

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914

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## ESTABLISH.

### LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Miss Ruth S. Willson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wilson, has arrived here from Macon, Ga., where she has been attending Wesleyan College. Miss Willson will attend one of the colleges in Greensboro.

Hon. A. L. Brooks spent Monday and Tuesday in Raleigh appearing as counsel for the state in an investigation of fire insurance rates in North Carolina now being made by a special committee of the legislature.

The office of the Brown Real Estate Company has been moved from the McAdoo hotel building to the room in the Fisher building adjoining the Singer Sewing Machine Company's office. It is a splendid location.

The city commissioners yesterday rejected a proposition for the lease of the Grand opera house for a year for rental of \$2,100. The commissioners believe the city will make more than this amount by continuing to operate the opera house.

Mr. Paul A. Burns, of this city, and Miss Myrtle Spoon, of Archdale, were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley Spoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Farnhardt, of High Point.

The friends of County Commissioner J. A. Rankin will be interested to learn that he has sold his farm north of the city to a Mr. Martin, of Virginia, who will move his family to the place as soon as he gets possession of the property. Mr. Rankin will probably buy a farm near Pleasant Garden.

### CHANGES MADE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

As a result of the moving of the United States marshal's office from this city to Asheville, and the transfer of the revenue offices from that city to Greensboro, several changes in the location of the offices in the government building are being made on the recommendation of Judge James E. Boyd, of the United States court.

Mr. J. M. Millikan, clerk of the court, will take the two rooms on the southwest corner of the building, second floor, formerly occupied by the marshal, while the district attorney will move into the office made vacant by the moving of the clerk's office. Three rooms on the third floor will be used by the revenue men, while the marshal's two deputies will occupy one room on the second floor in the northwest corner of the building. It is believed that the changes being made will be a benefit to all concerned, and the federal employees in the building appear to be well pleased with the new arrangement.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAD A GOOD YEAR.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday. Reports submitted showed a creditable increase in business and that this well known company is in a prosperous condition.

The meeting of the stockholders was held in the morning, and in the afternoon the directors met and elected the following officers: Mr. H. R. Bush, president; Mr. J. B. Blades, first vice-president; Mr. George Hackney, second vice-president; Mr. F. M. Garner, secretary, and Mr. W. G. Davis, treasurer. The election of Mr. Davis to succeed Mr. George Dupuy, resigned, is the only change made in the officers of the company.

The directors of the company are leading business men of Greensboro and other cities of the State, and are all prominent in business and financial circles.

### In the Superior Court.

Very little business of interest or importance has been transacted in the Superior court this week. In a suit against the city of Greensboro for \$5,000 damages, brought by Thomas M. Hall for injuries alleged to have been received by Mrs. Hall, the jury yesterday returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$150.

The court is now engaged in hearing a suit brought by the Guilford Lumber Company against the Shaw Brothers Lumber Company for \$1,200 alleged to be due for material.

George Church, 14 years old, living about a mile from Wilkesboro, was shot Saturday by the accidental discharge of his gun and probably fatally injured.

### CITY WILL ERECT NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The city commissioners have decided to begin work in the spring on a new school building, the cost of which will be \$7,000 or \$8,000. The building will be ready for the fall term and will be a most welcome addition because of the crowded condition in the schools.

Announcement was made some days ago that the city commissioners would go before the county commissioners for an appropriation to the city of Greensboro for school purposes. The county board has appropriated the sum of \$1,250.

The city, it is said, could use two new school buildings if it were in a position to erect them, an evidence of the rapid growth and demands of an education. Two new buildings but recently were placed into service, these being on Simpson street and West Lee street.

The new building will probably be of somewhat the same style as those, and will contain four rooms, with a seating capacity of 175 pupils. It will be modernly constructed, having no essay conveniences.

The location has not been definitely fixed. The northeastern section, however, including that north of the main tracks of the Southern Railway, has been most prominently mentioned.

This will give the city six school buildings in addition to the training school at the Normal school.

### ALLEGED MURDERER IS UNDER ARREST HERE.

Paul Conwell, alias Ed. Roberson, colored, was brought here Monday from Alamance county and lodged in the county jail charged with the murder of J. H. Taylor, the West Lee street groceryman who was shot to death in his store on the night of September 21, 1913, and will be given a hearing in Municipal court today.

The arrest of the negro on Monday followed a rigid investigation by city and county authorities for more than four months. None of the evidence against the negro has been given out yet, but it is said the State has a strong case against the prisoner, and when the case is called it is believed that the defendant will be bound over to the grand jury without bond. The negro bears a bad reputation and the crime with which he is charged is one of the most atrocious ever perpetrated in Guilford county.

### W. W. Ward Dies at Advanced Age.

Mr. W. W. Ward, aged 92 years, died Tuesday afternoon at his home three miles east of the city, where he had lived for more than a half century. The deceased is survived by his widow, who is 81 years old. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Ward. Their children have been dead for several years, but the deceased has one brother residing at Donahue, in Surry county.

Mr. Ward was born in Stokes county, January 15, 1822. Throughout his entire life he enjoyed remarkably good health, being a man of temperate habits. When the Civil war came on Mr. Ward was about 40 years of age, and he could recite many interesting facts regarding that struggle.

The funeral took place at Holt's Chapel yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. F. L. Townsend, assisted by Rev. Mr. Raper, a former pastor.

### Cows With a Guarantee.

Messrs. Tom Pemberton and C. S. Watson have purchased some cows that come with a big guarantee, to wit: Seven gallons of milk each per day for five months in the year. Mr. Pemberton has three; Mr. Watson two, and they arrived yesterday from the Peck Dairy Company, Courtland, N. Y. One of these cows was tested by the government, and gave 26 pounds of butter in seven days, besides close to ten gallons of milk.

### Appointed Revenue Agent.

Mr. B. B. Bouldin, of this city, who has been holding a position in the revenue service since Col. W. H. Osborn became commissioner of internal revenue, has been appointed revenue agent for the state of Kentucky. The position pays a salary of \$7 a day, with a daily expense allowance of \$3. Mr. Bouldin served as revenue agent in this state during the second Cleveland administration.

### FIRE INSURANCE RATES UNDER INVESTIGATION.

With the purpose of continuing sessions from day to day until all testimony has been taken, the special commission for the investigation of the conduct of insurance companies in North Carolina convened in Raleigh Monday. Many witnesses have been summoned, including a number of very prominent non-resident insurance officials and others, the declared purpose being to go thoroughly into insurance conditions and practices with a view to determining whether or not the people of the state are being imposed upon in rates charged or in the terms injected into insurance policies issued. The investigation has to do entirely with fire insurance.

The members of the commission have been for three months past preparing themselves for this investigation and have had the law firm of Manning & Kitchen making special investigations and preparing for the real work of the commissioners, which will be under the direction of this firm as legal counsel. The commissioners are Senators Victor S. Bryant, of Durham, and D. S. Barnes, of Murfreesboro, and Representatives Henry A. Page, of Moore county, S. F. Seawell, of Lee county, and J. Elmer Long, of Alamance county.

### CONGRESSMEN EAGER FOR LARGER APPROPRIATIONS

Unless President Wilson intervenes to redeem that section of the Baltimore platform which promises economy in government expenditures, it is feared that the present Congress will appropriate at least \$100,000,000 more than any of its predecessors. House politicians, by a series of trades, have completely demolished the restraining influence of its leaders, and seem determined to subject the treasury to an unprecedented raid, notwithstanding the fact that it is impossible at this time to estimate to a nicety the revenues that will be produced under the new tariff law.

Several weeks ago Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, and Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, requested chairmen of the other appropriation committees to pare down estimates so that the budget would not be larger than last year. This request was met by statements to the effect that it was useless to attempt to hold down appropriations, because many of the members who have had fighting on their hands next fall insisted that they should be helped with expenditures of public money.

### Prohibition in the Nation.

The senate judiciary committee of which Senator Overman, of North Carolina, is acting chairman, Tuesday referred to a subcommittee of five two joint resolutions looking to the submission to the states of a nation wide prohibition amendment to the constitution. One of the resolutions was introduced by Senator Works, of California, and the other by Senator Sheppard, of Texas. Senator Sheppard's resolution would prohibit anywhere in the United States the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and would authorize Congress to enact legislation regulating the sale or use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal, religious or manufacturing purposes. The Works resolution is similarly sweeping in its character, except that it refers only to distilled liquors, and makes no reference to maltous or vinous liquors.

### Believes World is Growing Better.

Speaker Champ Clark, of the house of representatives, told a Christian Endeavor mass meeting in Washington Sunday that the world was growing better every day. He said the reason many persons took a gloomy view of the times was because the telegraph enabled newspapers nowadays to chronicle the crimes and disasters of all the world within a few hours.

The speaker declared that nothing made him madder than to hear persons say that public men of the present day were corrupt. The people's representatives in Washington, he said, were "honest, conscientious servants." Ninety-nine per cent. of the men sent to Congress, he added, leave poorer than they come, although they could acquire fortunes by stooping to dishonesty.

### GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS THAT GO TO MAKE UP THE WORLD'S NEWS OF THE DAY.

While suffering from temporary mental aberration, brought on by typhoid fever, from a recent attack of which he had lately recovered, Miss Blanche Goldberger, of Roanoke, Va., wandered from her home and while crossing a railroad bridge was killed by a train.

Plans are being made for the monument to John Tyler, former president of the United States, for which Congress appropriated \$10,000. The monument will be erected at the grave of Tyler, in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. The grave is now marked by a plain and simple gravestone.

Plans to purchase discarded American army rifles, presumably for resale to Mexican constitutionalists, fell through when Secretary Garrison declined to modify the regulation forbidding sales of army rifles or ammunition except with the stipulation that they are to be sent "beyond the seas."

Directors of the Mercantile Bank at Memphis, Tenn., considered one of the strongest financial institutions of that city, Sunday night declared the bank insolvent and ordered its doors closed. The result is due to the default of the president, C. H. Raine. Raine is in jail. Shortage about \$750,000.

Robert Gunn Bremner, 39 years old, member of Congress from the seventh New Jersey district and editor of the *Passaic*, N. J., *Daily Herald*, died Thursday of cancer at a Fairmont sanatorium, where he had been undergoing radium treatment since last December. He had been suffering from the disease for four years.

Unique use of the parcels post was made by the friends of the late Frederick Heist, of McKeesport, Pa. His body was cremated and the ashes, packed in a wooden box, were started on their way to Rihelshheim, Germany, Heist's former home, by parcel post. The parcel, believed to be the first of its kind sent in this country, carried \$1.42 postage.

Prof. George Fox, noted scientist and inventor, said to be a cousin of Edgar Allen Poe, poet and author, died a few days ago at Norfolk, Va., aged 68. In 1875 Prof. Fox liquidified nitrous oxide for the first time, which was hailed as a great scientific discovery. He had held chairs of chemistry in several colleges. He was a native of Virginia and a veteran of the Civil war.

As a result of an altercation between Police Officer Kit Hall and Percy Foster, a negro, in Danville, Va., the officer is in the hospital suffering from severe stab wounds in the abdomen and the negro is dead. Hall was attempting to arrest the negro when the latter resisted. It is said, and drew a knife, wounded the officer before he could handcuff his assailant.

Admonition to army officers to refrain from harsh treatment of enlisted men in contained in a memorandum directed by General Wood, chief of staff, to the adjutant general for transmittal to the army. Such promising results have followed the recent moderation in the treatment of military prisoners, General Wood states, that it is felt an extension of the idea might be beneficial.

Only natives of Panama and Americans will hereafter be employed in the higher grades of service on the Panama canal. The rule will apply to all employees who receive more than \$75 a month, or more than 40 cents an hour. Aliens may be employed in those grades if they have occupied similar positions during the construction of the canal for two years or more. They also may be employed temporarily in emergencies.

All those aboard the ill-fated passenger train which collided with seven burning freight cars in Cumbre tunnel, Mexico, appear to have perished. They included at least eight Americans and 30 Mexicans, according to a dispatch from American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, Mexico. The Mexican constitutionalists, on whom demand was made to fix the responsibility for the tunnel tragedy, have promised to do so. They charge that one Catillo, an irresponsible bandit, is responsible.

The Shackelford good roads bill has been passed by the lower house of Congress by a vote of 282 to 42. The bill, which now goes to the senate, appropriates \$25,000,000 to be divided \$65,000 to each state, and the remainder among the states on the basis of population and the number of miles of post roads. Each state must co-operate by appropriating a dollar for every dollar furnished by the federal government.

The Sun Printing and Publishing Association of New York has presented a statement to Attorney General McReynolds asking that he institute on behalf of the government proceedings in respect to the Associated Press for alleged violation of the Sherman act, alleging refusal to sell news to the New York Sun. The newspaper declined to apply for membership in the Associated Press and claimed the right to buy the news of the organization.

In an address to the chamber of commerce at Newcastle, England, Walter H. Page, the American ambassador, touched upon the Monroe doctrine and the situation in Mexico. He said the United States desired no more territory. The Monroe doctrine, the ambassador declared, stood for self-government. The United States desired no European government in America because it wished to dedicate the American continent to self-government by the people who live there.

Manipulation of corn prices by Chicago speculators is a thing of the past, according to a number of grain dealers. They declare that the removal of the duty on corn in the new tariff law will produce competition in the grain field and make it possible for grain speculators to place huge quantities of corn in storage and hold it there until prices are forced up. The corn growers of Argentine Republic are expected to knock the bottom out of the future plans of the speculators.

In a sensational message sent to the South Carolina legislature Governor Elise, who is always sensational, urged that the name of Clemson College be changed to Calhoun University, after John C. Calhoun, of New York, a grandson of Vice President Calhoun. The governor said there are men living who will swear that Mr. Calhoun, for whom the college was named, was an atheist, which he holds in itself is sufficient reason to change the name of the institution. The New York Calhoun submitted a proposition to endow the college and make it self-supporting.

An amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, to the agricultural extension bill, which would insure to negro colleges of the South the administration of a portion of the funds proposed for farm demonstration work, led to sharp debates in the senate over the race question. Senator Jones for over three hours defended the principle of his amendment. Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, contended that the administration of the appropriation should be left in the hands of the white man, who would do "more for the negro than the negro could do for himself."

What is believed to be the first school for merchants ever conducted in this country has been opened under the auspices of the extension department of the University of Minnesota. The course is modeled after the short courses conducted in the various states for the farmers. The instruction will be carried over a period of five days and will embrace lectures by experts on important questions connected with the buying, selling and displaying of goods, salesmanship, store management, pricing, advertising, window trimming, store accounting and methods of meeting mail order competition are some of the subjects that will be dealt with in the lectures.

### Question of Tolls Live Subject.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act exempting American coastwise ships from tolls, favored by President Wilson, is to be made a subject of consideration and action by a Democratic caucus of the senate. That this would be a wise and necessary course in the interest of party harmony and the nation's foreign policy, is the conclusion of administration men who have discussed the subject with the president within the last few days. The president today told callers he did not intend to send a message to Congress on the subject.

### NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

#### A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPIRING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Madison county has sold \$100,000 5 per cent road improvement bonds at a premium of \$1,481.

It is practically assured that Solicitor Robert R. Reynolds, of Asheville, will run for Congress against Mr. Gudgeon.

The town of Spencer has bought for \$29,000 the plant of the Spencer Water Company from the owners, a New Jersey corporation.

Lawton Scott and Willie James, two negro boys, were drowned Friday in Greenfield lake, near Wilmington, by the sinking of a boat.

Schools at Hunting Creek and Spurgeon postoffice, Wilkes county, have suspended temporarily on account of an epidemic of smallpox.

Hon. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce in the Wilson cabinet, will deliver the address at the University commencement in June.

G. Ellis Gardner, of Yancey county, long a political leader in his county, is to go to Alaska as assistant attorney general at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Covey Craig announces that a thorough investigation will be made of all convict camps in the state, including county chain gangs, to ascertain how the convicts are managed and treated.

Friends and admirers of Capt. Swift Galloway, at one time one of North Carolina's best known men and a typical lawyer of a generation ago, will erect a monument to him in the town cemetery at Snow Hill, Greene county.

T. F. Boyd and others, of Hamlet, have bought Smith Island, just across the bay from Southport, and it is said the purpose is to develop the place for a summer and winter resort. The island contains approximately 11,000 acres.

Mr. Ben Wilhelm, a farmer living near Cornelius, was thrown from his buggy by a runaway horse, at Davidson, last Saturday afternoon, and the horse with the empty buggy ran to Mooresville, six miles away, with little damage to the vehicle.

Kemp Doughton, of Alleghany county, who passed the examination for national bank examiner with the highest mark of any applicant applying for the job, has received his commission and will begin his new duties at once, succeeding Fred A. Hull, of Asheville.

Becoming enraged at his 20-year-old son, William E. Whitehurst, of Edgecombe, emptied the contents of a shot gun in his son's body with serious if not fatal results. The quarrel is said to have been the result of the father abusing the boy and his mother, which was resented by the son. The father is under arrest.

The Vance Memorial Association organized in Charlotte six or seven years ago, and which soon after organization collected the amount of \$900 toward a memorial to Vance, has decided to place a bronze bust of Governor Vance in the Carnegie library in that city, the bust to be mounted on a tall pedestal of fluted bronze.

The North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames will erect a marker at the grave of Richard Caswell, first governor of North Carolina as a state, representative in the Continental Congress, general and Master Mason, whose dust lies in a little burying place three miles west of Kinston. A monument to Governor Caswell stands in Kinston.

The Salisbury Post says suit has been instituted in Rowan Superior court against the Southern Railway Company and Eugene E. Bumgardner in the sum of \$75,000, by Mrs. Jessie M. Eagle, of Spencer, widow of the late Engineer William M. Eagle, who was killed in a wreck on the Western road, near Conover, on the morning of March 31, 1913. Bumgardner is named in the suit because he is a section foreman and is charged with the duty of keeping the track and roadbed in a safe condition, and it is alleged in the complaint that the wreck which resulted in the death of the engineer was caused by a broken rail and defective track. In this wreck the fireman and conductor were also killed instantly.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

## TH'S PROPOSITION

Will Be Good For Ten  
Days Only Dating  
From Today

All Suits and Overcoats for men and all wool Underwear will be closed out at one-fourth off the regular price. All boys' Knickerbocker Norfolk Suits over 10 to 18, winter weights at 25 per cent off the regular price. Outing flannel Pejamas, Night Shirts and Bath Robes at one-fourth off. This is a big reduction on high class merchandise and the opportunity for you to get your winter apparel at small cost.

Evening Dress Suits and Prince Alberts no cut. 20 per cent off on suits made to your order from winter fabrics. Will be receiving spring shipments February 15th.

\$1 Regal Shirts always a bargain at \$1.

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.  
Boyden Shoes \$6.00.

**CRAWFORD  
& REES**  
300 South Elm St.

—SEE US—

## We Have It

Everything in up-to-date farm machinery. If you want the best let us show you. How about a Syracuse Plow, the "best in earth"?

We are daily adding to our large line of farm necessities, and while it may seem a little premature, we want to tell you that we have just unloaded a number of the "Deere" Binders. Its a "Peach." Be sure and look it over before making your binder purchase. We also carry a full line of repairs. Visit us, it will be worth while.

**Guilford Implement  
Company**

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If you are interested  
in any sort of an  
Automobile you  
want to see

**A. C.  
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117 East Market Street

Greensboro, N. C.

Cars ranging in price from \$950 to \$1,985. We always have good bargains in second-hand cars.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Mr. G. S. Bradshaw went to Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday afternoon on legal business.

Mr. J. E. Dillon, the well known stock dealer, will be at Stokesdale Saturday with a good lot of horses and mules.

Mr. C. L. Tucker, who resides on the corner of Martin and East Bragg streets, is recovering from a serious illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Tom Gregory, one of the best known retail hardware salesmen in Greensboro, is now with the Southside Hardware Company.

Mrs. J. E. Hopkins and daughter, of Olean, N. Y., are visiting the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Phipps, of the Mt. Hope community.

Dr. William M. Jones, county health officer, went to Lynchburg, Va., yesterday afternoon to appear as a witness in a case on trial in court there.

At a meeting of the Guilford Grays, the local military company, Tuesday night Roy P. Case was elected first lieutenant and Grady L. Bain second lieutenant.

An oyster supper will be given at the Clay school Saturday night, the proceeds to be devoted to improvement of the school room. The liberal patronage of the public is solicited.

The Guilford Implement Company's advertisement in Monday's Patriot said the Syracuse plow is the "best on earth" when it should have read the "best in earth." The mistake is on The Patriot.

Capt. J. D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, president of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association and a live wire politician and business man of the Cape Fear section, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Goddin, of Richmond, Va., have come to Greensboro to make their home. Mr. Goddin is connected with the Southern Railway Company here. They will live with Mrs. J. B. Webster, on Ashe street.

A deed has been filed for registration in the office of the register of deeds here conveying two parcels of land in High Point from Julian C. Fulton, of Randolph county, to T. F. Wrenn. The consideration mentioned is \$16,000.

Miltona Stomach Tablets are guaranteed to conquer and rebellious condition, and indigestion and put the stomach in splendid condition, or money back. Speak to Fariss-Klutznick Drug Company or the Greensboro Drug Company. 50 cents. adv.

The city commissioners have under consideration a plan where a superintendent of health for the city may be appointed. If this new office is created it is hoped to have the new officer begin his duties by May 1, the first of the city's fiscal year.

The greatest catarrh doctor in the world is Hyomel. Just breathe it. Fariss-Klutznick Drug Company and the Greensboro Drug Company guarantee it for catarrh, asthma, croup, coughs, colds and catarrhal deafness. Outfit \$1. Separate bottle 50c. adv.

Mr. G. M. Kirkman has resigned his position as floor walker at Meyer's department store and gone to Greenville, S. C., where he has accepted a similar position with Stedman Company. Mr. Dave Causey will fill the position vacated by Mr. Kirkman.

Mr. Murray H. Stratford continues to improve from the serious injuries he received in a fall from his motorcycle several weeks ago. He has been in St. Leo's hospital since the accident, but it is thought that he will be able to leave the institution in a few days.

Mary had her hair troubles—Quite a large variety.

She used a bottle of Parisian Sage, And is the envy of society.

Makes woman's hair glorious. Fariss-Klutznick Drug Company and the Greensboro Drug Company guarantee Parisian Sage for falling hair and dandruff. 50 cents. adv.

Mr. Penn Scott has returned from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he has been spending some time taking a course in the business college at that place. On the way home he stopped for a day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, who have been sojourning at Saranac Lake, N. Y., for several months.

The interest of Mr. John P. Scott's health, which is considerably improved.

Mrs. L. P. Thompson, who moved with her family from Columbia, S. C., to Greensboro last December, died Monday afternoon at St. Leo's hospital, following an illness of three weeks' duration. She is survived by her husband and two children, a son of fifteen years and a daughter of eight. Mrs. Thompson was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and the body was carried to that place yesterday for the funeral and interment.

## DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Hopes of woman suffragists that the present Democratic administration would see federal legislation enfranchising the women of the country were checked a few days ago, when Representative Underwood, of Alabama, majority leader of the house, put the party squarely on record as opposed to federal action.

Representative Underwood declared the Democratic party took the position that the question of suffrage was one which should be left to the individual states to settle.

The question cropped up in the discussion of the immigration bill in the house, and there was considerable debate as to just what the action of the Democratic house caucus in rejecting the Raker woman suffrage resolution meant.

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, declared that by defeating the proposition to create a new woman suffrage committee the Democrats had taken the position that women should not have an opportunity to be heard on the suffrage question.

"The gentleman knows," replied Representative Underwood, "the judiciary committee has been vested for many years with jurisdiction over this very question, and it has repeatedly granted hearings to women as to when legislation shall be passed submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."

"I was at one time a member of the judiciary committee and I recall a hearing given to Susan B. Anthony. I notice that during the entire time the gentleman's party was in charge of this house it refused to report a suffrage resolution. The proposition that came before the Democratic caucus was merely to provide for a new committee, giving jurisdiction to the new committee which jurisdiction is already possessed by one of the ablest committees of this house. This committee has had such jurisdiction almost since the beginning of the government."

## UNITED STATES NAVY NOW HAS WAITING LIST.

A dispatch from Washington says it takes a "jimmy" these days to break into the United States navy as a plain, ordinary seaman; a stick of dynamite is necessary to get in as an apprentice or yeoman. The navy department and its recruiting stations have waiting lists containing hundreds of names of young, healthy youths "hankering" to go to sea.

The full, active membership of the navy is limited by law to 51,000 men, and there are that many enlisted men now on the payrolls. For the first time since the civil war the full quota of men allowed by law has been enlisted.

The bars as to fitness have not been let down, and no men with physical or mental defects have been enlisted, but there has been good advertising. The tales of the cruelties and the details of the chances for obtaining an education, sent out in pamphlet form, have swelled the ranks so that the bars had to be put up.

The greatest number of enlistments, except in war time, were made in the last six months, since Secretary Daniels began his revolutionary reforms.

Mr. Samuel L. Trogdon has gone to Wilmington on a business trip.

## NEW GOODS.

There is no doubt but what a lot of you have seen the error of your way when you have been hunting bargains at the great sales which you have attending since Christmas, and would now be glad to buy some new goods, some that time has not made so soft, that it does not pay you to make up. This is the kind of goods we are telling you about: Bran new Percales, Gingham, Cambrics, Flannels, Drawers, Galateas, Lawns, Riplettes, Nainsooks, Crashes, Linens, Ratines, Scrims, Casement Cloths and Tub Silks in a nice variety of colors, and all at prices the very poorest can afford.

We never hold fake sales. If we sold you these goods at exact cost and we buy them as cheap as any other merchant in Greensboro (and cheaper than some I expect) you could hardly tell the difference in our price and the cost. There is hardly a day passes that some one does not tell us that we "sell them cheaper" than any one else. Our trade is increasing all the time. There must be a reason. Our line of merchandise is the same as everybody's, but

A. V. SAPP,  
"SELLS THEM CHEAPER."  
318 South Elm Street.

P. S.—We still have some Coats and Coat Suits that we are closing out at prices you can afford to pay.

Mr. George P. Cant, manager of the Coggin gold mine, in Montgomery county, was in Greensboro Tuesday enroute to Philadelphia, taking with him four bars of gold, each weighing four pounds and each valued at \$1,000. This gold will be submitted to the United States mint officials in Philadelphia. These four bars represent four days' operation of the Coggin mine, and the owners of that property are enthusiastic over the outlook for a successful career.

## Money to Burn?

If you have more money than you know what to do with you may stop reading right here. What we have to say will not interest you. But if you are one of the average people who find it necessary to make every dollar go as far as possible you may be interested, especially if there are children in your family. We have a lot of footwear carried over from last season that we want to sell out at very low prices before the regular spring trade opens. Now, for all practical purposes, shoes made last year are just as good as those made last week, but it pays us to keep the stock new and fresh, and for this reason these carried over goods must go and "go quick." The biggest part of these cut price slippers, strap pumps and oxford ties are in small children's, misses' and big girls' sizes, made of vic kid, patent leather, tan and gun metal. We also have quite a lot of men's, women's and boys' shoes and oxfords to sell at greatly reduced prices.

When we offer these special values the best bargains go to those who come first. Better take a look the next time you are in town.

**Thacker  
&  
Brockmann**



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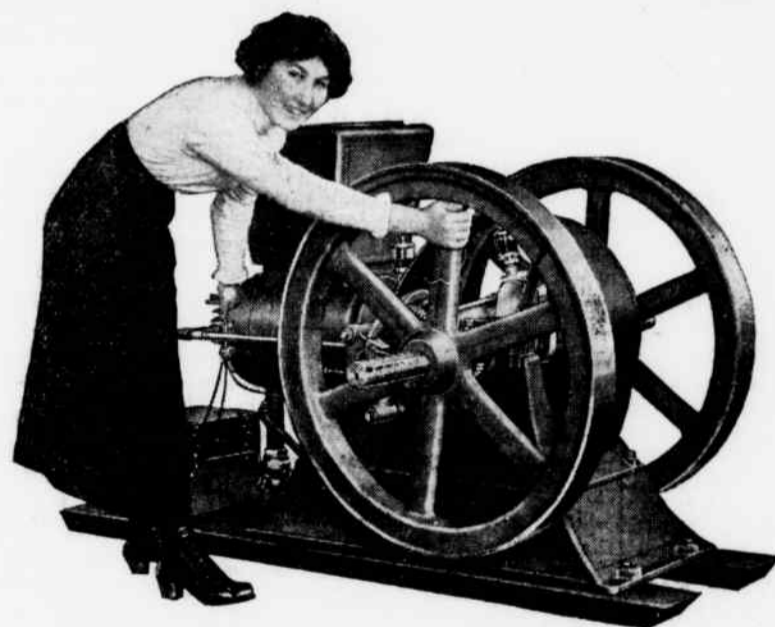
Also a splendid spring of Clear, Cool,  
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## Here Is the Electric Starting Woodpecker

So simple that any child can start  
it and so easy any lady can run it.  
An Engine dependable, durable  
and at the same time at a price any  
farmer can afford to own one.

SEE OUR LINE BEFORE BUYING  
IT COSTS NOTHING TO LOOK

**Townsend Buggy Company**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.



**You won't fear  
Burglars if you've  
got your money in  
Our Bank.**

If a burglar gets into your house and you have money concealed there, the burglar will get your money. That is a burglar's business. The burglar will know you have the money before he goes into your house; that is the burglar's business. OUR business is to PROTECT your money. If it is in our bank, it will be SAFE from burglars, from fire, and your extravagance; you cannot lend it, spend it or lose it so easily.

Do YOUR banking with US.

We pay 4 per cent interest on Savings Accounts.

**American Exchange National Bank**

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital \$400,000.00

The Bank for Your Savings  
Branch at South Greensboro

#### TEDIOUS TASK TO PRODUCE RADIUM.

Were the production of radium dependent entirely upon the supplies of pitchblende available the outlook for the future would be poor indeed.

Pitchblende sometimes contains as much as 60 per cent of uranium, and radium always occurs with uranium in the proportion of about one part in three million. The richest pitchblende has been mined at St. Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, but further supplies are being conserved by the Austrian government.

One result of the shortage of such uranium minerals has been the development of the use of mesothorium, which may be regarded as a by-product of the incandescent gas mantle industry.

#### Life of Radium 2,500 Years.

But whereas the average life of radium is 2,500 years, that of mesothorium is only about eight years, and thus while money spent on radium may be taken as being unaffected by depreciation a store of mesothorium would need replenishment in a few years.

There are, however, large supplies of minerals containing some 1 or 2 per cent of uranium. Among such "low grade" minerals autunite and carnotite perhaps come next to pitchblende and the uraninites in respect of uranium content. Orangette and other minerals also contain uranium, and the supply of radioactive material would be fairly wide if all these minerals could be included from the point of view of radium production.

The usual processes of radium extraction are, however, tedious and protracted, and the difficulties of economically treating the poorer minerals by their aid are very great. The operations, which are described in the London Times, begin with the removal of the uranium or of the uranium and vanadium in the case of carnotite.

The residues contain a great deal of silica, and a large number of metals that are ordinarily present have to be got rid of. The radium is obtained usually in the form of a mixture of radium and barium chloride at the end of the first or "opening up" process, and the final operation consists in separating the pure radium chloride from the barium salt, a process which may take several months.

The first operation is generally effected by boiling the residues with sodium carbonate solution, when the radium and barium form insoluble carbonates. These are dissolved in hydrochloric acid, certain chlorides of other metals also remaining in the solution.

The radium-barium is next precipitated as sulphate, which is once more converted into carbonate, and this is then into chloride. Finally the mixture is submitted to a long series of fractional crystallizations, by which radium chloride is gradually separated out in a more or less pure state.

#### Recent Important Advances.

One of the most important advances in the technique of radium extraction that has so far been made is perhaps a concentrating process which has been invented by two English chemists—Kent Smith and H. B. Rolfe—whereby the radium containing residues can be reduced in bulk so that about 35 per cent of the material is discarded.

A similar result, but to a smaller extent, has also been attained by the

Denver bureau of mines. By the former process a ton of residues can be so treated that within a few hours the great bulk of the radium is retained within a mass of about one hundred-weight, and this smaller bulk can be worked at little more than a twentieth of the cost otherwise involved. It is thus possible to deal with ores containing such small percentages of radium that its extraction by the ordinary processes would be prohibitive in cost.

#### \$1,000 PRIZE FOR WOMAN.

Will Be Awarded For Best Thesis on a Scientific Subject.

The Naples Table Association For Promoting Laboratory Research by Women announces the offer of a seventh prize of \$1,000 for the best thesis written by a woman. This thesis must embody new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research in biological (including psychological), chemical or physical science. It must be in the hands of the chairman of the committee on the prize, Dr. Lillian Welsh Goucher college, Baltimore, before Feb. 25, 1915. The title page of each manuscript must bear an assumed name, and the writer must send with her manuscript a sealed envelope containing her application blank and subscribed with her assumed name.

The decision will be announced in April, 1915.

#### A Wonderful Bird.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's (wife of the famous arctic explorer) home at Christiania. Instantly the window was opened, and in another moment she covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses. The carrier pigeon had been away from the cottage thirty long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar region. Nansen had fastened a message to the bird and turned it loose. The frail courier darted out into the blizzard air. It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of frozen waste and then sped forward over another thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress and delivered the message which she had been awaiting so anxiously.

#### Caught It.

A man with a very red face met a friend on the street and the following conversation took place:

"You look warm."  
"Yes; been chasing a hat."  
"Did your hat blow off?"  
"It wasn't my hat! It belonged to someone else—there was a pretty girl under it."  
"Did you catch it?"  
"I should say I did. My wife saw me chasing it!"—New York American.

#### The Poets.

"Poets are born and not made."  
"But they ain't born tagged," opined a rural philosopher. "Their fathers consequently hafter go ahead and educate 'em, jest as if they was going to be good for something."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### Two or Three Hits.

"I suppose your new automobile made a big hit when you went out in it?"

"Yes, it did. Most of them are hospital cases."—Chicago Record-Herald.

#### AMERICAN WOMEN SEWING FOR MEXICAN BABIES.

Several sons and daughters of battle have been born to Mexican mothers in the barbed wire stockade at Fort Bliss, Tex., since the 5,000 Mexican federal army prisoners and their families reached there from Presidio, Tex.

When the exodus from Ojinaga occurred after the two weeks of warfare many babies were carried across the Rio Grande in the arms of their camp follower mothers. In the quarantine camp established by the American Red Cross many babies were born and were immediately vaccinated against the dread black smallpox.

On the seventy mile overland march down the Presidio-Marfa mountain road a baby was born at the first wayside camp. While the federal soldiers and their followers were waiting to be transferred to Fort Bliss from the El Paso Union station an eighteen-year-old Mexican girl gave birth to a wee waif in one of the day coaches of the prison train caravan. A ragged shawl was its only layette and a seat in a dirty day coach its place of nativity. The baby lived.

#### A Birth a Day.

Every day since the Mexicans arrived at the end of the strange pilgrimage at least one baby, and once five, has been born within the confines of the big stockade. The maternity ward in the prison hospital is filled. The mothers and children are being cared for by the hospital corps of the United States army and are being fed from the diet kitchen.

The quartermaster does not list layettes among soldier supplies, but many dresses have been improvised from discarded army shirts. One baby is wrapped in a scarlet lined cape of an artillery overcoat, another has an olive drab army shirt for a nightgown, while a third is bundled in an old Mexican federal coat.

#### Women Aid Mexican Mothers.

When the El Paso women learned of the condition of the children at the prison camp they organized an auxiliary of the Red Cross society to sew clothing. Merchants are donating bolts of goods for dresses and gowns, and the women meet every afternoon to sew and make the tiny garments. One woman brought the little layette which she had made by hand for a baby that did not live long enough to wear it.

Other mothers have been digging in old chests and have brought out treasures from the childhood of their grownup children. These donations are being sent to the prison camp to clothe the little brown babies who have been born in an alien country.

#### MILK TONIC FOR ILL PUPILS.

Innovation Is Adopted For Anaemic Immigrant Children.

The Health Protective association of New York has decided to furnish milk and eggs to anaemic children in Public School 62, one of the largest schools on New York's east side, having about 3,000 pupils.

Miss Minnie Obermeyer, assistant principal, says that at least 10 per cent of her pupils are anaemic and some, she believes, are inclined to tuberculosis.

"It is so with all immigrant children," she declares. "They are insufficiently nourished, and we can't keep them from sleeping in air tight rooms." The milk and eggs will be charged for—perhaps a penny a glass for the milk and a penny or two for the eggs. They will be served to those whom the school physician and school nurse decide to be in need of them at the noon recess and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Principal Goldwasser hopes by and by to have penny luncheons for the children.

#### NEW FACE FROM HIS ARM.

Patient Now to Have a Nose Fashioned From Rib Cartilage.

With a part of his forearm substituted for new lips, Ross Allen, at a hospital in Baltimore, seems to be in a favorable way to have a large section of his face newly shaped.

Allen entered the hospital about two months ago with his face disfigured from an accident in a sawmill five years previously. His nose and lips were missing. A section of flesh shaped to the form of his lower lip was cut on his forearm and a grafting juncture made with the lip base. The arm was bound about the head until the grafting was complete. When sufficient adhesion had taken place the lip section was severed from the arm and the lip shaped. The same procedure was followed in the upper lip treatment.

The surgeons now will try to build a new nose for him, using a piece of healthy cartilage cut from one of the ribs at the junction with the breast-bone.

#### Surely the Limit.

Overheard on a street car: "I hate to knock my own brother, but if ignorance was an alley that boob would be a boulevard."—Kansas City Star.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

#### Jews Among Early Settlers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Fr. of the early settlement of New York by the Jews and subsequent colonial activities of followers of that religion has been obtained by the Jewish Historical Society and will be submitted with the results of other research work at the annual meeting of the organization in this city February 22 and 23.

The most important business of the session, it is conceded, will be a study of the minutes of Shearith Israel Congregation of New York city, which have just been brought together. This congregation flourished during the early colonization of the empire state and the events with which the official records of its organization and earliest endeavors deal are interwoven with the struggles of the nation. The research work has been going on for a year.

#### SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

#### NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County, In the Superior Court, January Term, 1914.

Lindsey Hopkins

vs.

Arrie Hopkins.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county by said Lindsey Hopkins to secure an absolute divorce, and said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of Superior court of said county to be held on the 9th day of February, 1914, at the court house of said county in the city of Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This January 28, 1914.

M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

#### ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for the opening of a new public road in Sumner township, beginning at a point north of R. C. Short's house, on the Greensboro road, and running in a northerly direction about one and a half miles to a road granted by the board near Cleveland Ryan's house, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before said board at the next regular meeting on Tuesday, March 3, 1914, and state said objections.

W. C. BOREN,

Chm. B. C. C.

## We Want You to Get Acquainted With Our BARGAIN BASEMENT

The Store Where You Can Fill Your Wants  
and Save Money on Every Purchase

Thousands of dollars worth of wanted merchandise is on sale in the bargain basement. Every time you come to town we want you to pay the basement a visit.

This week we are selling Sheetings, Percales, Gingham, Bleachings, Shirtings, Curtain Materials, Tobacco Canvass at a big saving. We want you to come this week and get acquainted. As an extra inducement we will make you a picture of yourself, deliver it to you in a gilt frame finished while you wait

### Absolutely Free

All we ask is that you cut out this advertisement and present it to any sales person in the basement and your picture will be made and delivered to you within one minute from the time you take your seat in front of the Automatic Picture Machine.

**Meyer's**  
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

Patriot and Progressive Farmer One Year for \$1.75

## Horses and Mules AT STOKESDALE



I will be at Stokesdale Saturday, February 14th, with a lot of good Horses and Mules. Don't fail to see me if you are in the market to trade or buy. Pass it along to your neighbor and meet me at Stokesdale Saturday.

**J. E. DILLON**

## The Greensboro Patriot.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Published  
Every Monday and Thursday  
by W. I. Underwood.Office—118½ North Elm street,  
second floor of the Beville building.  
Telephone No. 273.

## Subscription Price.

One Year .....\$1.50  
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mailing list. Watch the date on  
your label!

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914.

## PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Repeal of the provision of the Pan-  
ama canal act exempting American  
coastwise ships from tolls, favored by  
President Wilson, is to be made a  
subject of consideration by a Demo-  
cratic caucus of the senate. That this  
would be a wise course in the inter-  
est of party harmony, and the na-  
tion's foreign policy, is the conclusion  
of administration senators, who have  
discussed the subject with the Presi-  
dent. The caucus date has not been  
determined, but several senators  
frankly assert that the Democrats will  
get together to weigh the situation as  
presented by the president, and settle  
the controversy. The fact that the  
Democratic party endorsed the toll ex-  
emption policy at the Baltimore con-  
vention, these senators and President  
Wilson hold, should not be a subject  
of open controversy at this time be-  
cause conditions involved in the tolls  
question have changed since that  
time. The point to be settled is  
whether the policy of tolls adopted by  
the nation, through the action of Con-  
gress, should be reversed regardless  
of the declaration in the Baltimore  
platform.

President Wilson has made it clear  
to senate and house leaders that he is  
not attempting to force Congress to  
reverse itself. He has outlined to  
them the situation with respect to  
foreign relations, and his belief that a  
reversal of the policy would be the  
best thing. He is seeking to convince  
Congress that this is so, but party  
leaders, who have talked with him,  
declare that he is not attempting it  
in any spirit of antagonism, but in a  
spirit of cooperation for the general  
welfare. One senator said that there  
is a general understanding in Con-  
gress that the shaping of the coun-  
try's foreign policy should be directed  
by the president. For this reason, the  
feeling is that the tolls questions  
should be discussed in a party cau-  
cus.

## WILSON'S RE-ELECTION.

The Washington correspondent of  
the Chicago Record-Herald says some  
of the political gossip is getting  
agitated over President Wilson and  
1916. Such a situation shows itself  
every time the administration wins a  
legislative victory, and now and then  
between times. When Bryan accepted  
a place in the cabinet certain  
wisacres declared that it was with  
an understanding that a single term  
for Mr. Wilson was to suffice, and  
that he—Bryan—was to fall heir to  
the next presidential nomination if  
the party made good. The fact is,  
however, that as matters stand today  
—if there is no catastrophe affecting  
the present dominant party—Mr. Wil-  
son is as certain of re-nomination as  
McKinley was in 1900, or Roosevelt  
was of the Republican nomination in  
1904.

At the rate he is going the chances  
are very fair, indeed, for the clear-  
ing up of the constructive program  
undertaken by President Wilson be-  
fore the end of the present term. If  
it is cleared up it will be an accom-  
plishment which few, if any, of his  
predecessors have wrought. It is  
conceivable that Mr. Wilson, seeing  
pledges of his party redeemed, might  
wish to lay down the cares of pub-  
lic office and betake himself to schol-  
arly retirement with undimmed pre-  
stige. But while striving as at pres-  
ent to be president of the whole  
people, Mr. Wilson is one of the

strongest party men who ever oc-  
cupied the White House. He believes  
in the responsibility of the party in  
control of the government and has  
no great faith in the good that  
would be done if that party was  
other than the Democratic.

## SIDESTEPED.

Dr. William Westley Goth, the new  
president of Goucher College, a well  
known institution in Baltimore for  
the education of women, sidestepped  
the suffrage question very neatly in  
his inaugural address, which was de-  
livered Monday. He declared that  
woman's chief work is to be that of  
homemaker, and that in all the train-  
ing for women which the schools can  
give the duty of motherhood must be  
carried out. He said, in part:

"While our higher institutions of  
learning should grant to women the  
privilege of graduate and technical  
courses, with a view to business or  
professional life, on the ground that  
all women cannot or will not marry,  
it would be a mistaking of the real  
purpose of her higher education if  
she should be trained away from,  
rather than toward, the expectancy of  
marriage and motherhood.

"I would have no word to say con-  
cerning woman's rights, if her rights  
involved no more than the ballot.  
Personally, I have never found any  
reason why women should not vote.  
There is no reason why a woman who  
knows something about business and  
public affairs and is interested in so-  
cial betterment cannot be lovable and  
gracious and sweet, or, above all, a  
good mother."

## ILLITERACY.

A committee appointed by Congress  
that has been investigating the sub-  
ject of illiteracy in the United States  
has found that "the proportion of the  
wholly illiterate adults among the  
population of the United States is a  
national disgrace which can be very  
quickly eliminated." This seems to  
be a case of easier said than done,  
says the Philadelphia Record, in a dis-  
cussion of the report. The vast ma-  
jority of illiterates in the United  
States are found among aliens in  
Northern states and the negroes of  
the South. Neither of these classes  
are voters to any serious extent, so  
that the conclusion of the committee  
that the 2,273,603 illiterate males in  
the nation are "enough to determine  
any national election at any period of  
United States history" seems hardly  
a matter to create real alarm. Illiter-  
acy should be removed as rapidly as  
possible, but it is probably a less se-  
rious menace now than at any time in  
our history.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having qualified  
as administrator on the estate of  
Matthew Pass, deceased, before the  
clerk of the Superior court of Guil-  
ford county, N. C., hereby gives no-  
tice to all parties having claims  
against the estate of said deceased  
to present same, duly verified,  
to the undersigned on or before  
the 21st day of January, 1915, other-  
wise this notice will be pleaded in  
bar of any recovery thereon. All  
persons indebted to the estate of  
said deceased will please make pay-  
ment to the undersigned, and there-  
by save costs. \* 7-17

This January 21, 1914.

EUGENE HOUSTON, Adm.

## Cabbage Plants

I have a fine lot of  
Frost Proof Plants, Sure  
Head, Charleston, Wake-  
field. \$1 per thousand.  
100,000 now ready.

## Henry Hunter

Greensboro, N. C.  
Box 81 Telephone 721WILLS  
BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.Booksellers, Stationers &  
Office Outfitters206 S. Elm St.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

## SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of authority in the un-  
der-signed vested by a decree of the  
Superior court of Guilford county in  
the special proceedings entitled W.  
J. Staley, administrator of J. F. Coble  
and wife, Mary Coble, et al, the  
under-signed commissioners, duly ap-  
pointed by said court to sell the  
lands herein after described, will sell  
said lands at public auction to the  
highest bidder on

Wednesday, February 18, 1914,  
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises  
at the late residence of J. F. Coble,  
deceased, said lands being more  
particularly described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a  
stone with pointers, Finnie Layton's  
and Staley's corner, and running  
thence with Staley's line north 3  
degrees 10 minutes east 1000.0 to a  
stake with pointers in Staley's line,  
corner of farm No. 2; thence with  
line of farm No. 2 north 86 degrees  
46 minutes west 3934.2 feet to a  
stake with pointer in Holder's line,  
corner farm No. 2; thence with Hol-  
der's line south 2 degrees 39 min-  
utes west 1282.1 feet to a stone  
with pointers, corner Holder and  
Smith; thence with Smith's line  
north 88 degrees 42 minutes east  
440.4 feet to a marked post oak,  
Smith's corner; thence with Smith's  
line north 1 degree 41 minutes west  
204.0 feet to a stone with pointers,  
Smith's corner; thence with Smith's  
and Breedlove's line south 87 degrees  
32 minutes east 686.7 feet to a  
stake with pointers; thence with  
Breedlove's line south 12 degrees  
53 minutes east 79.6 feet to a stone,  
Breedlove's corner; thence with  
Breedlove's line south 88 degrees  
25 minutes east 918.0 feet to a  
stone with pointers, Breedlove's cor-  
ner, also Finnie Layton's corner;  
thence with Finnie Layton's line  
north 6 degrees 15 minutes east 65.0  
feet to a stone with pointers, Fin-  
nie Layton's corner; thence with Fin-  
nie Layton's line south 87 degrees 32  
minutes east 1838.9 feet to the be-  
ginning, containing 93.2 acres, more  
or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a  
stake, corner of farm No. 1 and run-  
ning thence with Staley's line north  
3 degrees 10 minutes east 699.0 feet  
to a marked gum, corner Humble;  
thence with Humble's and Staley's  
line north 86 degrees 46 minutes  
west 3570.2 feet to a stone with  
willow oak pointer, corner farm No.  
3 and Staley; thence with line of  
farm No. 3 south 4 degrees 21 min-  
utes east 244.9 feet to a gum with  
pointers, corner Holder and farm No.  
3; thence with Holder's line south 2  
degrees 39 minutes west 450.3 feet  
to a stake with pointer, corner farm  
No. 1; thence with line of farm No.  
1 south 86 degrees 46 minutes east  
3934.2 feet to the beginning, con-  
taining 63.9 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: Beginning at a  
stone with willow oak pointer, corner  
farm No. 2 and Staley, and running  
thence with Staley's line north 3  
degrees 07 minutes east 375.0 feet  
to a stone, corner farm No. 4;  
thence with line of farm No. 4 north  
85 degrees 12 minutes west 1018.5  
feet to a stone, corner farm No. 4  
in Smith's line; thence with Smith's  
line south 4 degrees 19 minutes  
west 657.0 feet to a stone with  
pointers, Holder's corner; thence  
with Holder's line south 88 degrees  
01 minutes east 1064.2 feet to a gum  
with pointers, corner farm No. 2;  
thence with line of farm No. 2 north  
4 degrees 21 minutes west 244.9 feet  
to the beginning, containing 15.1  
acres, more or less.

FOURTH TRACT: Beginning at a  
stone in Staley's line, corner of farm  
No. 3 and running thence with  
Staley's line north 3 degrees 07  
minutes east 1157.4 feet to a stone  
with pointers, Staley's corner; thence  
with Staley's line south 86 degrees  
10 minutes east 1255.5 feet to a post  
oak, Causey's corner; thence with  
Causey's line north 3 degrees 18  
minutes east 909.1 feet to a hick-  
ory, Causey's corner; thence with  
Causey's and Layton's line north 86  
degrees 03 minutes west 2035.3 feet  
to a stone south of post oak, Lay-  
ton's corner; thence with Layton's  
line north 2 degrees 25 minutes east  
703.9 feet to a maple on creek bank,  
Layton's corner; thence with Lay-  
ton's line north 88 degrees 38 min-  
utes west 652.4 feet to a point in  
Layton's line, corner of farm No. 5;  
thence with line of farm No. 5 south  
1 degree 03 minutes west 2260.3 feet  
to a stone in Smith's line; thence  
with Smith's line south 85 degrees  
54 minutes east 347.8 feet to a stone,  
Smith's corner; thence with Smith's  
line south 4 degrees 19 minutes west  
481.5 feet to a stone, corner farm  
No. 3; thence with line of farm No.  
3 south 85 degrees 52 minutes east  
1018.5 feet to the beginning, contain-  
ing 98.1 acres, more or less.

FIFTH TRACT: Beginning at a  
point in D. M. Layton's line, corner  
of farm No. 4 and running thence  
with Layton's line north 88 degrees  
33 minutes west 492.2 feet to a  
stone with pointers, Layton's corner;  
thence with Layton's line north 4 de-

All Coat Suits and Coats at One-  
Half Price and Less

It is pretty well known that the original first-of-the season  
prices on all our Coat Suits and Coats are reasonable; and now  
that the price is cut in half and many garments are selling for  
less, there is going to be a rush for Women's apparel.

This is a clean sweep sale; nothing is reserved—all Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits and Coats in the house are marked down lower than you have ever known goods of the kind to sell for here at the time they are most in demand.

The following prices will give you an idea of the marked reductions:

\$9.95 for Suits worth up to \$20. Slaughter sale price.....\$9.95  
\$12.95 for Suits worth up to \$25. Slaughter sale price.....\$12.95  
\$14.95 for choice any Suit. Values up to \$35. Price.....\$14.95

All Suits included in this price.

All alterations extra. Charges small.

Wonderful Coat Bargains Now When Real Win-  
ter is Just at Hand

Coat values \$7.50 to \$10. Slaughter prices.....\$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95  
Coat values \$15.50 to \$17.50. Slaughter price.....\$9.95  
Coat values \$20 to \$25. Slaughter price.....\$12.95

## All Children's Coats Also Reduced

## Big Reduction Sale of Dresses

Dress values up to \$6.50. Made of all wool serge. Price.....\$ 4.95  
Dress values up to \$10 and \$12.50. Price..... 7.95  
Dress values up to \$20. Price..... 11.95

Furs! Furs! Furs! At a big reduction.

Tailored Skirts reduced. All black and colored skirts reduced for this sale except extra sizes.

## Brown=Belk Co.

We Sell It For Less For Cash

We keep right up to the  
minutein the  
Drug  
Business

I will be here every week in the future and my Drug  
Stores will pay you a good price for my picture. Cut  
out this advertisement and present it when making  
purchases at either of my stores where everything in  
the drug line is kept and they will give you

5c when making a 25c purchase  
10c when making a 50c purchase  
15c when making a 75c purchase  
20c when making a \$1.00 purchase  
50c when making a \$2 purchase.

Cut me out and take me with you. After you have  
made your purchases present me to the Clerk and get  
your money.

FARISS-KLUTZ DRUG CO.  
GREENSBORO DRUG CO.

The Stores That Appreciate Your Business.

Monarch Stump Pullers  
and Grubbing Pullers

Makes clearing land easy and reduces  
the expense to a minimum. Tests  
made in your field before paying a  
dollar. For particulars and prices see

TOWNSEND BUGGY CO.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

## What Is the Smallest Amount One May Begin a Savings Account With?

We are often asked this question. We take pleasure in saying that we never refuse any amount; in fact, many boys begin their savings accounts with 50 cents. We invite small accounts, and don't forget our 4 per cent. interest rate.

## Greensboro Loan & Trust Comp'y

The Bank With the Chimes  
FOUR PER CENT ON SAVINGS

J. W. Fry, President. J. S. Cox, Vice President.  
W. E. Allen, Sec. and Treas. W. M. Ridenhour, Asst. Treas.  
W. M. Combs, Mgr. Savings Dept.

### Neighborhood News.

Matters of Interest Reported by Our Corps of Correspondents.

#### GUILFORD COLLEGE.

Miss Lizzie Stewart, of Greensboro, spent last Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Jesse A. Henley, with his wife and younger children, have gone to his farm in Virginia, where Mrs. Henley and the children will remain for the summer. Mr. Henley will return to the college after a few days.

The auditorium of the graded school came near being burned last Saturday evening. The fire was caused by one joint of the stove pipe having slipped so the ceiling caught fire; but fortunately it was discovered and put out before any serious damage was done to the building.

Next Friday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, is the regular time for the meeting of the Community Club at the home of Dr. L. L. Hobbs, at which time E. H. Anderson, the county farm demonstrator, is expected to address the meeting, and other matters of interest will be discussed. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in the improvement of Guilford College community to be present.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. S. G. Hodgins, who has been quite sick for some time, is not much improved.

The college basketball team have returned from a trip to Virginia, where they played one game with Roanoke College and two with V. P. L. In all three games they were defeated by a close score. It is proper to say, however, in this connection that some of Guilford's best players could not be with the team on this trip. They have several more games to play yet before the season closes.

#### HUFFINES MILL.

Mrs. Albert Wyrick, of Roxboro, is visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Wyrick.

The pie party at the Madison school Saturday night was attended by a large crowd.

Mr. J. H. Wyrick lost a fine milk cow last week.

Mr. Rank Loy spent Sunday at Mr. Luther Andrews's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wyrick spent Sunday and Sunday night at Mr. W. A. Wyrick's.

Misses Lillie and Etha Smith spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. T. J. Ramey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown spent Saturday night at Mr. C. O. Brown's.

Mr. Joseph Brown preached at Cherry Oaks Sunday and will preach there every second Sunday this year. There was a nice crowd at preaching Sunday.

Mr. A. B. Geringer and family spent Sunday at Mr. W. A. Wyrick's.

#### Murder in Mecklenburg.

Dr. W. H. Wooten, a prominent physician of Davidson, Mecklenburg county, was shot by Monroe Jetton, also a prominent citizen of Davidson, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and died in 45 minutes after being shot. The shooting took place in Jetton's home, who claims that his home was invaded. He shot Wooten without giving him a chance to attempt to vindicate himself. There is great excitement in the section. Jetton was taken in custody.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT

#### CENTER.

The cold wave struck us rather forcibly Saturday night.

Messrs. Carl and Stacy Hockett visited their uncle, Mr. C. L. Cranford, of Providence, Saturday night and Sunday.

Some of our people began to doubt the "ground hog" last week, but just wait he has time a plenty to deliver the goods.

Mrs. Joe Farlow, who has been quite sick, is said to be improving slowly.

Mr. Eugene Coitline is building a nice house.

Mr. Bob Jones is building a new house.

Several from here are expecting to attend Friends quarterly meeting at Cane Creek, in Alamance county, the last of this week.

Their many friends unite in sympathy with the family of Mr. S. G. Otwell in the loss of wife and mother, mention of which has already been made.

On last Saturday afternoon Mr. Freeman Fentiss, of Pleasant Garden, and Miss Versa Quate, of Center, were married. We wish for them a happy life.

#### TABERNACLE.

Several in this community attended services at Bethlehem Sunday afternoon.

The singing at Mr. Samuel Bowman's Saturday night was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Mr. Charlie Holt and Miss Leila Trogon spent Saturday night at Mr. Thomas Smith's, near Pleasant Union.

Mrs. Mary Hanner, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is reported some better.

Mr. Ed. Kirkman, of Alamance, was a welcome visitor at Mr. J. C. Reynolds' Sunday evening.

Mr. F. E. Bristow has moved his sawmill to the Dave Coble place.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Trogon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hardin.

#### VENUS HOT AND COLD.

One Half the Planet Burns, While the Other Half Always Freezes.

Venus, the "evening star" of the poets, the most brilliant object in our western sky, that planet which revolves around the sun in a path inside ours, must if inhabited have beings of a very different type from ourselves, for Venus has always had one hemisphere turned toward the sun and one turned away from it. Consequently it is always daytime and summer on one-half of Venus, always night and winter on the other half.

As Venus is more than 23,000,000 miles nearer the sun than we are, it must be twice as hot on her day side as it ever is at our equator. And on her night side, where a ray of sun light has never shone, it must be so cold that the air is liquefied, if not solidified. There must be a constant uprush of hot air from the scorched surface and a corresponding inrush of icy air from the frigid side. Along the boundary between the two hemispheres this must cause a violent and perhaps almost perpetual rainfall.

Seen through a small telescope or field glass Venus often appears like a crescent. Then are visible the projections of great height. — New York World.

#### Scared Out of the Duel.

One day M. Edmond About called upon Grisier, the most celebrated fencing master of his day. "I am in a quandary," said About. "I allowed myself yesterday the pleasure of a joke in bad taste, and a duel is to be the result. I know nothing whatever about fencing, and, as you can see, I am fat. Will you give me a lesson, so that I may not make myself too ridiculous?" The lesson was given, but About proved a very poor pupil. On his way out he saw a photograph of Grisier. "I suppose," he said, "I must not ask you for one of these?" "With the greatest pleasure," said the fencing master. And, with a chuckle, Grisier wrote across the photograph, "To M. Edmond About, the best pupil I have ever had." A few hours afterward the seconds of About's adversary called on the writer, saw the photograph on the mantelpiece and, fearing for their friend at the hands of so redoubtable a swordsman, arranged the affair without any duel.

#### Birds as Large Eaters.

It may not be thought that of all animals birds are among the largest eaters. This means, of course, in proportion to their weight. Some birds are known to consume two and one-half times their weight of food in twenty-four hours. The heron, which has a light weight of four pounds in spite of its size, is a striking example. One was lately caught which had just swallowed two trout of one and one-half and two pounds. Wild pigeons are among the foremost eaters, and they make a most copious repast whenever an abundance of food is found. Thus a single pigeon picked up a thousand grains of wheat in one day. — Scientific American.

#### Art of Simplicity.

Simplicity is the art of making people wonder how much more one knows. — Life.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

##### Riley W. Jones.

Riley W. Jones died suddenly at his home three miles southeast of Julian, January 16, 1914, at the advanced age of a little more than eighty-two years. He was married about fifty-six years ago to Mary Staley, who preceded him some years ago to the other world. There are four living children—a son, William A. Jones, and three daughters, Mrs. O. C. Johnson, Mrs. Martha J. Freeman, and Mrs. D. I. Olfman; also twelve grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Jones was a substantial citizen, known as an honest man and truthful. But perhaps that which most distinguished him was his free-hearted hospitality. His door opened freely to neighbors and strangers alike. None were ever turned away. The heartiness of his hospitality was such as to make the impression that he himself was the happy one in the enjoyment of it.

Mr. Jones was a pillar in Melancthon Lutheran church, of which he had been a member for twenty-one years. He was a loyal, devoted member, contributing of his means for the support of the church. One of the last acts of his life was to make a contribution to that cause. The funeral and interment were at his church on Sunday, January 18, attended by a large number of people.

#### Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His unerring wisdom, on the 23rd day of January, 1914, to remove from the Woman's Missionary Society of Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church our beloved sister, Miss Nurry Cobb; therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we bow in humble submission to His divine will.
2. That in her death our society has lost a good member.
3. That we extend to the bereaved ones our deepest sympathy, trusting that their loss is her gain.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to The Greensboro Patriot for publication and a page in our minute book be inscribed to her memory.

MRS. MARY SUTTON,  
MRS. B. S. DASHER,  
MRS. JACOB WAGNER,  
Committee.

## Reduction In Shoes

We have a few broken lots of women's shoes ranging in price from \$2 to \$3.50 that we are closing out at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

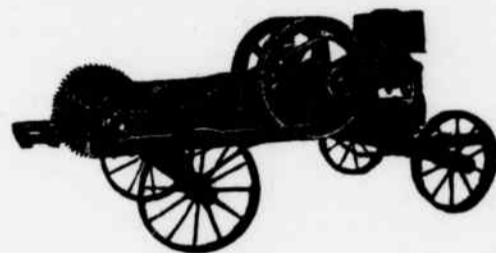
Also broken lots of Men's shoes priced from \$3.50 to \$5.00 that we are selling at \$2.50. These are genuine bargains and the reduced prices are offered to close out the broken lots quickly.

## Coble & Mebane,

The Shoe Store That Sells For Less For Cash.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT

## Waterloo and Ingeco Gas and Oil Engines



They will recommend you to buy from us.

Drop in and look over our stock of Crushers, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers and Saw Outfits.

**M. G. NEWELL CO.**

## AFTER Inventory Sale

We have just finished our annual inventory, and in going through the stock we found a number of odds and ends in Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. It will not pay us to carry these goods over to another season, and in order to get rid of them quickly and be ready for the spring season we will sell these high-class

## Suits and Overcoats AT HALF PRICE

We are now getting a taste of real winter weather, and the prediction is that it will continue for some time. Take advantage of our half-price after inventory sale and let us fit you out in a new suit or overcoat.

## L. Isaacson

308 South Elm Street, Opposite McAdoo Hotel  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

## Danny's Own Story

By DON MARQUIS

Copyright, 1912, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Buck Hightower," says the chairman, "how do you vote?"

"Death," says Buck. "Death for the men. But say, can't we jest lick the kid and turn him loose?"

And so it went, up one side the room and down the other. Grimes had showed 'em all their duty, not but what they had intended to do it before Grimes spoke, but he had put it in such a way they seen it was something with even more principle to it than they had thought it was before.

The door opened, and old Daddy Withers stepped in. He had been gone so long I had plumb forgot him. Right behind him was a tall, spare feller with black eyes and straight iron gray hair.

Dr. Kirby riz up.

"You are going to kill me," he said. He was pale, but he was quiet, and he spoke as calm and steady, as he ever done in his life. "You are going to kill me, like the crowd of sneaking cowards that you are. And you are such cowards that you've talked two hours about it instead of doing it. And I'll tell you why you've talked so much—because no one of you alone would dare to do it, and every man of you in the end wants to go away thinking that the other fellow had the biggest share in it. And no one of you will fire the gun or pull the rope. You'll do it all together, in a crowd, because each one will want to tell himself he only touched the rope or that his gun missed."

But jest then he throwed a look my way. And something sobered him. He stood there digging his finger nails into the palms of his hands fur a minute to get himself back, and when he spoke he was sort of husky.

"That boy there," he says, and then he stops and kind of chokes up, and in a minute he was begging fur me. He tells 'em I wasn't mixed up in nothing. He wouldn't of done it fur himself, but he begged fur me. Nobody had paid much attention to me from the first, except Buck Hightower had put in a good word fur me. But somehow the doctor had got the crowd listening to him agin, and they all looked at me. It got next to me I seen by the way they were looking and I felt it in the air that they was going to let me off.

But Dr. Kirby he had always been my friend. It made me sore fur to see him thinking I wasn't with him. So I says:

"You better can that line of talk. They don't get you without they get me too. You orter know I ain't a quitter. You give me a pain."

And the doctor and me stood and looked at each other fur a minute. He grinned at me, and all of a sudden we was neither one of us much giving a whoop, fur it had come to us both at once what awful good friends we was with each other.

But jest then they come a slow, easy going sort of a voice from the back part of the room. That feller that had come in along with old Daddy Withers come sauntering down the middle aisle, speaking as he come.

"I've been hearing a great deal of talk about killing people in the last few minutes," he says.

Everybody in the whole place rubbedered at him.

There was something sort of careless

in his voice, like he had jest dropped in to see a show, and it had come to him sudden that he would enjoy himself fur a minute or two taking part in it. But he wasn't going to get too worked up about it, either, fur the show might end by making him tired, after all.

He had high cheek bones and iron gray hair, which he wore rather long, and very black eyes. As he lifted his head and looked close at Dr. Kirby a change went over both their faces. Dr. Kirby's mouth opened like he was going to speak. So did the other feller's. One side of his mouth twitched into something that was too surprised to be a grin, and one of his black eyebrows lifted itself up at the same time. But neither him nor Dr. Kirby spoke.

And he turns to the chairman. "Well," he says, and everybody listens. "Do I understand," he says, "that some one is going to lynch some one, or something of that sort?"

"That's about the size of it, colonel," says Will.

"Um!" he says. "What for?"

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### A Motion to Adjourn.

THEN everybody starts to talk all at once, half of them jumping to their feet and making a perfect hullabaloo of explanations you couldn't get no sense out of. In the midst of which the colonel takes a chair and sets down and crosses one leg over the other, swinging the loose foot and smiling very patient. Which Will remembers he is chairman of that meeting and pounds fur order.

"Thank you, Will," says the colonel, like getting order was a personal favor to him. Then Billy Harden gets the floor and squares away fur a long winded speech telling why. But Buck

Hightower jumps up impatient and says:

"We've been through all that, Billy. That man there has been tried and found guilty, colonel, and there's only one thing to do—string him up."

"Buck, I wouldn't," says the colonel, very mild.

But that there man Grimes gets up very sober and steady and says:

"Colonel, you don't understand. And he tells him the bull thing as he believed it to be—why they has voted the doctor must die, the room warm ing up agin as he talks and the colonel listening very interested. But you could see by the looks of him that colonel wouldn't never be interested so much in anything but himself and his own way of doing things."

"Grimes," he says when the pock-marked man finishes, "I wouldn't. I really wouldn't."

"Colonel," says Grimes, showing his knowledge that they are all standing solid behind him, "we will!"

"Ah!" says the colonel, his eyebrow going up and his face lighting up like he is really beginning to enjoy himself and is glad he come. "Indeed!"

"Yes," says Grimes, "we will!"

"But not," says the colonel, "before we have talked the thing over a bit. I hope."

"There's been too much talk here now," yells Buck Hightower, "talk, talk, till I'm sick of it! Where's that rope?"

"But listen to him—listen to the colonel!" some one else sings out. And then there was another hullabaloo, some yelling "Yes!" that he was to speak and some yelling "No!" And the colonel, very patient, rolls himself a smoke. But finally they quiets down enough so Will can put it to a vote, which vote goes fur the colonel to speak.

"Boys," he begins very quiet, "I wouldn't lynch this man. In the first place, it will look bad in the newspapers, and—"

"The newspapers be d—d!" says some one.

"And in the second place," goes on the colonel, "it would be against the law, and—"

"The law be d—d!" says Buck Hightower.

"There's a higher law," says Grimes. "Against the law," says the colonel, rising up and throwing away his cigarette and getting interested.

"I know how you feel about all this negro business. And I feel the same way. We all know that we must be the negroes' masters."

"Boys, this thing of lynching gets to be a habit. There's been a negro lynched today. He's the third in this county in five years. They all needed killing. If the thing stopped there I wouldn't care so much. But the habit of illegal killing grows when it gets started."

"It's grown on you. You're fixing to lynch your first white man now. If you do you'll lynch another easier. You'll lynch one fur murder and the next for stealing hogs and the next because he happens to dun you fur a debt. And in five years life will be as cheap in Watson county as it is in a New York slum where they feed immigrants to the factories. You'll all be totting guns and grudges and trying to lynch each other."

"The place to stop the thing is where it starts. You can't have it both ways—you've got to stand pat on the law or else see the law spit on right and left in the end and nobody safe. It's either law or—"

"But," says Grimes, "there's a higher law than that on the statute books. There's—"

"There's a lot of flub-dub," says the colonel, "about higher laws and unwritten laws. But we've got high enough law written if we live up to it. There's—"

"Colonel Tom Buckner," says Buck Hightower, "what kind of law was it when you shot Ed Howard fifteen years ago? What?"

"You're out of order," says the chairman. "Colonel Buckner has the floor. And I'll remind you, Buck Hightower, that, on the occasion you drag in, Colonel Buckner didn't do any talking about higher laws or unwritten laws. He sent word to the sheriff to come and get him if he dared."

"Boys," says the colonel, "I'm preaching you higher doctrine than I've ever lived by. I'm in the same boat with all of you, and I tell you it's up to all of us to stop lynchings in this county—to set our faces against it. I tell you—"

"Is that all you've got to say to us, colonel?"

The question come out of a group that had drawn nearer together whilst the colonel was talking. They was tired of listening to talk and arguments, and showed it.

The colonel let loose jest one word: "No!"

Not very loud, but with a ring in it that sounded like danger. And he got 'em waiting agin, and hanging on his words.

And he paused agin, pointing one long white finger at the crowd—

"If you lynch this man you must kill me first!"

I couldn't get away from thinking, as he stood there making them take that in, that they was something like a play actor about him. But they saw he was in earnest.

"You'll lynch him, will you?" he says, a kind of passion getting into his voice fur the first time and his eyes glittering. "You think you will? Well, you won't!"

"You won't because I say not! Do you hear? I came here tonight to save him."

"You might string him up and not be called to account for it. But how about me?"

He took a step forward, and, looking from face to face with a dare in his eyes, he went on:

"Is there a man among you fool

enough to think you could kill Tom Buckner and not pay for it?"

He reached over and took from the teacher's desk the sheet of paper Will had used to check off the name of each man and how he voted. He held it up in front of him and every man looked at it.

"You know me," he says. "You know I do not break my word. And I promise you that unless you do kill me here tonight—yes, as God is my witness, I threaten you—I will spend every dollar I own and every atom of influence I possess to bring each one of you to justice for that man's murder."

They knowed, that crowd did, that killing a man like Colonel Buckner—a leader and a big man in that part of the state—was a different proposition from killing a stranger like Dr. Kirby.

"I told you," he said, not raising his voice, but dropping it and making it somehow come creeping nearer to every one by doing that. "I told you the first white man you lynched would lead to other lynchings. Let me show you what you're up against tonight."

"Kill the man and the boy here and you must kill me. Kill me and you must kill old man Withers too."

Every one turned toward the door as he mentioned old man Withers. He had never been very far into the room.

"Oh, he's gone," said Colonel Tom as they turned toward the door and



"If you lynch this man you must kill me first!"

then looked at each other. "Gone home. Gone home with the name of every man present. Don't you see you'd have to kill old man Withers too, if you killed me? And then his wife. And then—how many more?"

"Do you see it widen—that pool of blood? Do you see it spread and spread?"

It was a horrible idea the way he played that there pool of blood, and he shuddered like he felt it climbing up himself. And they felt it.

"Now," says Colonel Tom, "what man among you wants to start it?"

Nobody moved. He waited a minute. Still nobody moved. They all looked at him. It was awful plain jest where they would have to begin. It was awful plain jest what it would all end up in. After a minute more of that strain a feller by the door picks up his gun out of the corner with a scrape and hists it to his shoulder and walks out. And then Colonel Tom says to Will:

"Will, perhaps a motion to adjourn would be in order?"

The room cleared out of everybody but Dr. Kirby and Colonel Tom and me. I could scarcely realize that the danger was over.

I hadn't been paying much attention to Dr. Kirby while the colonel was making that grandstand play of his'n and getting away with it. Dr. Kirby was setting in his chair with his head sort of sunk on his chest. I guess he was having a hard time himself to realize that all the danger was past.

Dr. Kirby turns around toward the colonel.

"You have saved my life," he says, getting up out of his chair, like he had a notion to step over and thank him fur it, but was somehow not quite sure how that would be took.

The colonel looks at him silent fur a second, and then he says, without smiling:

"Do you flatter yourself it was because I think it worth anything?"

The doctor don't answer, and then the colonel says:

"Has it occurred to you that I may have saved it because I want it?"

"Tom," says Dr. Kirby, really puzzled, to judge from his actions, "I don't understand what makes you say you have the right to take my life."

"Dave, where is my sister buried?" asks Colonel Tom.

"Buried?" says Dr. Kirby. "My God, Tom! Is she dead?"

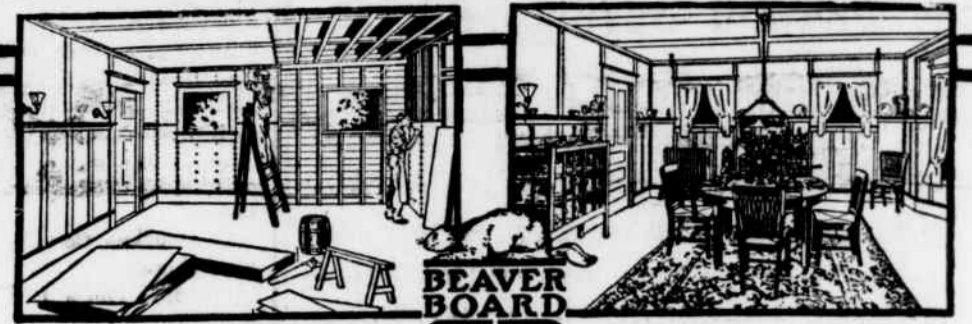
And they looked at each other, both wonderized and trying to understand. And it busted on me all at once who them two men really was. I orter knowed it sooner. But I didn't piece things together like I orter do.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

## "Get It at Odell's"



This shows a new room with the BEAVER BOARD being nailed to the studs. The work is easily and rapidly done, without the labor and confusion of lath and plaster.



This shows how the room looks when finished. It suggests but one of very many artistic schemes of design and decoration possible with BEAVER BOARD walls and ceilings.

## Use BEAVER BOARD for the Walls and Ceilings of Your New or Remodeled Building

It costs less than lath and plaster, lumber, or metal; is more quickly and easily put up; is durable, sanitary and artistic.

It will not crack, chip or deteriorate with age; it deadens sound, keeps out heat and cold, retards fire, and resists strain or vibration.

● Made entirely of selected woods, reduced to fibrous form and pressed into panels of uniform thickness, with handsome pebbled surface. Made in convenient sizes for every purpose. Small quantities furnished for making many decorative and useful household articles. Full instructions for application. Apply to

## Mantels, Tiles and Grates Builders' Hardware and Materials Odell Hardware Co.

## Horses and Mules Just Received

A carload of good young horses, mules and brood mares well broke



Bought right and will be sold right. Guaranteed to be as represented

## King-Stewart Livery & Sales Company GREENSBORO, N. C.



horses, and for the above reasons our undertaking department has very little expense. Our men are working all the time, hence our reasonable prices.

## Furniture Store

2 inch post cane seat Chairs.....	\$ .75
2 inch post Iron Beds.....	8.50
1 inch post Iron Beds.....	3.50
Felt Mattresses, full size.....	10.00
Cheap Mattresses, full size.....	3.00
Folding Springs, full size.....	2.50

## HUNTLEY-STOCKTON-HILL COMPANY Expert Embalmers Steel Vaults

Taylor & Scales  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

CHARLES A. HINES  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Office in Wright Building  
SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

## UNDERTAKERS N. & W. Norfolk and Western

Schedule in Effect

May 25, 1913.

Leave Winston-Salem.

6.50 A. M., daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with main line train north, east and west with Pullman sleeper. Dining cars. 2.05 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper. Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York.

5.00 P. M., daily except Sunday, for Martinsville and local stations. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 9.15 A. M., 1.35 P. M., 9.35 P. M.

W. B. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDERS  
Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A.  
Roanoke, Va.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE  
DENTIST

Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building  
Over Still's Drug Store.  
Phones—Office 1648; Residence 1647  
Greensboro, N. C.

## S. Glenn Brown

Attorney-at-Law  
610 BANNER BUILDING,  
Greensboro, N. C.

ELECTRIC BITTERS  
THE BEST FOR  
BILIOUSNESS  
AND KIDNEY

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY BELONGS TO SOUTH

AYS PRESIDENT HARRISON OF  
SOUTHERN IN FIRST PUBLIC  
ADDRESS.

### MONEY REMAINS IN SOUTH

New President of Southern Analyzes  
Intimate Relation of Company  
to People Served.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, the new president of the Southern Railway company, made what may be considered his first public declaration, since his election to succeed the late Mr. W. W. Finley. Mr. Harrison said:

The Southern Railway System includes 10,000 miles of railroad on which 59,000 officers and employees



Fairfax Harrison, President Southern Railway

perform public services, in return for which more than one hundred millions of annual revenue is collected. These are big figures and, in a country in which there has always been a pride in big things, in which every community has been wont to boast of that which it has which is the biggest, such a big thing as the Southern Railway System should be, and I believe is, a source of pride to the South, but exactly in proportion as it is big also in its public service and faithful in its public trust. The administration of such a vast machine, affecting, as it does, the comfort and well being of the people of a large territory, is, therefore, itself a large public service. The time has passed when it might be exploited for merely private and selfish ends. The lawyers used to tell us that a railroad was a quasi-public institution, but today, happily, it might better be described as a quasi-private institution. It is private still in the opportunity it presents for the exercise of individual initiative and competitive service, but in practically every other sense it is now recognized that it is public.

It is a matter of sincere regret to every railroad manager that railroad securities are not more generally held, directly and immediately, in the communities which the railroads serve. The lack of such holding deprives him of a powerful and sympathetic ally in the relation of public opinion to his problems. The time was when the railroad stocks were owned immediately at home, and by the people who were most influential in shaping public opinion, but today, while railroad stocks are generally held by the same kind of people—by those who, through the exercise of prudence, industry and courage have laid by a competence, and by the women and children for whom they worked—such investors now do not as a class reside in the territories in which they have made their investments. The explanation of this phenomenon—so well known to us all, but still a phenomenon—is part of the financial history of the United States, but the fact has given rise to a feeling among many of those who use the railroads daily and come into immediate contact with their managements, that the railroads belong to some mysterious, remote and foreign power, to irresponsible potentates, who bear, in popular imagination, the generic name of "Wall Street." We read in magazines and newspapers of the romantic lives attributed to a few individuals who are supposed to "control" the destinies of whole communities by possession and exploitation of the instruments upon which such communities depend for their necessary transportation, who "fix" rates and arbitrarily determine conditions of service, and so "tax" the people they ought to serve, withdrawing money earned in

the sweat of the brow from the communities where it is earned, to be dissipated at a distance in extravagant follies. Such a vision is not the result of pure imagination—it has had unfortunately its foundation of justification in a few conspicuous instances which leap to the lips of everyone who discusses our present-day industrial problems; but every intelligent man knows that it is no longer, if it ever was, the rule.

In considering such lamentable individual cases, the public, when forming its potent judgment on the present situation of the railway industry, must recognize them as the unhappy exceptions they are. To him who insists that the railroads should be judged by their black sheep, it is fair in answer to invite attention to many exemplars of high-minded integrity in the administration of railroad property. We in the South can cite shining examples of such rectitude. I may be forgiven a proud reference to my late chief, William Wilson Finley, whose opportunities were not less than those of any of the flagrant individuals to whom allusion has been made, but who after years of devotion to a public duty and the practice of a large private charity, left an estate the amount of which, as announced in the public press, is at once a certificate of candid character and an illustration of just administration. One who knew them can add to the same roll of honor two more executives of railroads in the South who have recently gone to the grave—Thomas M. Emerson and John W. Thomas, Jr.

Despite the holding of railroad stock outside of the territories the railroads serve, and despite the aberrations from integrity in the administration of some particular railroads, I believe that I am not claiming too much when I assert that such has been the development of the recognition in recent years of the public nature and responsibility of the administration of the railroads, and such have been the practical consequences of that recognition, that today in every essential a railroad belongs to the communities it serves.

In this aspect and in a very real sense the Southern Railroad belongs to the people of the South. It is not only their highway to market, but its fiscal operations are part of the life of the communities along its lines.

At some risk of trespass upon your attention, I venture to support this claim with a brief argument from statistics. They record a condition which is astonishing and I confess astonished me when I saw how far they go along the lines of a tendency which I knew to obtain. Of the one hundred and three millions of annual revenue collected last year by the railways included in the Southern Railway System, there was immediately paid out again along its lines at least seventy-six millions, an amount not far short of the total collections from the people of the South: for approximately twenty-two millions of the total revenues were collected from people outside of the Southeastern States—a fact not often taken into consideration, the explanation of which is that an appreciable part of the passenger traffic of the system consists of the transportation of residents of other localities traveling in the South, and, furthermore, that to a large extent freight charges on Southern products shipped to other localities are paid by the consignees.

What then becomes of these great revenues collected in the South? Are they hurried away to some cavern in Wall street? No. The fact is that all the moneys collected in the South are deposited in Southern banks which are drawn upon from time to time only as funds are needed for proper fiscal purposes. The funds of the system thus become an important factor in strengthening the banks of the territory and so are at all times at the service of the Southern people.

I have said that these funds are withdrawn from Southern banks from time to time only as needed for proper fiscal purposes, but even in that operation, to a large extent, the moneys collected for transportation service on our lines are not withdrawn at all from the Southern communities in which they are collected. This can be demonstrated by an analysis of Southern Railway expenditures for the last fiscal year. Such analysis shows that, of every dollar disbursed, 41.71 cents went to the payment of wages, substantially all of which are paid along the line of the road, and so remain in Southern banks, a disbursement which, for the Southern Railway proper, averages about two million dollars a month. The purchase of materials and supplies used 23.30 cents, and, under our policy of buying as far as practicable from Southern people, 19.12 cents of this was expended in the South and only 4.18 cents in other localities. Miscellaneous operating expenses required 6.09 cents, all spent in the South. Taxes, all paid in the South, required 3.65 cents. Interest, rentals and other miscellaneous payments accounted for 20.83 cents, and the holders of the company's preferred stock received 4.42 cents. It is unfortunately impracticable to determine the proportion of interest and dividends paid to Southern owners of Southern railway securities. I wish it was all paid to Southern people; but, leaving these entirely out of account, it is seen that at least 70.57 cents out of every dollar expended by the Southern Railway remains in or is brought into the South. It may be added that these figures do not take account of expenditures for additions and betterments amounting last year to three millions and a half and in ten years to twenty-seven millions of which the major part, expended on roadway and structures, was practically all paid out along the line of the road. We may then take it as established that what the Southern people

pay the Southern Railway lines for transportation remains a part of the working capital of the Southern people; but it is interesting to pursue the thought a step further to a realization of what these disbursements by the Southern Railway in the South mean in the life and growth of the Southern people. Of the total of seventy-six millions paid out along the Southern Railway lines last year approximately forty-three million dollars went to the army of 59,000 employees and thus, on the conventional basis of five to a family, directly supported about 295,000 Southern people, or about six and one-half times the population of Chattanooga at the date of the last census.

I have spoken of our preferred stockholders, but the real preferred stockholders of the Southern Railway System, in the matter of priority of claim, are the political governments of the States, counties, and cities along its lines. Their claim upon railroad revenues comes ahead even of that of employees, and they took \$3,743,704.39 in the last fiscal year. It is hard to grasp the significance of figures as large as this; what our tax payments really mean to the communities along our lines can be better understood by an illustrative analysis of our payments on account of school taxes and road and bridge taxes in the southern states. In 1912, our school taxes in these states amounted to something over \$800,000, or an average of twenty-eight hundred dollars for each county traversed by our lines. At the average annual compensation of school teachers in the Southern States as reported by the United States Bureau of Education, this would more than pay for ten teachers in each county. It represents \$2.64 out of every \$100 of school taxes paid in these States and amounts to fifteen dollars for each school building in the States traversed by our lines. Every dollar paid to the Southern Railway for transportation charges thus includes a substantial contribution to the maintenance of the system of public education in the South.

Payments by the Southern Railway System in the same year of taxes directly assessed for public roads and bridges amounted to \$447,966.63, or an average of \$1,571.81 for each county along our lines. Every dollar paid to the Southern Railway for transportation charges thus includes also a substantial contribution to the maintenance of the public highways of the South and is an indirect but none the less real public support of the progressive movement for good and better roads.

I have referred to the impracticability of determining the amounts of interest and dividends paid to holders of securities living along the line of the road. We know, however, that a large percentage of our population have a very real though indirect personal interest in these securities even though they may never have seen a railroad bond or stock certificate. There are few families in the South who do not hold an insurance policy of some sort; either an assurance on life or against the risk of fire. The invested funds of the great insurance companies are, therefore, matter of vital concern to the Southern people, and in large measure, are their own assets held in trust for their benefit. We find that the chief insurance companies report their holding of securities of the Southern Railway System, including terminal bonds on which the Southern is a joint guarantor, aggregating more than eighty million dollars. In that great fund, the integrity of which depends upon the continued solvency of the Southern Railway lines, the Southern people have a vital proprietary interest, an interest which, as they realize it, should be to them a constant spur to protect themselves by maintaining, as they can and will, the basis of Southern Railway credit.

I assert with confidence that the facts to which I have called your attention are full warrant for the claim that in a very real sense the Southern Railway belongs to the people of the South; so much so that its annual reports might more properly be addressed "To the People of the South" to advise you of the results of the management of your property, for today it belongs more to you than it does to the stockholders. More than this, its management is and always has been devoted to the interests of the South. Its officers are mostly Southern-born men and those who were not born in the South have been here long enough to become identified with our interests, our peculiarities, our responsibilities, our prejudices, and our aspirations as a people; they talk the same language as the people of the South. I look forward to the time when there may be more Southern men sitting on our Board of Directors, where I know that they will be welcome.

As an organization then, the Southern Railway, with full appreciation of, and acquiescence in, the present tendency of public sentiment as to what a railway is and should be, stands pledged to the Southern people, and is proud to declare itself one of their own institutions. As such it invites the Southern people to help it to become more and more their efficient servant and at the same time the object of their pride and affection. They need have no fear of its future if it has their confidence. I trust you will permit me to take this occasion to say finally a word of a personal nature: I believe in the South and our Southern people with all my heart and soul. I have given most of the years of my manhood to an earnest, though subordinate, part in an effort to realize a high purpose of promoting the regeneration,

through industry, of the prosperity of this our beloved motherland. I have not known in my own experience the horrors either of the military conflict which left our people prostrate, or of the dreary years of political disability and atrophied ambition which followed that great war between the States, in one of the chief theaters of which we are tonight, but I know the bitterness of these things in the tradition of my immediate family, and I have learned from my parents that there can be no higher aspiration than to be a part in the realization of the ideals of our Southern people. Facing the future, I have then dedicated my life to that duty and to identification with the Southern people. Many others have done and are doing this and I am proud to be of the company which has accomplished, through co-operation and sustained effort, so much in the last quarter of a century.

I am humbly grateful for the welcome the South has given me to my new opportunity for its service. It has been such a welcome as you have given me tonight, cordial and with every evidence of good will. My hope is to justify this to those who allow me their confidence, who are willing to believe that if we sometimes fail it will not be through lack of good intention or desire to do our duty as we conceive it. I have no sense of personal elation in the realization today of an ambition cherished ever since I entered the service of the Southern Railway Company 17 years ago. I feel most a sobering sense of a heavy responsibility, but I do not fear the event. I have served under two great men, Samuel Spencer, and William Wilson Finley, both men of action, eager to accomplish, conscious always of the warning of Ecclesiastes: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." I have known that before all they were patriotic men, faithful to the South, and with their example and their ideals before me my hope now is so to carry on their work as to gain the kind of public esteem they earned and to aid in building for the future, as they built, not only the Southern Railway, but the South itself. In this high endeavor, I am one of you, my fellow countrymen, who are similarly engaged, and I appeal to you as co-workers for aid and co-operation.



**Let ME Rot Your Compost**  
I am the champion rotter of the world. I'll rot leaves, straw, stalks, manure, sawdust or any other vegetable matter, even dirt, into a rich, high-grade fertilizer, in less than two months. Just keep me on the job and I will save you a big lot of that fertilizer money. If you want to know all about this compost rotting, as well as spraying and preventing hog cholera, write "Red Devil," 619 N. Second Street, St. Louis, Mo., and I'll send you a little book, free, that tells how.

**I am Red Devil Lye**  
**5c. For BIG CANS**  
Almost as big as those costing 10c.  
**SAVE MY LABELS.**

## FARMS For Sale

106 acres, tobacco and grain farm, near macadam road, 7 miles north-west from Greensboro, \$20 per acre.

93 acres, with buildings, about 1 mile west of Guilford College station, \$3,500.

18 acres, highly improved trucking land, 1 mile east of city limits, no buildings, price \$2,000.

56 1-4 acres, "Oxment land," 5 miles northwest, \$25 per acre.

55 acres, on good road southwest, 4 miles out, no buildings, will subdivide at \$30 to \$40 per acre.

Besides the above we have some 40 other farms in Guilford and adjoining counties.

## Brown Real Estate Company

305 South Elm Street.  
**Dr. J. E. WYCHE**  
DENTIST  
SECOND FLOOR FISHER BUILDING  
PHONE: RES. 27 OFFICE 29  
**C. CLIFFORD FRAZIER**  
LAWYER  
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OFFICES  
102 Court Square, Greensboro

## Great 15 Days' Sale

Hearken to our voices lest ye be kept away from the only Furniture Sale that ever struck Greensboro.

## Full Line of Furniture, Stoves and House Furnishing Goods Must Go at Sacrifice Prices

Let your eyes behold and your mind conceive the best bargains in Bed Room Suits, Dressers, Washstands, Beds, Mattresses, Bed Springs, all kinds; Rockers, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Davenport, Ranges and Stoves of all kinds. In fact, anything from Wagon Harness to a Doll Wagon.

## Bring Your Friends

Go Over and Tell Your Neighbors, and All Come.

## TWO STORES FULL TO BRIM

We will appreciate any size purchase you make. Take a bee line for this sale and don't stop going until you reach  
**604 S. Elm St.**

## Consolidated Stove and Furniture Exchange

TELEPHONE 505

## WILL SELL CHEAP



I have on hand at Taylor & Hire's Stable, on South Davie street, a big lot of horses that I have traded for which will be sold cheap. If you want to buy a horse here is your opportunity to get a real bargain. I can save you money.

I also have a number of good Missouri mules to be sold right. Come to see me.

## J. E. DILLON, Agt.

Smoak & McCreary

## PEOPLE'S BARGAIN COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this heading at the rate of one cent a word for each insertion. Persons and firms who do not have advertising contracts with the paper will be required to pay cash in advance.

**NEW ACETYLENE LIGHTING PLANT**—The only satisfactory lighting for country home. When I bought for my own use I bought three plants in order to get all discounts to agents. I put one in my home and sold one to the Country Club and have one on hand. This is complete and the only one I have to offer. John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C. 11-1f

**FOR SALE**—One sixteen syrup Lip-pincott soda fountain; onyx and marble-mahogany top with three large mirrors. Cost \$1,200; will take \$300. Write Oak Ridge Mercantile Company, Oak Ridge, N. C. 13-4

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**—Large black Scotch retriever, has on collar with name "Cawdor" and F. B. Keetch; liberal reward for return to E. T. Coble, Greensboro Route 6, Phone 7529. 8-1f

**FOR SALE**—Seven year-old brood mare, works well. Also one fine yearling colt. J. R. Caffey, Summerville, N. C. 13-2

**FRUIT TREES**—We have them. The kind which have, given such wonderful results in the Cleveland orchards. Lime and sulphur. Have just received a car load of Grasselli's which is high testing and of the best. Can save you money. John A. Young & Sons, Greensboro, N. C.

This is the season to begin spraying fruit and shade trees. We have a complete stock of spray pumps and lime sulphur solution. M. G. Newell Company.

**FOR SALE**—Good second-hand Remington typewriter in good condition. Cheap. J. R. Pitts, Greensboro. 3-1f

**Dr. J. E. Wyche's dental office** is now located on the second floor of the Fisher building. 42-1f.

## Special Term Criminal Court.

In pursuance to commission issued by the Governor calling for a special term of one week's criminal court to be held beginning Monday, March 16, 1914, this is to notify all parties, witnesses and defendants who were bound over to regular term in April to be present on above date. 13-8  
W. C. BOREN, Chairman.

## FEDERAL REGULATION OF MARRIAGE PROPOSED.

Divorce with the right to remarry would be prohibited forever in the United States and in all places under the nation's jurisdiction by an amendment to the federal constitution proposed in the Senate by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana. Enactment of uniform marriage laws for all states and territories, with provision for separation without permission to remarry, would be directed by the amendment.

With the states of the union granting more than twice as many divorces as all the rest of Christendom combined, Senator Ransdell told his colleagues that the time had come for the nation itself to put down this menace to "the chief bulwark of society, the home—the maker of good citizens and the model on which every wise government is founded."

"The remedy by constitutional prohibition is drastic," said the senator, "but the remedy is so fatal that nothing short of it will prove efficacious. In the United States divorce is spreading with alarming rapidity. It has permeated every walk of life and is prevalent among every class of people. The total number of divorces granted in 1867 was 9,937, or 27 per 100,000 population. Forty years later, in 1906, there were 72,062 divorces, or 86 per 100,000; this in actual numbers there were more than seven times as many divorces granted in 1906, as in 1867, or a lowering for the increase in population, divorce had increased 319 per cent."

## Earthquake Tuesday Afternoon.

An earthquake lasting from 15 to 30 seconds and disturbing particularly what are geologically known as the Devonian and Silurian sections of the northeastern parts of the United States, took place shortly after 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. It was especially severe in the central and northern parts of New York state. Virtually all of New York state felt the shock, and New England generally. Lower eastern Canada and parts of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania were shaken. Tremors were recorded as far south as Washington and as far west as St. Louis.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

## CORNER-STONE LAYING AT MORIAH M. P. CHURCH.

An interesting event in church history in this county will be the laying of the corner-stone of the new Moriah Methodist Protestant church, now being erected on the site of the old church, four miles southeast of the city, on the Tabernacle road, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Peculiar interest attaches to this event because it was here the first Methodist Protestant organization was effected in this part of the state. This organization grew out of the agitation at this place of reform in church government, the principle for which this branch of Methodism has its beginning and for which it stands. This first organization in May, 1829, of thirty odd members had among its number the Coes, the Kirkmans, the Heaths and the Gillebreaths. They asked the Rev. John Coe, a local preacher, to serve them as pastor until the coming annual conference, which he did. This John Coe came of a family of preachers, whose ancestor, Robert Coe, migrated from Germany to Great Britain, thence to America in search of a church and a country where he could preach with a freedom of conscience, of thought and of action.

This Rev. John Coe, who preached the first sermon to the new organization, was the grand father of the late Wesley Coe and of S. F. Coe, now living in the neighborhood of Moriah, and was the father of Rev. John P. Coe, who was a later minister in the then newly organized denomination.

The churches then being organized in the eastern part of this state under the reform movement and also in Maryland and other parts of the country were known (1829) as the "Associated Methodist churches." A few years later the name was changed to "Methodist Protestant church."

The church building at Moriah, at the time referred to above, was a log house, with stairway and gallery, standing on ground now used as a cemetery. Later, when a then more modern frame building was erected farther back from the road, the old log building was sold for \$30. This is within the recollection of the older citizens. This frame structure, to make room for enlarging the cemetery, was moved some twelve years ago a few hundred feet eastward and enlarged, where it stood until moved back recently to make room for the new structure. It will remain to afford class rooms in Sunday school work.

The new building will be a modern structure, fifty by fifty feet, with elevated floor, tower and entrance at the corner, pulpit in the opposite corner, all pews facing the pulpit. T. M. JOHNSON.  
February 12, 1914.

## FARMERS WARNED AGAINST PEDDLERS OF SEED.

To the Farmers of Guilford County: Look out for the seed fakir! He has for the past few weeks been operating in the central part of the state and has deceived and defrauded farmer after farmer, selling them ordinary seeds from \$4 to \$6 per bushel that were not worth more than from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Keep your eye on the fellow who comes to your house with his new kind of seed for spring or fall sowing—seed that makes miraculous yield. Ask him to show his license to sell seeds in North Carolina. If he cannot show the receipt of the commissioner of agriculture for money paid for such a license, get his name and address and send them to us at once, and we will make an effort to get in touch with him. It will pay you to write the state department of agriculture before buying seeds from these seed peddlers.

Last year these seed fakirs did much damage in Wilkes and other counties in this section, and finally the farmers cried out against their dirty business, but the cry reached us too late to do them any good—it was a case of locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

We have just received a complaint that these fakirs are in the state again, selling seeds for spring sowing at ridiculously high prices, and we are after them, but they may get you before we can get them. Therefore, be on the lookout for them.

James L. Furless, Agro-omit and Botanist, in charge Seed Laboratory.

## Gas Buoy Drifted Far.

A gas buoy broke away from its moorings in the St. Lawrence and drifted for two years, covering a distance of 18,000 miles.

## Korean Postage Stamps.

Korea displays the plum blossom on her stamps. It is the royal flower of her last dynasty—a dynasty which reigned for 500 years, until the Japanese wrested it away.

**Timkins' Little Joke.**  
Mr. Spriggs, who was very self-important, made an absurd offer for Mr. Timkins' extra lot in East Orange. He allowed a day for Mr. Timkins to think it over; then called again. "Did you entertain my proposition?" he asked. "No," said Mr. Timkins. "Your proposition entertained me."—New York Evening Post.

## WOMEN'S SLIPPERS AND SHOES AT One Dollar

That sounds like a joke these days when shoes are so high, but you can't say we have ever advertised anything that we could not show. There are some sizes missing in this lot and none of them are new goods, but they are mighty good values at one dollar a pair. In oxfords and pumps there are all sizes from number one to number nine, except six and seven. In the laced and button shoes there are nothing left but small sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 2½. We also have a small lot of girls' fine shoes to be sold at 75 cents a pair, sizes 11, 11½, 1 and 1½.

Thacker &amp; Brockmann

"If It's Gardner's It's Good"



Guaranteed  
Three Tip  
Rapid Flow  
Two Quart  
Fountain Syringe.  
Fresh Stock,  
Special price,  
98 cents, at

## Gardner's Drug Store

## NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the provisions of a certain contract with reference to the purchase and sale of the land hereinafter described entered into on the 15th day of August, 1906, by and between the undersigned Carolina Real Estate and Investment Company as party of the first part and W. J. Grantham as party of the second part, default having been made by said W. J. Grantham in the payments in said contract required and agreed to be made by him to the undersigned and such default having continued for more than twenty days thereafter and still continuing, the undersigned will at the county court house door, in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on

Monday, March 9, 1914,

At 12 o'clock M., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the right, title and interest of said W. J. Grantham in and to eight certain lots or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, and being lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 in block 3, and lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 in block 2 of the plat of Glenwood, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county in plat book 2, at page 104.

This January 28, 1914.  
Carolina Real Estate and Investment Company, by J. M. Millikan, President.

## ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for the opening of a new public road in Greene township, starting at a point on the Randolph county line near N. E. Reitzel's and running north on the line of the different landowners, as near as possible, to a point on the Pleasant Union road, near the negro school house, a distance of about three miles, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before said board at the next regular meeting on Tuesday, March 3, 1914, and state said objection.  
W. C. BOREN, Chm., B. C. C.



## THE PLOWING SEASON IS ON

And We Know That You Want the Best Plow That Money Will Buy

We have this Plow for you, and a fair trial will convince you of this fact. The No. 65 and the No. 64 Low Front two-horse Plows. The No. 72 Long Beam one-horse Plow, this is the one your neighbor speaks of when he tells you that it rides as steady as a two-horse Plow. The No. 17 Subsoil Plow saves your land from washing, and in the dry weather it keeps your crops from burning up. These Plows give service and satisfaction. Let us show them to you. "We've Got the Goods and Appreciate Your Business."

## GREENSBORO HARDWARE COMPANY

Phones 458-457

221 South Elm Street

## WORKINGMEN'S APPAREL

This store is headquarters for overalls, jumpers and other apparel for workingmen. We sell and guarantee the famous

## Headlight Overalls

and you are invited to wear a pair 30 days at our risk. If 30 days' wear doesn't prove them the best overall you ever had on, bring them back to our store and get your money back.

## VANSTORY CLOTHING COMPANY

CHAS. H. MCKNIGHT, Manager

## SPREADS MANURE

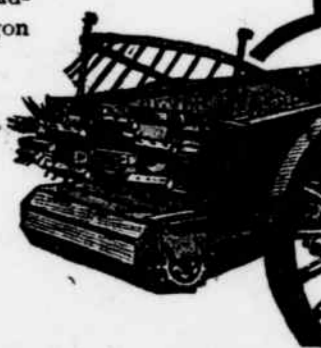
AS EVEN AS A  
CARPET

Give every part of your field an equal amount of manure and increase the yield.

Quickly earns its cost by making the manure go further and in just the right amount to grow the biggest crops. The

## CIRCULAR BEATER

handles any kind of manure easily, spreading it evenly, twice as wide as the wagon body. No other spreader made can do it. Ask the man who owns one.



## BEALL HARDWARE &amp; IMPLEMENT CO.

"ON THE CORNER"

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