Gurney Coward have moved in the new residences erected by Liberty Pickett-Stick Company on Wheeler street.

Mrs. L. J. Troy, better known as Aunt Jane, is spending the winter with her son, Dr. Thad Troy, in Deatur, Ga.

Mr. John Curtis' store was broken into Saturday night.

WHITSETT.

E. J. Shepherd and sister, Miss Roberta Shepherd, who are now holding government positions in Washington, D. C., are at home for the holidays.

Supt. and Mrs. R. G. Fitzgerald, of Belmont graded schools, are here for Christmas.

Mrs. Charles T. Clapp has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., for a visit of some days.

E. J. Watson and Mrs. D. C. Watson, of Pamlico county, are spending some days in the community.

Edre Wheeler and Lochlin Shepherd are at home from school for the next two weeks.

Blake Thompson and Miss Isla White Thompson are at home from Bullard College.

Prof. J. T. Joyner has returned from a visit of some days in Nash county with relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Fitzgerald,

of Burgaw, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Fitzgerald. Miss Mamie Clapp, of Greensboro, is here for the holiday season.

C. C. Wimbish and son, of Greensboro, spent Saturday here with friends.

Rev. A. S. Raper sold his house and lot here last week, and the purchaser will soon move here.

J. W. Taylor came in from Richmond yesterday for a vacation of two weeks.

CROSS ROADS.

The health of this community is pretty good at the present writing.

Mr. Bohannon Tesh, of Detroit, Mich., is here to spend the winter with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tesh.

Mr. R. M. Gladstone was called home Friday morning on account of the death of his brother, Mr. Thomas Gladstone.

The school at this place will close down Tuesday evening for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reece and children spent last Sunday evening at Mr. S. P. Reece's, at Whitsett.

Mr. Thomas Swaney spent a while Friday evening at Mr. John Levens'.

Mr. Leslie Andrew and family have moved to Mr. R. A. Andrew's.

Mrs. I. C. Jones was in Greensboro one day last week shopping.

Everybody seems to be killing hogs in our community these cold days.

It looks as if there will not be many Christmas cakes as the people can't get sugar to bake them.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all.

TABERNACLE.

The wife of Alton Jones was buried at Tabernacle to-day.

Mr. I. L. Trogon, who was sick, is able to be out again.

Mr. Charles Andrew is all smiles—it's a girl.

COLLECTOR WATTS' RESIGNATION EFFECTIVE TOMORROW.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The resignation of Col. Alston Watts as supervisor of internal revenue work in North Carolina reached Commissioner Roper this afternoon and, according to information at the office of the North Carolina senators, is effective December 26.

Through a letter to Senator Simmons, which is dated Sunday, Colonel Watts says that he feels in duty to himself that he must sever his connection with the government service. In notifying Senator Simmons of his resignation, Mr. Watts says that he has made a connection with several expert income tax agents and inspectors in North and South Carolina and together they will form a company to be known as the "Federal Tax Service Company of the Carolinas."

The arrival of the letter giving the reason for his resignation was preceded by a visit to Senator Simmons from Sheriff C. H. Hayes, of Surry county, who has been assistant to Colonel Watts as supervisor of the revenue forces in North Carolina. The arrival of the sheriff was followed with the announcement that he is right now the most formidable candidate for the job which Colonel Watts leaves to enter private business.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TOUCHED MEN IN RIGHT SPOT

V. M. C. A. Camp Secretary Knew the Feeling of Soldiers Gathered to Subdue Bloodthirsty Hun.

War's changes are being shown in greater degree in the V. M. C. A. activity, remarks the New York Sun. The psalm-singing official has passed. In his place is the athletic director and entertainer, of red blood. No better example of the metamorphosis could have been had than in an incident not long ago at Camp Mills, the great Long Island concentration camp where the men were equipped just before sailing.

One of the old-style officials was holding a meeting and was expatiating at length on the care the men should take of their souls. His audience, already partly homesick after months of training, was restless and grew glummer and glummer.

The camp secretary watched with dismay the effect the speaker was having on the soldiers about to sail. The climax came when the parson, after a final appeal to the men to face death bravely, said:

"We will now sing 'Ring the Bells of Heaven.'"

That was too much for the local camp man and he jumped to his feet, holding up his hand to the man at the piano to stop. Then he shouted:

"Boys, before we sing this 'Ring the Bells of Heaven' don't let us forget that first we must 'Wring the Kaiser's damned neck.'"

The shout that went up broke up the abashed parson's meeting and "Ring the Bells of Heaven" was indefinitely postponed.

MODEL ON AMERICAN CLUBS

France Considering Adoption of Our Methods of Teaching Farming to Boys and Girls.

France is considering the adoption of Uncle Sam's methods of teaching better farming and home making to boys and girls. Representatives from the French high commission, lately in this country, made a point of studying carefully the methods of the federal department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges in conducting boys' and girls' clubs. Much of the information thus collected has been widely reprinted by the French press, accompanied by editorial comment expressing the view that, the man or woman power of France having been depleted or disorganized by war service, France for some time to come will be dependent in large part upon its younger population for its food supply and suggesting the formation in France of a nation-wide system of boys' and girls' clubs patterned on those in America. It is expected that these clubs will grow staple products—garden produce, wool, farm grain and forage crops, poultry and farm animals on farms not devastated, the very soil of which must first of all be put in condition. They will stimulate production by the young people of France through organized contests not only in farming but in home enterprises such as bread making, garment making, cooking and home management.

Ventilation.

The mayor of Terre Haute the other day appointed a number of the city schoolma'ams to do special police duty, such as to seeing to the ventilating of stores, etc., says the Indianapolis News. Miss Margaret Kilroy, a high school teacher, being one of those appointed, visited a number of stores. In one the manager became indignant as she explained the necessity of his doing more ventilation. "Why, it's very warm here," she complained, unbuttoning her coat and revealing a georgette crepe waist.

"Ventilating doesn't have anything to do with it," protested the man. "Why, 99 per cent of the cases of flu in this country have been caused by the wearing of georgette crepe waists."

He was actually ready to smile when back came Miss Kilroy's cool rejoinder: "I suppose that explains the great number of cases in the United States army, then."

Record Telephone Service.

The largest private telephone branch in the world is the one which serves the expanding needs of the war department. On July 1 this branch served 3,175 extensions; on August 1, 3,626. It requires 126 trunk lines for incoming calls; 76 for outgoing calls, local and submarine toll; 17 private toll lines to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, via Cleveland, Hoboken and Newport News, and 105 tie lines to other government stations in Washington.

Acclimatizing Salmon.

The bureau of fisheries reports that 20,000,000 sockeye and 1,365,000 humpback salmon eggs had been obtained at the station at Yes Bay, Alaska, from August 29, when collections began, to September 30. If the collections are sufficiently large 1,000,000 humpback eggs will be sent to the Maine stations for the continuation of the acclimatization experiments undertaken several years ago. Later in the year it is hoped to send a second consignment.

Idea for Liberty Monument.

A Washington man proposes that as the United States was in the war 584 days, a Liberty monument to the members of our heroes be erected at the capital, one foot in height for each day, making it 584 feet high, with the names of all who gave their lives engraved on bronze tablets, to be placed in the interior of the monument.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

HAS NO TERRORS FOR THEM.

Of course Register of Deeds R. H. Wharton does not offer reduced prices for marriage licenses at any time during the year and these documents are sold at the same figure now as in seasons when D. Cupid's business was not nearly so active as at present. In fact, the law of supply and demand usually does not function with respect to marriage licenses.

But recently the demand has been so great that sometimes couples have had to wait while others secured the official permit, much as a fellow waits his turn at a crowded teller's window in one of the city banks. Already December's matrimonial ventures, as evidenced by the licenses issued, have reached unusually large proportions and with another week remaining it is possible that the month's business in this line will constitute a new high record.

Already 123 licenses have been issued at Mr. Wharton's office during December, while during the entire month of December last year the total was only 55. Last Saturday 15 licenses were issued, Monday there were 11 and Tuesday's licenses number 11. A number of applicants have been unsuccessful in their efforts to procure licenses here, but such is the case every month, it appears.

Dave Smith Gets the Plum.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Mecklenburg gets the plum which she demanded for saving the district for democracy and District Attorney Hammer gets his choice in the matter of an assistant. So D. B. Smith, of Charlotte, is successor to Congressman-elect Clyde Hoey and Major Wade H. Phillips, who did quite a bit of fighting for universal democracy on the other side, is the new special assistant to the district attorney and will be assigned to the office at Asheville. The appointments were made by the attorney general to-day.

Mr. Smith will have his headquarters in Charlotte and will attend the sessions of Federal court. Major Phillips will be located in Mr. Hammer's office and upon him will develop some of the duties which were discharged by Mr. Hoey during his tenure of office as assistant district attorney.

BETTER SHOES FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN, FOR LESS MONEY.

We have assembled a stock in which all members of the family will find their Ideal Type of Shoes in a line which provides Shoes that

Wear Well, Feel Well and Look Well.

Another consideration in favor of our Shoes is that we sell them for CASH, therefore for LESS. You can afford our prices. Visit our store before you buy your Footwear.

WE'LL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Coble & Mebane,
THE CASH SHOE STORE

HAVE YOU EVER USED

GAS TAR

FOR DIPPING

Shingles and Fence Posts?

You should try this as a WOOD PRESERVER. Buy a barrel so you will have it handy when you NEED IT.

N. C. Public Service Co.,

Phones 330 and 331.

The Greensboro Patriot and the
Progressive Farmer, 1 year for **\$2.15**

WISHING ALL

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Beall Hardware & Imp. Co.

West Market and Greene Streets, opposite Telephone Exchange.

The Vamping of Mr. Dart

By DWIGHT TINGLE SCOTT

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"And all that rouge and those eyebrows and that pair of black earrings—say, girls, I don't see how Theda Bara holds her job at all."

"And do you know," interposed Miss Prentiss of the cost department, "she smokes like a chimney? Mrs. Doan just missed catching her with a cigarette in the rest room yesterday."

"And how the men hang around her desk—have you noticed it?" This from Miss Brady, the office cashier.

"Even Mr. Dart. I passed his desk this morning; she had finished dictation and was sitting there talking. Heard her say, 'If you're fond of regular music, you ought to hear two new rolls I have for you. They're so jazzy they just make your toes tickle. And say, the big drought hasn't hit our house yet. Why don't you come over some night?' And Mr. Dart laughed and said he would be there, 'with bells on.'"

"Get that, Elsie?" called Clara Forrest of the billing department. "You'd better look after your Mr. Dart, or the new stenographer will be running away with him."

Elsie Hastings bit her lip and colored to the tips of her pink ears.

"Really, girls, Mr. Dart and I are only good friends. He is free to do as he chooses."

Bravely enough pretty little Elsie said it, but there had been a cruel tugging at her heart as she watched the office vampire's bold overtures toward Phil Dart. Quite true, the status of Elsie and Phil had been only that of good friends, but she had been coming to see her every week for the last six months.

He was fond of music—the light classics, which Elsie played so well. Their tastes were alike in books and pictures. Without a word passing, Elsie had come to feel that Phil only awaited the time when his future might be a little better assured to turn their comradeship into something more serious.

Only this week he had gotten the promotion for which he had been working. So Elsie had been looking



Watched the Office Vampire's Bold Overtures.

forward with more than the usual amount of happiness to Friday night. Then came Mayne Debussy, and things changed.

How could Elsie attribute to anything but this Phil Dart's apparent abstraction that morning when he had dictated to her? Certainly his mind had been far away, for he had faltered and revised and repeated himself in a way foreign to his usual confident manner.

"Some regular fellow, that Dart person," Mayne Debussy stopped and perched languidly on the corner of Elsie's desk.

The noon whistle had sounded, but Elsie was hastening to finish a bit of work before going to the lunch room. It was like a sudden challenge—this direct mention of Phil's name. Elsie felt herself color. She wanted to look Mayne squarely in the face and answer indifferently. Instead she heard herself stammering:

"Yes, Mr. Dart is nice."

"I'll say he is. You know," and Mayne smiled down at the other in a patronizing way. "I don't see why some of you girls don't go after him. But I'll take real class in getting him. I think I could learn to like him pretty soon myself."

The color in the other girl's face heightened quickly. "I don't think Mr. Dart is the sort who would care to have women go after him."

The new stenographer laughed mockingly. "Fahaw, you don't know much about men. They are all alike. They like to be vamped."

And Mayne Debussy slipped down from her seat and moved toward the lunch room with a superior and worldly-wise air that set Elsie to pounding the keys of her machine furiously.

Could it be that Phil Dart was like that? Before Friday night Elsie felt sure that he was. Moreover, deep in her heart she evolved a plan—a plan to beat this flashy rival at her own game.

During the few days Mayne had

been in the office Elsie had studied her carefully. She had made note of her slangy talk, her rapid mannerisms.

As a first step, Elsie called at the store where she had just bought a simple little evening gown. Thinking it too extreme at the neck, she ordered it altered. This alteration she canceled. Next she went up to the top floor.

Here, to the jangling of a thin-toned piano, a young man, through a megaphone, improvised from sheet music, proclaimed in syncopated measure:

Just take it from me,

Just take it from me,

You can't shimmy all night,

On a cup of tea.

This musical gem and others of a like nature she bought, and when she left the store she had also acquired a lip stick, an eye pencil and, to these, she added a package of cigarettes.

"Come right in, Phil," Elsie gushed as she met him at the door. "I have got some of the swellest new music—you'll just love it to death."

Perplexed, Phil followed into the parlor, to encounter the scent of smoke. Elsie's brother had followed instructions. The room reeked of cigarettes. Deliberately Elsie took a half-smoked cigarette from off the key-board and tossed it into the fire, slipping the partly-used package into the bodice of her dress.

Vivaciously she ran through the music, dispersing the interludes with slangy comment, thanks, too, to her brother's coaching. On and on she prattled, but Phil Dart's usual quiet mood became ominous. Suddenly it dawned upon Elsie. It was still the other woman—the real vampire—he did not care for this pitiful little imitation. She had failed. Oh, the bitterness of it—to lose him to such a woman. Oh, the awfulness of her trying to hold him in this shameful manner—and still failing.

She could not help it; her face went down into her hands.

"Elsie, you are crying." He was at her side.

Sobbingly she blurted out the whole thing.

"Why, you dear, silly, little goose," he said quite softly, "don't you know men don't love women of that type? They do attract us—just as a poster printed in red ink attracts you. But you wouldn't choose the poster to bring home and hang on your wall instead of a beautiful water color, would you?"

"Now, please go up and wash that paint off your face and come right back, because there is something I wanted to say—and I just can't say it to a painted lady."

Elsie did go upstairs. She came back with a silk scarf thrown about her shoulders and her face all pink with the glow of health.

And Phil delivered his little speech. It was a pretty speech, too. And why shouldn't it be? Hadn't he been thinking about it all week, and about nothing else? It had to do—this speech—with the month of June, and it touched on the housing problem and it discussed the relative joys to be derived from a trip on the great lakes as compared with one to Washington and down the Potomac. In all her life Elsie had never heard such a speech—no, never.

"Isn't it just too wonderful?" In the white quietness of her bed she whispered this question to a ring held close to her cool cheek. And from its point of vantage—third finger, left hand—a solitary white diamond caught a vagrant moonbeam, and in the marvelous photography of love flashed back the answer: "Wonderful, wonderful!"

Camping in Morocco.

Camping is a fine art in Morocco, where the roads are almost impassable, and the chief means of transportation is by caravan. All day one rides across the great plains, prodigally covered with iris, daffodils, daisies, buttercups and wild lavender. Perhaps a wild band of horsemen will gallop by, their robes, sea green, salmon colored, and blue, streaming. In the wind, their horses richly caparisoned like those of some crusading king.

Occasionally one skirts a little village built of mud and wattle and barley. Here and there the white domed shrine of some saint rises solemnly above the plain. And at sundown the shepherds playing on their reed flutes drive their flocks of sheep and goats home from pasture. Then it is time to pitch the tents near a grove of orange trees or on a fairy carpet of red anemones. One dines on roasted sheep and couscous, and is lulled to sleep by the songs of the guard under the intense blue of the African sky.

Knew His Post Office.

"I have placed my will in my safety deposit box," said J. Fuller Gloom. "My pockets are filled with condensed and desiccated foods. I shall attach the end of this stout cord to a convenient projection, light a candle and enter, crawling carefully among the strawberries and strawberries, paying out the cord as I go, and—"

"Great heavens! Mr. Gloom," ejaculated an acquaintance. "Are you contemplating exploring some vast and dismal cavern?"

"Yes, I am going into our Kansas City post office for the purpose of having weighed, purchasing stamps for and mailing this parcel post package."

—Kansas City Star.

Wiljoletperfoch.

The city of Castelbarrazin, France, has named its most beautiful avenue "Wiljoletperfoch," thus honoring in one stroke five great figures in the war—Wiljo, Joffre, Clemenceau, Pershing and Foch—by using the first syllable of the name of each.

Country's Leather Industry.

The leather industry ranks as the third greatest manufacturing industry in the United States. According to the census of manufacturers for 1914, about 250,000 persons are engaged in the leather industry of the United States, some 55,000 of whom are in the tanning and leather trades, the remainder being principally shoemakers and harness makers.

First Principles.

"What's your theory of collective bargaining?"

"Seems to me," replied Farmer Cornsmeal, "pretty much like the plain old-fashioned lawsuit. The side that gets the smartest legal trick to represent it is mighty liable to get the best of the deal."

Counting the Cost.

"How much do you pay for beefsteak?"

"Not much. After the salesman gets through charging for the sweet and the bone the cost of the edible portion is scarcely worth mentioning."

Valuable.

"Guess I'll have to go without any sugar at dinner."

"Couldn't you get any?"

"It isn't that. I have quite a little, but I've lost the key to my safe deposit box."

AWAKES FROM LONG SLEEP

Little Town of Koenigstein Has a Brief Resumption of Military Glory of the Past.

On the great main route between Frankfurt and Cologne, the little town of Koenigstein has enjoyed an unusual, though not unprecedented, military importance this summer, owing to the fact that General Mangin has made it his headquarters. The destruction of its fortress, the building of railways and steamships for the Rhine, all these had shown Koenigstein of its one-time importance, and during the last 180 years, but for the bustle and laughter of the periodic holiday-maker, the little town seems to have fallen asleep. Through gently rising and falling country, past gardens which are a colored tangle of climbing geraniums and other flowers, the traveler comes upon Koenigstein. And instantly his attention is arrested by the great ruin, steep, misshapen, upon the hill, forcing upon the present, inexorably, the memory of the past. Here owing to the treachery of one of his messengers, the French general, Meunier, surrendered to the Prussians in 1702; here the French returned four years later in triumph, only shortly after to destroy and then abandon their little city compassed by its powerful walls, lest the approaching enemy should once more trench himself there. Today, in times of peace, a great French soldier walks beneath the shadow of the fortress, while his men in their picturesque azure uniforms, climb inconspicuously about its shattered terraces and through its broken doorways.

HELPING FRANCE TO REBUILD

Californians Responsible for the Erection of Model Village in the Devastated Region.

Anyone acquainted with the marvelous recuperative energy of France will hardly be surprised at the pace with which she is rebuilding her waste places and desolate heritages. Less than two years ago, along the banks of the Marne, all was ruin and desolation; where once had been thriving villages, not one brick stood upon another. Today, houses amidst their neatly planted gardens are springing up everywhere, and the peasant is to be seen once more serenely at work in the fields as though during these past years he had known no other setting for his labors than this silent, peaceful countryside. One thing he has gained from this destruction and building up again. The dark, inconspicuous, often dilapidated home of the past has been replaced by a comfortable up-to-date dwelling. Among the most remarkable of these post-bellum French villages is one in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, which has been wholly rebuilt under the superintendence of Californian women, architects and designers. An ideal model village, artistic, orderly, practical in its extreme simplicity, this little homestead is held in great esteem by its inhabitants, who are determined to prove themselves worthy of so attractive a setting.

Going "On High" in a Flivver.

Going to heaven "on high" in a flivver has come to be a fact rather than mere fancy. At least the feat has been attempted in effigy. This curious ceremony took place recently in Tientsin, China, says the Kansas City Star.

It is a custom among the rich in China to burn various effigies at the funeral ceremonies. The effigies represent every manner of thing from animals to tables loaded with money. When the wealthy Mr. Li died the family ordered an imitation of his car burned at his grave.

The effigy, which was constructed in detail, with Chinese paper and reed and bamboo frames, was carried through the streets for more than three miles to the grave site. The effigial auto, upholstered, tires, and even the effigial driver, were consumed by the blaze in a few minutes.

New Minister.

The new minister, who was rather young, and five-year-old Marian became great friends at sight. And Marian was not impressed much by his ministerial dignity even at church. The other Sunday when he went home with them for dinner she was delighted.

The little girl from next door came over to see the visitor. "He's the minister at your church—isn't he?" she asked.

Very decisively Marian shook her head. "Oh, no; he's just a nice boy, who sometimes comes to our house and eats a whole lot and sometimes goes to our church and talks a little bit," was the reply. —Indianapolis News.

Given New Lease of Life.

St. Dunstan's, the school for blinded sailors and soldiers in England, has accomplished its greatest wonder.

Sergeant Alan Nichols, who lost his sight and both hands in the war, has been taught to type. A specially constructed machine for the blind and a pair of aluminum hands, each finger being movable, have enabled him to pass a two hours' test. Only two corrections were necessary.

English Hotel in Paris.

As early as 1792 there existed an English hotel at Paris. It was owned by a man named White and was situated opposite the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Its chief clientele was drawn from the English liberals of the day, who were attracted to Paris by the British enthusiasm for the French revolution. For, as a writer in the Anglo-French Review points out, "if George III and the Tories watched with anxious eye the progress of democracy, the whole liberal party, imbued with the ideas of Rousseau, was amazed at the flashing developments in France." Among the noted guests there lodged was Tom Paine, author of the "Age of Reason." Lord Fitzgerald wrote home of him: "We breakfast, dine and sup together. The more I see of his inner self the more I love and respect him." The hotel is intimately concerned with the history of the Terror.

Changing Japanese Conditions.

Abe Kober, a rich Yokohama merchant, bequeathed 1,000,000 yen to be used for the public welfare of Kanagawa prefecture, placing the matter entirely in the hands of the governor, Inouye. This is by no means a solitary case of its kind, as it may be remembered that an Osaka merchant, not long ago, donated 1,000,000 yen to construct a public meeting house, which is now complete and in use. However, it shows a change in the psychology of the people, with whom the family has been the unity of society, and family property and possessions have been kept intact from one generation to the next, even by the expedient of adopting other people's children to keep up the family lineage whenever no heir to home. This change is welcome for it indicates a contribution to the betterment of the social welfare of Nippon.

Counting the Cost.

"How much do you pay for beefsteak?"

"Not much. After the salesman gets through charging for the sweet and the bone the cost of the edible portion is scarcely worth mentioning."

Valuable.

"Guess I'll have to go without any sugar at dinner."

"Couldn't you get any?"

"It isn't that. I have quite a little, but I've lost the key to my safe deposit box."

Recalls Roman Conquest.

The sale is announced of the ancient Caerwent, Monmouthshire, England, which is mentioned in Domesday Book. This town (Benta Silurum) was the headquarters of a powerful and warlike tribe called Silures, who occupied "approximately the counties of Monmouth, Brecon and Glamorgan." In spite of the fierce resistance offered by them, about 48 A. D., to the Roman conquest, their town in time became a Roman city, not unlike Silchester, but smaller.

The old walls and gateways still survive, and the many excavations carried out have discovered Roman relics of much interest—a town hall and market square, a temple, baths, frescoed panels, and also water pipes, said to have carried drinking water from the hills.

Shop Talk.

A school teacher was discussing the way she had been changed from one building to another. "The manual training supervisor was with the superintendent when I went in to see where he was going to send me," she said, "and I just asked them if I was to sweep shavings up in that department."

Her listeners smiled; they smiled again when she continued: "Then the superintendent told me to go to the high school and sweep shavings up in the history department there."

"Why," mildly put in one of them, "are they blockheads down there?"

Plant's Name Significant.

The spelling of Mangel-Wurzel is a question which appears capable of being settled in different ways. What is really interesting about the word is the fact that its name was altered from Runkelruhen by the German people. At a time of famine Runkelruhen saved the people from starvation, and was for that reason given the new name of Mangel-Wurzel, literally "famine root." The plant stood the Germans in good stead during the latter days of the recent war, thus once more earning its sobriquet, by which it is known everywhere in England. —Christian Science Monitor.

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WHEN AIRPLANE WAS NOVELTY

In 1910 Newspapers Considered Ordinary Flights as Something Worthy of "Splurge" Headlines.

Nine years ago who would have dreamed of an NC-4 flying easily from Rockaway to Halifax, from Halifax to Trepassey, from there to the Azores and on to Lisbon, and thence to Plymouth? Or of Hawker and Grieve, the indomitable ones, jumping off at St. John's in a land machine with an ocean between them and the Irish coast, whither they were bound? Or of Alcock and Brown who won after Hawker and Grieve had failed? Or of a dirigible, large as the ocean liner Adriatic, with five gondolas and a crew of 30 men, sailing swiftly through the fog, most of the time seeing nothing else, from England to a landing field in Mincola?

On July 7, 1910, a New York newspaper published the latest "ocean flight" news with a three-column head: "Curtiss, in Great Ocean Flight, Soars 1300 Feet Above Waves."

"Remains Aloft More Than 12 Minutes, Circling Atlantic City's Throats." The story goes on to describe the flight:

"Steady as a sea gull, the great yellow biplane flew over the sea, 1300 feet above the waves and a mile out from the shore, remaining aloft for 12 minutes and 13 seconds." It tells how Curtiss almost wrecked the plane at the start in a dash through a breaker. The accident forced him to descend after he had covered 1,300 feet.

"Sending for new propeller blades," the account says, "Mr. Curtiss superintended their adjustment, and after a single test he forgot the accident and daringly reascended. This display of confidence and courage brought a cheer from the multitude." —New York Evening Post.

LAST HOME OF SEMINOLES

Indians to Whom High Tribute Has Been Paid Have Been Removed to Reservation.

Now that the state of Florida has gathered the Seminole Indians together and placed them on a definite reservation in one corner of the Everglades, that remarkable tribe attracts passing attention. For many years they have inhabited the Everglades, and been undisputed masters, beyond the outskirts of that region of swamp and jungle, of some 800 square miles of country which no white traveler has ever penetrated. Few whites have known the Seminoles at all, and perhaps none better than Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson, who was recently interviewed for a New York paper. "The Seminole brave," she said, "is the most upright man in the world. He is altogether moral, and never lies, cheats, steals or breaks his word, while his wonderful squaw holds a rank in her family and community unrivaled among all the women of earth." A race could hardly be more highly spoken of; and the Seminoles themselves, says Mrs. Wilson, dread contact with American civilization, lest it destroy their own standards of conduct. One cannot but sympathize with them when seeing the engineers surveying their wilderness. —Christian Science Monitor.

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Recalls Roman Conquest.

The sale is announced of the ancient Caerwent, Monmouthshire, England, which is mentioned in Domesday Book. This town (Benta Silurum) was the headquarters of a powerful and warlike tribe called Silures, who occupied "approximately the counties of Monmouth, Brecon and Glamorgan." In spite of the fierce resistance offered by them, about 48 A. D., to the Roman conquest, their town in time became a Roman city, not unlike Silchester, but smaller.

The old walls and gateways still survive, and the many excavations carried out have discovered Roman relics of much interest—a town hall and market square, a temple, baths, frescoed panels, and also water pipes, said to have carried drinking water from the hills.

Shop Talk.

A school teacher was discussing the way she had been changed from one building to another. "The manual training supervisor was with the superintendent when I went in to see where he was going to send me," she said, "and I just asked them if I was to sweep shavings up in that department."

Her listeners smiled; they smiled again when she continued: "Then the superintendent told me to go to the high school and sweep shavings up in the history department there."

"Why," mildly put in one of them, "are they blockheads down there?"

Plant's Name Significant.

The spelling of Mangel-Wurzel is a question which appears capable of being settled in different ways. What is really interesting about the word is the fact that its name was altered from Runkelruhen by the German people. At a time of famine Runkelruhen saved the people from starvation, and was for that reason given the new name of Mangel-Wurzel, literally "famine root." The plant stood the Germans in good stead during the latter days of the recent war, thus once more earning its sobriquet, by which it is known everywhere in England. —Christian Science Monitor.

Counting the Cost.

"How much do you pay for beefsteak?"

"Not much. After the salesman gets through charging for the sweet and the bone the cost of the edible portion is scarcely worth mentioning."

Valuable.

"Guess I'll have to go without any sugar at dinner."

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Picnics and Patriots

By CONSTANCE SCUDDER

The Fairfield family sat around the breakfast table. Mr. Fairfield was absent in the morning paper that bore the date of May 23, 1918. He spoke abruptly: "Mother, be sure and read the 'Watchman' column today. That man hits the nail straight on the head every time. And, Carl, that shindig of yours for Memorial day will have to be called off. Seems there's been a notice in the papers that the committee of arrangements for the parade wants the loan of cars to carry the old vets. They need twenty. Memorial day is two days off and exactly four people have volunteered. Anyone who owns a car and can get by without offering it after reading that article belongs in the slacker column."

Carl waited dutifully until his father had finished, but not an instant longer. "But I don't get you, dad; I asked you a month ago for the car on that day and I've invited Grace Garfield to go with me and I'm to take four others. It's too late for me to back out now."

"Not another word, Carl," his father interrupted sternly; "you are to drive



"That Shindig Will Have to Be Called Off."

that car in the parade Thursday. The men in the factory have volunteered to work on the holiday to get out that rush war order, and I can't do less. I'm late now, but I'll phone our name in before I leave."

The family kept quiet while Mr. Fairfield's voice sounded at the phone and until the front door shut behind him. Then Carl broke forth in that heart-breaking tone which only seventeen can assume. "Mother, I simply won't stand for it. We made all the arrangements a month ago for that picnic and father promised then I could have the car. It isn't fair. There are plenty of other people who can lend their cars for the parade. And after I was lucky enough to get Grace Garfield, when four other fellows were after her!"

Here Jane Fairfield, aged eight, interrupted. "I know Mary Garfield. She told me her sister was going to the picnic with my brother, because he had such a swell car. She's awful cross. Always shoos Mary out of the room when she has a fellow."

"Oh, plug it up, will you, Jane? You make me tired, anyway. Mother, can't you make father see reason, somehow? I'd make a dud, now, wouldn't I, telling her I couldn't take her when the other fellows have gotten some one?"

Mrs. Fairfield looked perplexed. "You know your father's creed, Carl: every man, woman and child must be 100 per cent patriotic if the war is to be ended this year. The 'Watchman' preaches that in his column every morning, and father swears by him. Why don't you explain to Miss Garfield and ask her to go for a ride after the parade?"

That evening, at the Fairfield dinner table, Carl ate what was placed before him in sullen silence, taking no share in the conversation until Jane remarked, apropos of nothing: "Mary Garfield says her sister's awful mad at you, Carl—says you're an old stick-in-the-mud and haven't got any sympathy, anyway, or you wouldn't let your father boss you around so."

Carl turned wrathful eyes upon his sister, muttering: "Just wait till I get you alone, smarty."

Mr. Fairfield paused in his recital of how much work his men had turned out that day, to reprimand his small daughter, but there was a twinkle in his eye as he addressed his son: "Hard luck, Carl; our mother tells me you had captured the prettiest girl in the school for the picnic. Well, I had an eye for a pretty girl myself when I was young, with an appreciative glance at his wife, who at forty was still a handsome woman. "Plan a picnic of your own some day soon and you can have the car."

"Thank you, sir," answered the boy, but with the thought of his treatment at the hands of the fair Grace still ringing in his mind.

On Memorial day, promptly at half-

past six, we find the Fairfield family seated around the dinner table as usual at that hour. Carl looks very cheerful as he answers his father's questions about the parade and tells the names of the veterans whom he carried.

"Yes," pipes in the irrepressible Jane; "he wouldn't take me; said there wasn't room for any one but veterans. What war was that girl in that you had with you, Carl?"

"I was going to tell you about that when I got to it, you butter-in," replied Carl in what he meant for a casual tone. "That was Natalie Burrows, old Mr. Burrows' granddaughter. She came out of the house with him when I called there and seemed rather concerned about his going. The old chap wasn't feeling very well. So I asked her to go along, as there was room for one more."

"How does she rate—second prettiest in school?" teased his father.

Mrs. Fairfield came to Carl's assistance: "Why, you know her, father; she's that pretty girl in Mead's bookstore."

"I should say I do," exclaimed Mr. Fairfield; "the one with the red-gold hair! Go to it, son; if your father was a few years younger he's cut you out."

"She likes you," said Carl, his voice a trifle patronizing; "she told me so. You said I could have the car some day to make up for missing the picnic; so I asked her to go for a ride Saturday afternoon—that's the only time she has off."

Here Jane, who thought she had been left out of the conversation quite long enough, broke in: "Mary Garfield says that Burrows girl bleaches her hair; says her sister told her so when she saw her in the car with you this afternoon."

What Carl replied to this we won't set down here; suffice it to say that his paternal parent reproved him as sternly as was consistent with his laughter.

A year has gone by; a year fruitful of many great events and changes in the big outside world. As we look in on the Fairfield family, on a sunny morning toward the last of May in the year 1919, we find that the strained look has left Mr. Fairfield's face and that he eats his breakfast in a more leisurely manner. Mrs. Fairfield remarks in a relieved tone that she is not due at the Red Cross rooms nor the canteen that day. Carl has improved in appearance. He holds himself better, is better set up—they have introduced military training into the school he attends. "Father," he remarks, "I entered our car in the Memorial day parade. Do you mind if I drive it? The parade is going to be a dandy this year. They're going to have the two regiments that are over to the fort waiting to be mustered out, and all of the Forty-ninth they can get hold of."

"Certainly you may, son. Mother is in it, too, and Jane marches with the Junior Red Cross. I'm going to sit in the window and watch it go by, since I missed it last year."

"Going to take old Mr. Burrows?" asked Jane, with a grin.

Carl answers without any evasion: "Sure, and Natalie, too, if you want to know."

"Bring Natalie home to dinner with you, Carl," Mrs. Fairfield interposes; and the boy smiles his thanks at her.

True to her sex, Jane tries for the last word: "Mary Garfield says her sister says that Burrows girl is dead stuck on you; says it's because our father has a lot of money." Jane paused to swallow what was in her mouth before continuing; but Carl burst in:

"Now you let up on that for good and all. Don't you ever mention that Garfield brat to me again; nor her made-up ninnys of a sister, either—get me?" Evidently Jane did, for she remarked meekly: "I'd rather have Natalie for a sister, anyway. She lets me stay when you try to drive me out of the room."

Mr. Fairfield's hearty laugh rang out. "Guess you two are quits. Better call it off." Then turning to his son, he asked seriously: "Sorry you gave up that picnic last year, Carl?"

"You bet, I'm not, father," the boy answered. "Picnics are all right in their way; but they don't belong on the one day in the whole year given up to honoring our patriots."

Sold.

I was standing right in the front row, directly beneath the auctioneer, when he put up for a bid a small statue of a cupid, made of plaster of paris.

He seemed to have quite a time getting a bid, and he suddenly bent down and looked right in my face and said: "Make me an offer." I immediately made a bid of 25 cents.

You can imagine how I felt when he almost yelled: "Sold for 25 cents to this gentleman right here!" And the worst of it was I didn't have the 25 cents, which I hastened to tell him, and he in turn announced it to the rest of the crowd. You can bet I didn't stay there long after that.—Exchange.

153-Year-Old Engine Runs.

The first pumping engine made for sale, which dates from 1766 and is preserved at Wednesbury, near Birmingham, England, was put to a trial under steam in preparation for the centenary celebration at Birmingham. The engine was in continuous use for more than half a century. Designed for 13 strokes to the minute, the ancient piece of machinery maintained 18 strokes to the minute at the trial.

Names, Names.

There were in the United States service during the war 53,000 Johnsons, 61,000 Smiths, 18,500 Walkers and 47,000 Williamses.

SALE IS NOW UNDER WAY.

More Than 650,000,000 Seals Must Be Disposed of to Insure the Success of the Nation-Wide Educational and Preventive Campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1920.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive head of the American Red Cross, has given his unqualified endorsement of the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal sale, which is now under way and which will extend for ten days under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 allied organizations. A fund of more than \$6,500,000, which will be used in the 1920 educational and preventive campaign, will be raised through the sale of the seals.

Acquainted as he is with all questions of general health community improvement and relief because of the nature of his work and office, Dr. Farrand's endorsement is based upon an expert knowledge of what the National Tuberculosis Association has accomplished and will accomplish in the future. His letter to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, follows:

"I have been greatly interested in the plans that the National Tuberculosis Association is making for the sale of Christmas Seals during the coming holiday season. The success of that effort is indispensable to the carrying out of the far-reaching plans of the Association in its fight against tuberculosis in this country."

"The American people, in common with the nations of Europe, are becoming aroused to the critical importance of the problem of vitality and conservation of health as the necessary factor in re-establishing the world after the devastation and destruction caused by the war. Of all the preventable diseases, tuberculosis takes perhaps the first place in importance. For that reason I view with keenest sympathy and approval the splendid work which the National Tuberculosis Association is conducting, and I trust that the response of the American people in the Christmas Seal Campaign will be generous and universal. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LIVINGSTON FARRAND, Chairman, Central Committee, American Red Cross.

HEALTH BONDS POPULAR.

The demand for the Health Bonds which the National Tuberculosis Association issued this year for the first time are meeting with a ready sale. The bonds are in graduated denominations, the smallest being for \$5. In the past some of the large business houses and other large contributors found it difficult to use up the number of Red Cross Seals their subscriptions called for. The bonds have been issued for the convenience of large subscribers and the proceeds of their sale will be used for the same purpose as the Christmas Seal funds—the financing of the 1920 effort to reduce the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United States. Last year the disease claimed 150,000 lives. The health bonds can be obtained from state and local tuberculosis associations.

National Tuberculosis Association and American Red Cross Share Remaining 8.5 Per Cent.

"For the Health of This Community." Such is the slogan appearing on the flap of envelopes on which the Red Cross Christmas Seal is printed. The issue of such envelopes in order to save the trouble of affixing gummed seals to letters sent out in quantity by large corporations and business houses has been inaugurated this year as part of the machinery of distribution set in motion by the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 State and local organizations in disposing of more than 650,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals during the ten day sale which began on December 1.

The significance of the slogan lies in the fact that whether the letter is mailed in Los Angeles or Boston, in Chicago or in Galveston it still holds true. "This community" literally means the place where the seal is bought and used. To be exact, 91.7 per cent of the funds raised is devoted to local anti-tuberculosis activities in the state. Of the remaining 8.5 per cent a portion goes to the Red Cross.

WILSON ENDORSES STAMP SALE.

President Wishes "The Very Best Success" for the 1919 Red Cross Xmas Seal Campaign.

President Wilson, in a letter to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, expresses keen interest in the work of the association and wishes success to the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal sale. More than 650,000,000 seals must be sold during the ten day drive which began on December 1, to assure a one hundred per cent application of the Association's 1920 educational and preventive campaign. The President's letter follows:

"Allow me to express again my deep interest in the work of the National Tuberculosis Association. I am very much interested to learn of the efforts of the Association to raise the sum of six and one-half million dollars that the state budgets may be financed for the coming year, and write to wish the very best success of the effort."

CHILDREN.

David Starr Jordan says: "There is nothing in all the world so important as little children; nothing so interesting. If you wish to go in for philanthropy, if ever you wish to be of any use in the world, do something for little children. If ever you yearn to be truly wise, study children. We can dress the sore, bandage the wound, imprison the criminal, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we can save the child. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out the race's salvation, it will be because a little child has led them."

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS SAVE THE LIVES OF AMERICAN CHILDREN—Buy them to-day.

Hindenburg says the German people are bent, but not broken. It was their bent, Hindy, that got them into trouble.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Most Valuable

Tool or Equipment

ON THE FARM

Is a Low Wheel

FARM TRUCK

We Get Them in Car Loads, And Can Save You Money.

Ours are "Wide Track" and "Hickory Axles."

SEE US.

Townsend Buggy Co

HANES FUNERAL HOME

Most Modern Funeral Home in the State.

OPEN DAY and NIGHT Corner Sycamore-Greene Streets.

Funeral Chapel, Private Parlors, Funeral Directors, Licensed Embalmers.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Phone 186—Day or Night.

HENRY L. HANES. MARVIN H. BRIMMER.

WILLIAM L. ABBOTT.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE.

North Carolina, Guilford County, in the Superior Court.

Peoples House Furnishing Company vs. Rhet L. Comstock and C. W. Comstock.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Guilford County, in the above entitled action, I will, on

Monday, January 5, 1920, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said Rhet L. Comstock and

C. W. Comstock the defendants, have in the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at the corner, the north-west corner of the Bellevue hotel property, corner of High and Willowbrook streets, and running south with Willowbrook street 100 feet to a stake; thence east 100 feet to a stake; thence north 100 feet to a stake, on southside of High Point; thence about west with the said High street to the beginning, containing 10,000 square feet of land, more or less, including hotel and buildings thereon.

This December 1, 1919.

D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

By J. S. PHIPPS, D. S.

The Greensboro Patriot and The Progressive Farmer,

Both for \$2.15,

What You Get in this Bargain Offer.

THE PATRIOT, Your County Paper, Regular Price \$1.50, 1 full year. Every Monday and Thursday

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER—Your Farm Paper. Regular Price \$1.00. Weekly, 52 Big Issues. Every Saturday.

BOTH

\$2.15

This Club is not only a bargain in price but it gives you the two papers you cannot afford to be without.

In these strenuous times you must keep up with the events of the World, of our Country, our State and our local affairs. The Patriot gives you all this news.

The Progressive Farmer, pays its editors and contributors over \$30,000 a year. It is like taking a correspondence course to read The Progressive Farmer regularly. There is a helpful suggestion in every issue, that will save or make you more than the price of our Club.

Don't miss this offer. Send your order today.

THE PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO., Greensboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$2.15, for which send me for a full year The Patriot, also The Progressive Farmer. Have both papers start with next week's issue.

Name

Post Office

Route No. State

"The 52 Biggest Problems of the Average Southern Farmer"

Every member of The Progressive Farmer staff has had actual farm experience—most of us are running Southern farms now—and from our own experiences, and from the multitude of farmers' letters that come to us every year, we believe we have figured out a pretty nearly perfect list of these "fifty-two biggest problems" of the average Southern farmer, and we are going to treat them in next year's Progressive Farmer.

We are going to treat them, too, in order of timeliness, just as far as possible. For the aim of The Progressive Farmer, always, is to tell the subscriber just what he wants to know, just when he wants to know it, and in as few words as possible.

Here's the list of big problems we shall treat during the fall months, and the date on which each discussion will appear:

November 1—Financing the Farmer: (Personal and Short-term credit; Long-term Credit and Land Purchase; Avoiding "Time-prices," Utilizing National Farm Loan Associations, etc.)

November 8—Systems of Farming—Affecting Soil Fertility. Money Profits, Prosperity and Permanence of Rural Life.

November 15—Arranging and Erecting Fences: Relative Values of Different Systems, Materials, etc.

November 22—How to Reduce Land-washing to a Minimum. (Terracing, Ditching, Filling Land with Humus, Proper Use of Steep Hillsides, etc.)

November 29—What Changes are Needed to Insure Better Health for Men, Women and Children on the Farm?

December 6—Winter Care and Feeding of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs.

December 13—Getting Rocks and Stumps off the Land.

December 20—How Farm Neighbors May Work Together for Greater Profits and Happiness.

December 27—Business Methods on the Farm: (Inventories; Records; Accounts; Banking; Cost-keeping; Advertising; System in Correspondence and Making Sales, etc.)

The above subjects are of vital importance to you and alone are worth the price we ask, and remember The Progressive Farmer carries many other big features not mentioned above.

"SERVICE"

The service the Greensboro National Bank renders is of the Highest and Most Satisfactory Character. We seek to serve EVERY ONE not only with a safe place in which to keep their money, hut in the capacity of a business friend.

We are glad to place our Services and Facilities at your command by mail or in person. May we hear from you?

THE "OLD RELIABLE"

Greensboro National Bank,

E. P. Wharton, Pres. Nell Ellington, Vice-Pres. A. H. Alderman, Cashier
Waldo Porter, Asst. Cashier.
Member Federal Reserve Bank, Fifth District
Corner South Elm and East Washington Streets.

7% with Safety

I can invest a limited amount of Money at 7 per cent with Absolute Safety. Your Investment would be Free from all State, City, and County Taxes. Denominations \$100.00.

E. P. WHARTON,

Phone No. 1.

Greensboro National Bank.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF OFRM

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE READERS OF THE PATRIOT FAR AND NEAR.

Patrolmen Remenbered.

As a concrete expression of gratitude for service rendered during the year and as a token of the Christmas season the city commissioners Tuesday afternoon adopted a resolution providing for a donation of \$7.50 to each member of the police force and to the city clerical workers. The motion was presented by Mayor E. J. Stafford.

Orrell-Stack Marriage.

A pretty but simple wedding was solemnized Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Orrell on Englewood avenue, when their daughter, Miss Ruby Orrell, became the bride of W. R. Stack, also of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. H. Hunter, pastor of the West End Methodist Protestant church.

Will Observe Double Holiday.

The county court house and all the offices and officers therein have declared Christmas day and Friday holidays. The register of deeds announces that he has suffered from the usual Christmas matrimonial rush. All acclaim with one accord their joy that this is the last Christmas in the present structure, and even the janitor has gotten Christmas in his bones.

Pleasant Garden Couple Married.

Miss Esta E. Hockett, of Pleasant Garden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hockett, of that place, and E. H. Roach, son of Mr. S. M. Roach, of the Pleasant Garden section, were united in marriage Sunday in a pretty church wedding at Center church, near Pleasant Garden, by Rev. Samuel R. Pickett. Quite a few people were in attendance, including friends from Greensboro.

Married Here Tuesday.

Miss Annie Smith, of this city, and Irvin Galloway, of Spartanburg, S. C., were married at 11:30 Tuesday morning by Justice of the Peace J. R. Caffey, at the justice's home, 243 North Edgeworth street. The bride is a charming young lady with an unusually large circle of friends while the bridegroom, too is quite popular. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway left Tuesday for Asheville, where they will visit relatives of the former. After a week or 10 days they will be at home in Spartanburg, S. C., where Mr. Galloway has business interests.

Christmas Cheer For Firemen.

Twelve hundred dollars will be distributed among the members of the Greensboro fire department as a Christmas remembrance, in accordance with a motion offered Monday afternoon by Commissioner Marvin Boyles and adopted unanimously by the board. Both the paid workers and volunteer firemen, numbering about 80, will share in the bounty, which will be distributed by Chief E. E. Bain and the executive committee of the fire department. This is in conformity with the annual custom here.

Madison Couple Marry Here.

Miss Pattie Wilson and John P. McCallum, of Madison, motored to Greensboro Saturday, and were married at the O. Henry hotel, Rev. S. R. Pickett, pastor of the Friends church, officiating. Quite a few intimate friends of the young couple witnessed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wilson, of Madison, and Mr. McCallum is a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McCallum, also of that place.

Charlie Gets Christmas Gift.

A Christmas present that was highly appreciated and perhaps deserved came to Charlie Crews, cook and favorite of the county camp, when he was paroled by the governor last week. "He'll be three years in April since dat jedge done sent me out to dis camp," declared Charlie. His record since has been as white as some few on those kept up yonder. During the "flu" epidemic Charlie kept on the go, and the authorities proclaim him a treasure, and while rejoicing with him over his Christmas gift, they hate to lose him as chief cook. Charlie was sent up on a charge of bigamy and had eight more months "the short way" or good behavior route, and 14 months long way. But now he has gone on his way rejoicing, paroled upon his good behavior.

May Be Slight Legal Difficulty.

It developed in discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary club, at the Country club Tuesday, that a number of counties are interested in the project of Guilford county, of building a county cottage at the Jackson Training School at Concord. County Chairman Boren and County Attorney Wilson reported to the Rotarians, who have been specially interested in this enterprise, that an unexpected obstacle has arisen, in that there seems to be no warrant in law for county commissioners to issue bonds for money to be spent outside the county. Special legislation at the extra session next year may produce the remedy, or the commissioners may issue the bonds and try, through the means of a friendly injunction suit, to find a remedy in the courts before that time.

Negress Loses Life in Fire.

Morganton, Dec. 22.—Morganton's first fire in years occurred last night, carrying with it not only the destruction of property, but claiming the life of a good negro woman, wife of Gilbert Caldwell, for years one of the cooks at the state hospital, who had by his thrift and industry built a pretty little home on the state road just below the Morganton station. Last night while he was at church an oil stove used in a room occupied by his wife and several of their grandchildren, exploded. The children ran out, and one of the older boys carried the stove and attempted to go back for his grandmother, but the fire had gained by that time such headway that men who had arrived stopped him, not knowing until afterwards that "Aunt Susan" was in the house. After the fire was extinguished the charred body of the old woman was found in the ruins.

A PLEASANT BANQUET TENDERED CONE EMPLOYEES.

An elaborate banquet complimentary to the superintendents, overseers, assistants and office men and friends was given Tuesday night at the O. Henry hotel by the Proximity Manufacturing Company, the Proximity Print Works, White Oak cotton mills and Revolution cotton mills. More than 250 employees in addition to the guests sat around the festive board from 8 o'clock until midnight and there was not a dull moment. Bernard Cone was toastmaster of the happy occasion.

The banquet followed the distribution Tuesday of the bonuses to the employees, and as Julius Cone expressed it: "The extra money is not a gift, but is a part of your salary. We are with you in every one of your undertakings. The world is moving in high gear. You must look after your breaks. Tell those under you that now is the time to save."

In fact good fellowship, loyalty to employer, to the government and to the flag of the country, and thrift were the currents running through the entire gathering. One could look upon that assemblage of native Americans and could tell at a moment's glance that the seeds of industrial unrest and disloyalty to the government could not thrive.

In opening the banquet Bernard Cone explained that he would like to have had every employee present, but that was impossible. He referred to the great loss they felt in the death of Caesar Cone, but he was glad that events in the industrial and financial world had shaped themselves fortuitously for them during recent months. He was glad to share the mills' prosperity with the employees, and speaking for the management they would continue to do so all the time.

Speaking of the future he thought things look bright if the American people will only hold their balance and someone doesn't "throw a monkey wrench into the cogs." He thought America was headed for a few years of great prosperity. But his special message was that the employees now, making big wages, should begin to save as they had never saved before. He predicted that a dollar saved now, would in a few years, have a much greater purchasing power, because abnormal conditions could not always exist. He thought the men should provide for old age or for unforeseen things.

Short talks were made by a number of the employees and invited guests.

THIEF STEALS PLANS FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER TO POOR.

Tuesday while Mrs. Blanche Carr was busying herself with plans for carrying Christmas cheer into a number of destitute homes in Greensboro, trying mightily to make others happy, some heartless person stole several articles from her automobile, which she had left parked near the postoffice.

The stolen articles were two Christmas presents, also Mrs. Carr's lunch and, most important of all, a list of persons whom Mrs. Carr had prepared with a view to expediting the delivery of Christmas packages to the poor under the auspices of the board of public welfare.

As Mrs. Carr said Tuesday night, she was willing to remain hungry for a while, following the theft of her lunch, and the loss of the two Christmas presents was not entirely irreparable, but she did feel very unhappy as a result of the theft of her list of persons to receive visitations from the welfare board's Santa Claus.

INTERESTING SERVICES WERE HELD AT LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The services at the First Lutheran church Sunday were particularly interesting. The choir rendered two special numbers, while Mr. Roy gave a violin selection. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Shenk, preached on "The Revelation of the Father Through the Son."

At 7:30 the service was in charge of the Sunday school and was a very interesting one. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The exercises were of a character to be long remembered by the large congregation present.

A large offering in money and gifts was presented for the orphan home at Salem, Va. A substantial check was presented by C. D. Kollenger, on behalf of the congregation, to the pastor.

At the close of the service the choir proceeded to the home of several members of the church in which there is sickness and sang a number of Christmas carols.

A SOLDIERS' SCRAP BOOK PREPARED AT THE LIBRARY.

Miss Bettie Caldwell, Miss Rowe and Miss Bailey, of the Greensboro public library, have demonstrated what a small force of enthusiastic workers can do in preserving war history. They have brought together in the library one of the most interesting collections of local war history material that can be found in North Carolina.

The most conspicuous feature of their work is the preparation of a soldiers' scrap book. These books are put together on a loose-leaf system, and here arranged alphabetically one may find the soldiers and sailors of Guilford county with their military records, their photographs, letters from them, and clippings about them in the papers, arranged neatly and in order, so that these scrap books are a mine of information for the historian.

Of equally great historic value is their system of filing information about all phases of Guilford county's activities in the war. In the library are eight filing cases with clippings, pamphlets, newspaper material, and books illustrating practically every department of activity during the war in Guilford county. Persons interested in the Red Cross may find here newspaper clippings, manuscript and pictures outlining the work of Greensboro's very efficient Red Cross chapter. Full and accurate reports of the draft, official literature about the draft, and a large number of clippings and anecdotes will be found under this head in the files.

Likewise a large collection of war relics, souvenirs, mementoes of all sorts, has been brought together. One corner of the reading room will eventually be a world war museum, showing pictures, service flags, uniforms and rosters of the soldiers.

The work done by these three librarians represents their spare time work done during the enforced closing of the library during the influence epidemic, and is the result of patient, personal canvassing of Guilford county for materials. So important is the collection of soldiers' photographs that the North Carolina historical commission has asked permission to make copies of these books by the photocast. The historical commission is likewise co-operating with the librarians in completing their list of material relating to Guilford county.

MOTHER AND SON BURNED WHEN OIL CAN EXPLODES.

Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 22.—Mrs. J. Bennet and her four-year-old son Wilson, were seriously burned Saturday by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil at the Wilson home in Cannons camp ground.

The accident happened about 7 o'clock. Mrs. Bennet was making a fire and had poured oil from the can into the stove to cause the fire to burn more readily. The woman's attention was attracted by a noise in another part of the room, and she turned her head, at the same time placing the can on the floor and on a spot close to the stove.

There was a sudden explosion and a flame shot out into the direction of Mrs. Bennet and enveloped her. The little boy was playing at her feet and in an instant the flames were communicated to his clothing. Mrs. Bennet extinguished the flames, but she was unable to put out the fire until she had burned and her son had burned likewise.

Governor Roberts says the people are sitting on a seething volcano. Well, they've got to get heat some way.—Paterson Press-Guardian.

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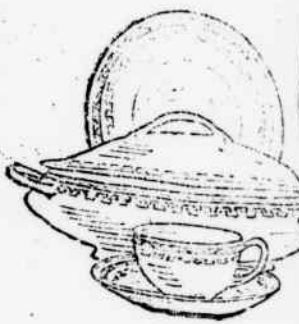
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Greensboro Hardware Co

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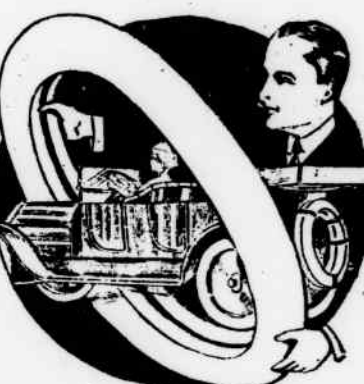
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