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LOCAL NEWS

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

At Masonic Home.—Mr. Walter Greene, who recently returned to Greensboro from the eastern part of the state, is now residing at the Masonic and Eastern Star home.

Seriously Ill.—Miss Lillie Gant, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Gant, of Stokesdale, and sister of Clerk of the Court Gant, has been a patient at St. Leo's hospital several days and is seriously ill.

Sells Farm.—Mr. C. L. Sockwell, one of the best known citizens of the county, has sold his farm in Washington township to Mr. M. F. Martin for a consideration of \$6,844. The place contains 236 acres.

Convict Captured.—A policeman came from Winston-Salem Tuesday for Frank Davis, a white man, who escaped from the Forsyth convict camp a few days ago. Local police officers captured him in a negro pressing club in South Greensboro.

Houses Burned.—Two residences on High street belonging to Henry Seales and Lucinda Marable, both colored, were destroyed by fire Monday night. Practically nothing was saved from either of the houses. Both buildings were four-room cottages.

Younts-Well.—Mr. Roland H. Younts and Miss Melvin B. Wells, both of High Point, were married at the county court house Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Dr. A. T. Millis, of Guilford College, in his capacity as a justice of the peace.

Brooks-Davis.—Mr. Dwight L. Brooks, of Ivanhoe, and Miss Ruby Helen Davis were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. Davis, on Walker avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. C. W. Byrd in the presence of relatives and a few friends.

Court Annulled.—The Guilford county bar held a meeting in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon and decided to annul the two-weeks' civil term of Superior court scheduled to convene September 7. The next term of court will be for the trial of criminal cases and will convene September 21.

Will Move Shops.—The shops of the Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, which owns the road running from High Point to High Rock, are to be moved from Glen Anna to High Point. The change will be made at once and a temporary building will be occupied until a suitable structure can be erected.

Would Join Red Cross.—Miss Marjorie Cottom, of High Point, a native of England, is very anxious to return to her native land and enlist in the ranks of the Red Cross nurses for duty in the European war. The young woman is deterred from carrying out her desire on account of inability to secure the consent of her mother.

Quarterly Conference.—The third quarterly conference of the Pleasant Garden circuit was held at Bethlehem church Tuesday, and was presided over by Rev. W. O. Goode, of this city, in the absence of the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. G. T. Rowe. Mr. Goode also preached at the camp meeting in progress at Bethlehem.

Burton-Hodgin.—Mr. Henry Burton, of High Point, and Miss Nellie Hodgin, of Sumner township, were married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George M. Hodgin, Tuesday afternoon. Squire A. O. Newman performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a small company of relatives and friends of the young couple.

Dr. Rowe Recovering.—It will be cheering news to many readers of the Patriot to learn that Rev. Dr. G. T. Rowe, presiding elder of the Greensboro district of the Western North Carolina Conference, who was seriously ill at his home in this city for several weeks, is recovering nicely and expects to be able to return to his work soon.

Greensboro-Asheboro Road.—Work was begun this week on the Greensboro-Asheboro turnpike, and when completed the county seats of Guilford and Randolph will be connected by a modern macadam highway. The road will also extend to Pinehurst, giving Greensboro a corner on the triangular highway that will connect Raleigh, Greensboro and Pinehurst. The people of Randolph county raised \$2,000 by private subscription for the road, the people of Greensboro \$1,000, and the two counties have made appropriations for the object.

More Double Track.—It is announced that the Southern Railway has awarded contracts for the construction of 36 miles of double track between Greensboro and Pelham, and when the work is completed the road will have a complete double-track line across the state. During the past few weeks the Southern has contracted for about 100 miles of double-track work.

Milholland-Bilbro.—Mr. J. Guy Milholland, of Winston-Salem, and Miss Mary Etta Bilbro, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Bilbro, of this city, were married Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Steed, on West Lee street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Shuford Peeler and was witnessed by only a few friends and relatives of the young couple.

Goes to Portsmouth.—Rev. H. E. Rountree, who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Christian church of this city, expects to leave Greensboro Monday for Portsmouth, Va., where he has accepted the pastorate of one of the leading churches of his denomination. Mr. Rountree is a minister of force and has made many friends during his residence in this city. It is not yet known who will succeed him here.

Contempt of Court.—Judge S. Glenn Brown, of the Municipal court, has caused a warrant to be issued for A. T. Moore, who had a communication in the Daily News Sunday morning criticizing the judge for his sentence in sending Ruby Francis, an abandoned young woman, to the county home. So far the officers have been unable to locate Moore, and there is a suspicion that a fictitious name was signed to the communication.

Officers Play Ball.—A crowd of 500 or more people witnessed a great game of baseball at Cone Athletic park Tuesday afternoon, the opposing teams comprising members of the Danville police force and Greensboro policemen and members of Sheriff Stafford's force, including the high sheriff himself. The Greensboro force won by a score of 4 to 3. Another game will be played by the two teams in Danville in the near future, probably on Labor day.

Court House Case.—The lawyers in the case involving the title to the county court house property are preparing their briefs in the appeal to the Supreme court, and it is expected that the case will be docketed in time for a hearing during the fall term of the court. Last week Judge Devin granted a motion to non-suit the case, and should this ruling be sustained by the Supreme court, the county commissioners will be unable to sell the court house property.

Examinations to be Held.—The United States civil service commission announces that examinations of applicants for the positions named will be held at the postoffice in Greensboro on the following dates: September 16—district inspector, migratory bird law, male; September 21—specialist in industrial education, male; annual salary of \$3,500; assistant superintendent of construction of United States penitentiary, male, salary of \$100 a month; September 28—associate engineer-physicist, male, salary ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually; October 14—copyist ship draftsman, male, entrance salaries ranging from \$3.28 to \$5.04 per diem.

Cases Tried in Superior Court.—In the Superior court yesterday a judgment of \$150 was given for the plaintiff in a suit for \$500 brought by James Holbrook against the Southern Railway. It was alleged by Holbrook that a fire had been caused on his land by the railway company.

A non-suit was allowed in a suit brought by D. C. Wright against the Southern Railway. The plaintiff was suing for \$3,000 for alleged personal injuries.

In the case of John Regan, administrator for Wilson Kinley vs. Albert J. Gillingham, in which the plaintiff was suing for the amount of a note, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$350.

In the case of state on relation of Annie L. Jones vs. J. F. Christman, guardian, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, allowing her \$250 with interest from 1906.

The steamship, Victoria, from Nome, Alaska, brought \$200,000 of gold bullion last week from the placer mines of Seward peninsula. The gold output this year will be large, owing to abundance of water.

COMMITTEE CALLED TO MEET

GUILFORD DEMOCRATS TO PLAN CAMPAIGN—PRECINCT WORKERS NAMED.

Mr. E. G. Sherrill, chairman of the Guilford county Democratic executive committee, has issued a notice for a meeting of the committee to be held at the court house in this city at noon on Saturday, September 5, to perfect an organization for the approaching campaign. In addition to the members of the committee, it is hoped that all the Democratic nominees in the county and as many party workers as possible will attend the meeting.

One of the questions to be considered at this meeting will be the matter of making a canvass of the county by townships, as has been the case heretofore. It has been suggested that the county canvass be eliminated this year and that two or three big rallies be held instead.

Chairman Sherrill announces the appointment of the following registration and polling committees for the various precincts:

Washington township—C. M. Zimmerman, T. J. Busick, S. L. Summers, H. A. Busick and Y. W. Brann.

North Rock Creek—L. T. Barber, A. D. May, C. A. Wharton, J. L. Whitesell, W. R. Cobb and D. M. Davidson.

South Rock Creek—E. B. Wheeler, J. W. Summers, John Rankin, L. A. Carmon and B. C. Crouse.

Greene—W. H. Bennett, J. F. R. Clapp, G. M. Amick, W. M. Hanner and W. M. Thompson.

North Madison—J. Richard Moore, J. F. Doggett, H. W. Lambeth, Joe Hardie, Jr., and R. L. Small.

South Madison—W. H. Milloway, A. R. Hines, J. J. Busick, J. J. Lambeth and J. H. Fryar.

North Jefferson—R. L. Davis, W. R. Wharton, H. L. Cannon, John C. McLean and W. L. Lindsay.

South Jefferson—John M. Phipps, John R. Stewart, C. V. Paisley, H. L. Hanner and H. S. Andrew.

Clay—J. F. Coble, C. U. Hinzshaw, George A. Garrett, D. H. Coble and Dr. C. S. Gilmer.

North Monroe—A. M. Beville, M. G. Beville, S. G. Lomax, J. W. Hopkins and J. J. Mitchell.

South Monroe—H. C. Rudd, J. A. May, Robert Gilchrist, M. D. Caffey, and D. B. Watlington.

North Gilmer—J. A. Bangle, Horace Pennington, C. V. Webster, Noah Murray, Thomas R. Bangle, J. J. McDonald, R. E. Sims, Jack Jones, J. E. McKnight, John A. Hobbs and W. B. Weaver.

Precinct No. 3—W. G. Wharton, C. A. Hendrix, W. L. Abbott, J. W. Landreth, John N. Wilson, J. F. Scurlock, R. H. Wharton, R. G. Vaughn, O. L. Sapp and John W. Thomas.

Precinct No. 4—R. A. Gilmer, Thomas S. Beall, E. E. Bain, E. P. Wharton, B. E. Jones, J. F. Gilliland, R. M. Gladstone, A. J. Hughes, O. E. Pleasants and J. H. Phipps.

Precinct No. 2—W. L. Clements, E. J. Stafford, W. E. Coffin, W. J. Jackson, Samuel Browne, A. B. Joyner, T. B. Ogburn, W. F. Clegg, J. J. W. Harris and Robert Morrison.

Precinct No. 1—L. J. Brandt, John S. Michaux, M. W. Gant, W. B. Merimon, W. E. Schenck, L. R. Noah, George T. Lane, T. D. Hardin, J. Ed. Albright and H. S. Patterson.

Fentress—J. C. Kennett, Carey E. Glass, O. F. Ross, J. F. Ross and C. T. Weatherly.

Center Grove—R. W. Winchester, L. A. Walker, J. E. Blackburn, R. O. Weatherly and John W. Wharton, Jr.

South Morehead—John W. Cooke, Paul C. Lindley, W. N. Stack, C. F. Johnson, R. T. Baxter, N. S. Baxter, C. D. Wilkins and H. C. Eppes.

Sumner—J. H. Johnson, R. C. Short, W. J. Groome, C. A. Groome and C. H. Northam.

Bruce—R. O. Gamble, H. C. Brittain, C. S. Case, J. H. Barker and H. G. Moore.

Friendship—M. L. Kendall, L. W. Smith, S. A. Kirkman, Dr. M. F. Fox and Howard Smith.

Jamestown—W. G. Ragsdale, E. A. Guyer, C. V. Richards, Dr. J. R. Gordon and C. V. Bundy.

Oak Ridge—E. P. Holt, R. M. Stafford, W. M. Vaughn, V. E. Vaughn and W. M. Brookbank.

Deep River—J. C. Bull, D. C. Wright, J. J. Smith, J. Lee Charles and J. W. Ingram.

High Point—T. J. Gold, Dallas Zollcoffer, J. Ed. Kirkman, Eugene Parish, A. E. Tate, George A. Matton, R. A. Wheeler, W. J. McAnally, S. L. Davis, R. L. Pickett, C. F. Long.

E. H. Farris, J. J. Farris, W. L. Stamey, H. A. Gray, D. H. Miltos, J. J. Griffith and Arthur Lyon.

PLAN FOR PROVIDING WAREHOUSE FACILITIES.

Assured that all the currency necessary to finance the country's cotton and other staple crops will be furnished by national banks on warehouse certificates, a committee of 18 representative planters, manufacturers, dealers and bankers and government officials has begun working out plans for actually bringing this money into circulation. Steps toward providing safe and adequate warehouse facilities throughout the producing centers already are under way, and leaders in the movement are confident that in the course of a few weeks the emergency created by the European war will have been met.

The committee was appointed after a conference at the treasury department, and to co-operate with it Secretary McAdoo designated W. P. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board; C. J. Brand, chief of the office of markets, and T. N. Carver of the markets and rural organizations. In an address to the conference Secretary McAdoo emphatically condemned valorization schemes and suggestions that state banks issue currency. He dwelt upon the dangers of an inflated currency and declared that the integrity and the financial structure of the United States depended upon the national banks.

"It is not necessary to have everybody issuing currency," said the secretary. "The national banking system of this country, properly inspired and under governmental supervision, should be the controlling agency for the issue of this currency, in order that we may know that every dollar that is in circulation has been supervised by the government and that it will pass current wherever it appears."

"If the turn money over to the national banks it will find its way to the state banks, inevitably."

"This is what is happening in the treasury department every day. State banks are actually depositing their securities with the national banks, and the national banks are getting the issue against those securities and turning it over to the state banks. It is perfectly simple to get it. All you have to do is to have proper security."

Conference of Governors Called.

After a conference with representative farmers, bankers and manufacturers in Raleigh Tuesday, Governor Craig wired the governors of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, requesting them to meet with him and appoint 50 delegates from each state at a conference to be held in Atlanta September 3 to devise plans for saving from sacrifice and prevent if possible the threatened disaster to the cotton crop of the South. The North Carolina executive is expecting favorable replies from each of the governors addressed and there is little doubt but that the meeting will be held.

Unidentified Dead Man Found.

The mutilated body of a white man aged about 30 years was found in Muddy creek, near the Southern Railway bridge, in the western part of Forsyth county, Tuesday afternoon. The identity of the dead man is unknown. The body had been stripped of clothing and the feet were tied with a piece of hemp rope. Another piece of rope, twisted with the butt of a buggy whip, was found around the neck.

Officers have been unable to locate any person missing in the county.

Slow to Ask For Currency.

Up to the present time, according to John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, the 13 Southern states have received but \$7,763,000 of the additional or emergency currency provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland act and under the federal reserve act and amendments. According to the comptroller, these Southern states are still entitled to \$169,833,000 of this emergency currency, of which sum the national banks in the state of North Carolina can receive from the government \$6,922,000.

Japan Will Observe Treaties.

A news agency in Tokio says it is in a position to state on authority that it is the settled policy of Japan, approved by the emperor, privy council, the cabinet and leading business men, that Japan "under any future conditions will act strictly in accordance with the terms of the alliance with England and the treaties and agreements with America and her pledge to China."

Japan Will Restore Kiaochow.

"Japan will restore Kiaochow," continues the statement, "will pre-

GERMANS ARE VICTORIOUS

BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES HAVE MET WITH SEVERE REVERSES THIS WEEK.

The news from the European war indicates that the British and French forces are meeting with severe reverses at the hands of the Germans, who are steadily pressing their way through Belgium with the intention of invading France.

Gen. Joffre, in command of the French army, has withdrawn his forces from Alsace and Lorraine, German territory recently occupied, and is massing them along with their British allies in a strong line between Maubeuge on the north and Donon on the south, a distance of about 200 miles.

The allies, having abandoned the offensive, according to official announcement, will assume a purely defensive attitude, in the hope of checking the advance of the vast masses of German troops endeavoring to break through the line.

A combined French and British force is holding the front near Givet, along the River Meuse, about 30 miles below Namur, while French troops command the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

Upon the ability of the allies to hold the Germans, the French war office admits, depends the fate of France.

A British official statement announces that the position of the British troops is in every way satisfactory. Announcement is made, however, that British casualties in the recent fighting numbered 2,000. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, announces that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors and declare that reinforcements to the British army will steadily and surely increase until there will be a British army in the field which "in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British empire."

Reports from The Hague say that the Germans, who have been massed in large numbers along the Dutch frontier, have disappeared and that the mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased. Muelhausen again has been evacuated by the French.

From Antwerp comes the announcement that the Belgian troops have compelled the fourth German division, advancing southward, to retrace its steps. It is added in the official statement that the fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task of arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

London reports that Togoland, the German possession on the African west coast, has surrendered unconditionally.

A Bucharest report says that Tarnopol, an important town in Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians, while the Russians claim they have driven the Austrians back to the river Zlota Lipa.

Armies Surround Brussels.

Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, from whom nothing had been heard for several days, finally succeeded Tuesday in getting a cablegram through to the American government from Brussels, which he reported in German hands, but completely "surrounded by armies engaged in active operations."

Mr. Whitlock did not move the American legation when the Belgian seat of government was taken to Antwerp, but remained behind with most of the other neutral ministers. It develops that the American minister and the Spanish minister persuaded the Brussels bugmaster not to make a fight because of the fatal consequences of a bombardment of the city.

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serve the territorial integrity of China and the terms of the ultimatum to Germany will be adhered to whether Tsing-Tau is taken by force or otherwise. Japan realizes that in these sudden-faced responsibilities she must act with utmost circumspection, especially in view of the campaign of misapprehension and the world-wide prevailing misunderstanding of her real motives, ambitions and policies."

Russian Army in Good Shape.

Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent says:

"The principal Russian losses in Prussia up to the present time have resulted from the determination of the rank and file of the Russian army to get at the enemy. Although the mounted guards in the center have suffered heavily, the infantry advances have been more than satisfactory. The enemy virtually is centered in eastern Prussia."

"Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg dwell on the fear displayed by the Germans of the Russian cavalry."

"Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg are excellent and that their artillery is good, but that their rifle shooting is inaccurate. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese war and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do."

"It is said that in one case a Russian squadron charged a battery and captured all its guns. The German soldiers are said to have discarded their rifles and their officers to have thrown off their swords and even their helmets."

The Russian Jew's One Civil Right.

The sole civil or political right that the Russian-born Jew shares with other Russians today is that of military service, which in Russia is compulsory. The Jew, in company with every other male Russian subject, is a soldier from his twenty-first birthday until he has completed his forty-third year.

Not only is the Russian Jew without the right to vote, hold office or otherwise participate in the civil or political affairs of the kingdom, but he is also compelled to live within the "Pale." The "Pale" is a section consisting of 25 provinces of the Russian empire. It begins immediately south of the Baltic provinces, stretches throughout the west and extends as far east as the Don Cossack territory.

A few privileged Jews—such as merchants who pay an exorbitant license, professional men and master artisans—are permitted residence in any part of Russia, but 93.9 per cent of Russian Jews are confined to the "Pale." Only 4 per cent live in the remainder of European Russia and the others are scattered throughout the Asiatic possessions of the empire.

By a law passed in 1891 Jews are prohibited from buying land or renting it from peasants, save in special villages called "Miestchkoeks."

Clay Township Sunday School Association.

The annual meeting of the Clay Township Sunday School Association will be held at Tabernacle Methodist Protestant church next Sunday, August 30, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The following program has been arranged:

10 A. M.—Song service, led by E. C. Hamilton.

10.20—Devotional service, conducted by Rev. T. M. Johnson.

10.40—Reading of minutes, etc.

11—Address, "Efficiency," by Dr. J. L. Mann.

11.30—Music.

11.40—Address, A. W. Cooke.

12.20—Appointment of committees.

12.30—Dinner.

1.45 P. M.—Song service.

2—Election of officers, reports, etc.

2.30—Address, "The Sunday School as an Evangelizing Agency," Rev. H. W. Jeffcoat.

3—Address, "County Work," W. M. Combs.

3.30—Address, "State Work," Miss Martha Doster.

Mr. I. L. Trogdon is president and Miss Abigail Foust is secretary of the association.

Francis Carbajal, late provisional president of Mexico, arrived in Galveston, Texas, Sunday. He says he will go to Florida to live. Asked why he left Mexico, Carbajal said he "deemed it for the best."

The Tobacco Crop Will Be Short Both in Quantity and Quality

But regardless of the war situation in Europe the prices on the Greensboro market will be good. We have spoken, but the thing nearest our hearts right now is the big cut in prices on the clothes that you'll need for the early fall and winter.

All Wool Cheviots, Worsteds and Cashmere, medium weights. Just what you want for the early change in the weather. All these suits are offered at one-fourth off the regular price. You'll miss it if you don't get one of these suits.

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

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.

Boyden Oxfords \$6.00.

CRAWFORD & REES
300 South Elm St.

Coca Cola Barrels For Sale

Fifty gallon ones in good condition.

HOWARD GARDNER
DRUGGIST

L. L. BROOKS, O. L. SAPP
S. CLAY WILLIAMS
Brooks, Sapp & Williams
Attorneys-at-Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Office in Dixie Insurance Building

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

DR. J. W. TAYLOR,
Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

RELIEF OR NO PAY
Office, Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE
DENTIST
Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building
Over Still Drug Store.
Phone—Office 1648; Residence 1647
Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST
SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phone: Office, 20; Residence 22.

THREE CENTURIES IN THE MELTING POT.

The following article by Harold Beebe, a celebrated English author, appeared in the London Chronicle at the outbreak of the European war under the title of "The War of Civilization—Three Hundred Years in the Melting Pot." It is such a fine piece of work painting a splendid portrayal of the results of the conflict of nations that is remarkable Europe that we are reprinting it in The Patriot.

This war means the sudden stopping of a clock by which we moderns have regulated not only our meals, not our journeys, but the habits of our minds. The big stick of brutal force has been suddenly thrust into the delicate and delicate mechanism of civilization. The wheels cease turning, the hands are arrested, and the peaceful, friendly and most familiar tick-tack of our human existence dies into a silence not yet broken by the clangor of guns, the groans of the dying, and the noise of falling things. Already, now at this moment, civilization stops—stops dead. We in England who have done nothing and even now may do nothing in the war, are hurried suddenly back into barbarism. We arm, but it is against hunger. We mobilize, but it is against murder. Religion, philosophy, literature, paintings, and chief of all perhaps, science, with its torch at the head of our human hosts, are suddenly flung backward; they become of no moment. Who wants to know about Immanuel? Who cares to hear what Bergson and Eucken think? Who bothers about books and pictures? Who is ready to endow a laboratory or listen to the chemist and the biologist? We are back in the age of sticks and stones, but perishing science—"So the struck eagle . . . has armed us with other weapons: the slaughter will be more hideous, the ruin will be more calamitous, and for nobody will there be a crown of glory."

All that has made this strange experience of conscious human life interesting, ennobling and hopeful has rested upon commerce; and commerce has been what it has been because of two things, credit and good manners. Where is credit now? What banker in London, what British merchant, ever dreamed a week ago to hear of such a thing as a moratorium? And where are good manners gone? Look for them in Asia, but not in Europe. At every Christian frontier you can pick up a broken treaty and a dishonored bond.

Norman Angell told me this morning that out of this way—"everybody fighting, and nobody wanting to fight"—two changes of transcendent importance will emerge. We shall have a Cossack Europe, and New York will henceforth be the center of credit. Russia must win. She calls a million sixteenth century peasants from the field, and Germany mows them down. Another million takes their places. Death, again. Another million. And yet another million of these sixteenth century peasants. And when it is all over, those who are left will go back to their fields.

But Germany, France, England, particularly England and Germany, where will they turn when the million dead are shoveled under bloody soil? The bricks and mortar of industry may be still standing; but where will credit be found? And what will the millions of starving factory hands be doing? How shall we get upon our feet? Where is the clockmaker who will mend the smashed wheels and set the pendulum swinging once again? Happy the Russian peasant who will go back to his sixteenth century and his field, telling the time by the sun's shadow. Industry in Europe, with other things of older date, will lie in ruins.

In three months from now the democracies of Europe will be crying out for a return to normal conditions. The war fever will have spent itself. The war lords will be confronted by their outraged and maddened victims. What will they answer? Men will want work, they will want wages, they will want food. Europe will ask for these things, and the war lords will be driven to answer. Which of them, with all his wisdom and strength, will be able to restore three centuries of human progress? Normal conditions! These normal conditions are the fruit of 300 years of evolution, 300 years of moral and intellectual evolution—a labor not of yesterday, nor of pygmies. Destroy normal conditions and you destroy today, yesterday and all the yesterdays of European civilization. Expect, then, a bewildering tomorrow.

Armaments have broken the back of the laborer; and with the fall of the laborer all things fall, all things come to earth. Because of the war lords, the man of science is paralyzed, and civilization stops. Humanity has been fooled. Too late it discovers it.

Remember this, too. Among the young conscript soldiers of Europe who will die in thousands, and perhaps millions, are the very flower of civilization. We shall destroy brains which might have discovered for us in 10 or 20 years easements for the

worst of human pain, and solutions for the worst of human dangers. We shall lose these brains out of our common existence. We shall destroy utterly those splendid burning spirits reaching out to enlighten our darkness. Our fathers destroyed those strange and valuable creatures whom they called "witches." We are destroying the brightest of our angels.

At least, then, let us not sing boastful songs. Honor may call us to fight, self-preservation may force us into the slaughterhouse, but let us wear on our sleeves the crape of mourning for a civilization that had the promise of joy, and strike our enemy without a hiccup or a curse. Never shall we know again what is now perishing. And we shall wait all our strength for tomorrow.

Beef From the South.

New York Mail.
If nature, in a generous mood, were to offer to America a land of 264,000,000 acres, in which cattle could be pastured, from early March to late November, Uncle Sam would probably throw up his hat with joy, finding the beef problem solved.

Yet America has such a region, with less than a third of its area in improved farm land, with a population varying from 14 to 57 to the square mile, with room to raise enough beef to supply the entire United States.

This is the gist of an informing dispatch from Baltimore setting forth the possibility of the nine Southeastern states offsetting the decrease in beef production in the West.

Cattle breeding has proven successful in these states, with their climate highly favorable. Room there is without crowding industry or population. Access to the great markets of the congested Northeastern states, and to foreign markets, is better than in the case of the Western producers. Atlanta, Ga., is 500 miles nearer New York than is Omaha, and cattle and beef can be shipped from the South by water as well as by rail.

Why, after all, should we be looking so hungrily to Argentina, overlooking the while the nearer possibilities of the great South, which has only begun to develop?

For Invasion of England.

Germany is about to launch an invasion of England by means of a fleet of giant airships, according to wireless advices received this week from Berlin by the German embassy in Washington. The message declared that a number of large Zeppelin dirigibles were nearly completed and would be sent aloft within the next two or three weeks. Loaded with high explosives, they will be sent on a cruise of destruction along the Belgian and British coasts.

Although the operation of aircraft in dropping bombs thus far have not been as much of a success as was expected, mistakes and transform the Zeppelins into engines of dreadful launching of such a powerful aerial fleet against England's shores and her fleets on the sea is expected to be as great as any physical effects that might follow. For years Great Britain has lived in the fear of just such an invasion.

Mr. Bryan's Optimism.

Philadelphia Record.
As to Mexico, we have no disposition to borrow trouble, but Secretary Bryan shows extreme optimism in the treating the affair below the Rio Grande as a closed incident. Carranza has entered the capital amid the plaudits of thousands but those thousands were not Villa's 40,000 soldiers, the army which has done very much the greater part of the fighting. It was not Villa's troops who escorted the first chief into the City of Mexico. We would suggest that we take advantage of this momentary pause in Mexican fighting to withdraw our troops from Vera Cruz. They were sent there on account of something Huerta didn't do; salute our flag, if we remember aright; Huerta has gone, and we might bring our troops home before they become involved in another insurrection which is now about due.

The Man Who Made the First Reaper.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an interesting little article about Cyrus H. McCormick—the man who made the first successful reaper. He built it as a boy without his father's knowing it and tried it out one fall. It was not entirely a success but he made some changes and tried it again. Finally in 1831 he made his first successful reaper. He kept on making improvements and in 1834 had a machine good enough to patent. He offered them for sale for \$30 apiece but no one would buy. Finally in 1839 he invited a lot of farmers to see it work. It cut two acres an hour. That was really wonderful in those days but still no one would buy it. The next year, 1840, a man at Egypt, Virginia, bought the first machine and paid \$30 for it. It worked, and faith in the new invention began to spread.

CURVEY TO BE HELD ON BOND FARM GOODS.

Representatives of the various branches of the cotton industry, in conference in Washington Thursday with the federal reserve board and other government officials, were assured by the secretary of the treasury that properly safeguarded warehouse receipts for cotton would be made the basis for currency issued by the new federal reserve banks.

The conference immediately took up the question of proper warehouse facilities and discussed the details of financing the crop. Secretary McAdoo told the delegation that the disposition was to make not only cotton, but tobacco and all other "stable products, properly secured," the basis of bank credit.

The conference, which represented cotton growers, merchants, bankers and manufacturers from twenty-two states, after a morning session with Secretary McAdoo and the reserve board, called on the president. He assured them of the full co-operation of the national government in their efforts to meet the situation confronting the cotton industry as a result of the closing of the European markets by war. The president urged that every interest do its best to help itself.

"I am not willing to believe," he said, "that these conferences are intended to call upon the government to rescue men who know how to take care of themselves, but that they are called for the purpose of common counsel and for putting at the disposal of men who know how to take care of themselves every legitimate instrumentality of the government itself."

N. & W. Norfolk & Western
Schedule—Fall
May 10, 1914.

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2:10 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman electric lighted sleeper Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York.

4:15 P. M., daily for Roanoke and local stations.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11:00 A. M., 1:10 P. M., 9:35 P. M.

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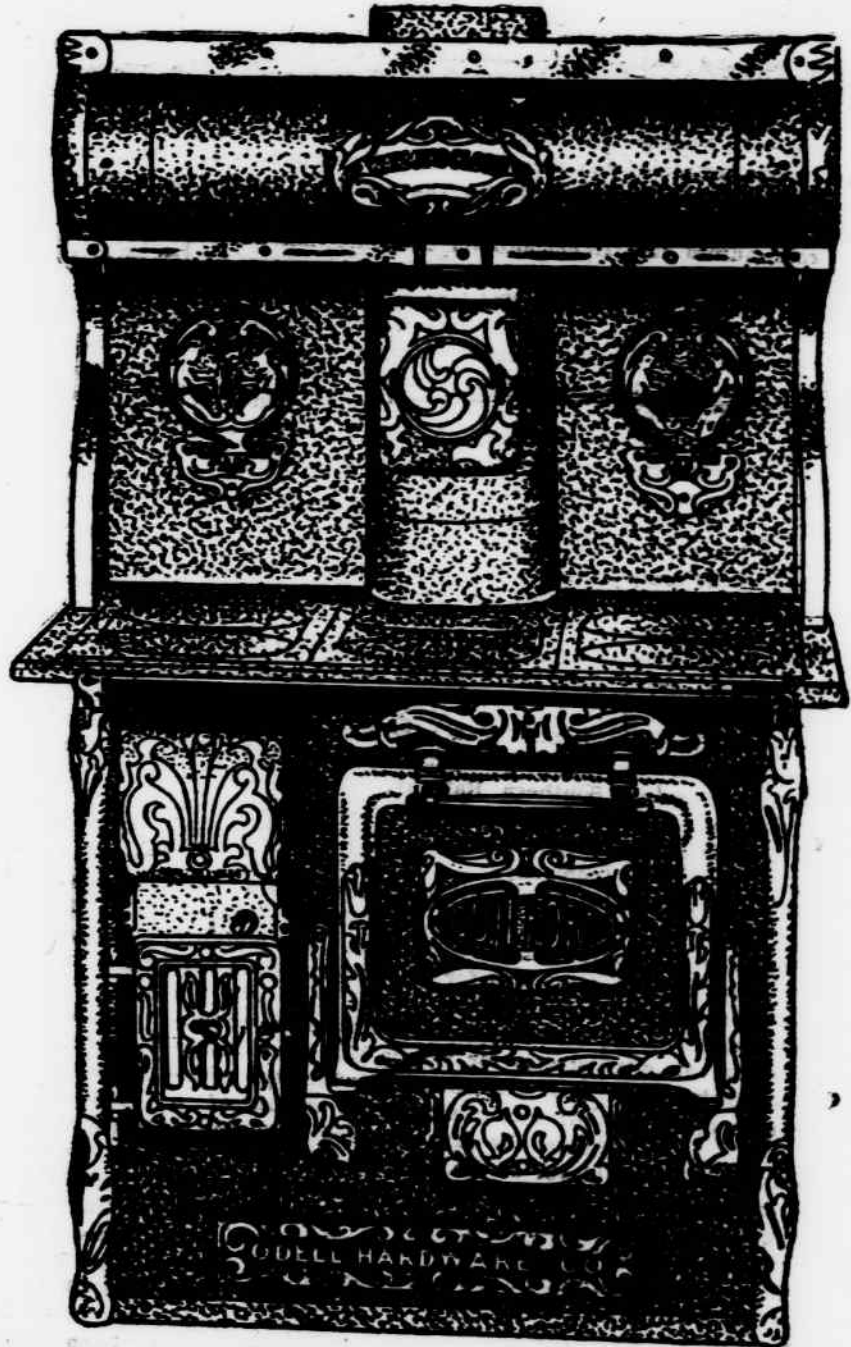
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AND—FAREWELL, KING.

For God's sake, let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed: some slain in war;
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed;
Some poisoned by their wives: some sleeping killed;
All murdered: for within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court, and there the little sits,
Soiling his state and grinning at his pomp,
Allowing him a breath, a little scene,
To mock his pomp, to mock his use, and kill with
looks;
Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
As a full sail, which walls about our
fire,
Waxes gross, impregnable; and humored
at last;
Comes at the last and with a little pin
Bore through his castle wall, and—
Farewell, King!

SHAKESPEARE.

A YEAR'S TRADE AND THE PROTECTIONIST ARGUMENT.

Philadelphia Record.
The full returns of our foreign commerce for the last fiscal year are now available, and they afford no support whatever for the Republican denunciations of the Underwood tariff. The total increase in imports was \$30,000,000, and as this is not much more than 4 per cent it is absurd to suppose that it is responsible for the dullness in trade that began when the severe economies of the railroads cut off much of the business of the iron and steel manufacturers.

The exports fell off \$101,000,000, but the ridiculous pretense of the Republicans that this was due to the Underwood tariff is exposed by two considerations, one of which is that reduced duties on imports couldn't possibly affect exports, and the other is that the exports in this Democratic year were \$160,000,000 more than they were in the fiscal year 1913, which was wholly a Republican year. If the protectionists suppose that the exports of the past year were less than in the preceding year on account of the Underwood tariff, what have they to say to the fact that these exports were \$160,000,000 greater than the exports in the last full year of Republican control?

There was an increased importation of foodstuffs to the extent of \$69,000,000. That is almost seven-eighths of the whole increase. In view of the cost of living, we presume that few of the protectionists will venture openly to denounce a tariff that admits more food. The importation of crude materials declined a million, and that of partly manufactured goods \$30,000,000. There was an increase in manufactured goods ready for consumption of \$40,000,000 and of miscellaneous articles \$2,000,000.

Of course, what distresses the protectionists particularly is the importation of articles ready for consumption. This amounts to less than 10

per cent., and is evidently insufficient to account for a dullness of trade that began with the suspension of free buying by the railroad companies, and has coincided with serious business disturbances abroad.

The imports of iron and steel in the fiscal year were almost \$2,000,000 less than in the preceding year. The increased importation of manufactures of cotton was a little over \$6,000,000, or about 10 per cent. It is true that the cotton mills did not make their usual profits last year, but their consumption of raw cotton was greater than the year before, so that they have not been idle. The increase in the importation of manufactures of wool increased very much—\$18,000,000, which is more than 100 per cent. But the increased importation of raw wool was \$2,000,000 pounds, or \$18,000,000, and wool was unusually high. It is palpable that the woolen industry could not have imported this raw material if it had not been reasonably prosperous.

The balance of trade, about which the protectionists have been manifesting much agony, was \$470,000,000. And yet Republican senators have been wild enough to denounce the Underwood tariff for creating an adverse balance of trade.

Pathetic Parting For the War.

Joseph Baier, a curbing contractor of Reading, Pa., has received a letter from his brother, Jacob, of Eggingen, Germany, a town of 1,000 residents, of whom 300 men and boys went to war for the kaiser, the letter says, probably never to return. The brother says in the letter:

"My four sons went to war for the kaiser. I cannot tell you of the parting scene. It was awful. The wives and children clung to their necks crying hysterically. They would not let go until it became necessary to use force to separate them. And to think of it—in this war of extermination—we will never see them again, either alive or dead."

"Beautiful and peaceful Eggingen is dead. The industries are crippled, although the women folks are working hard to do the work of their husbands, fathers and brothers. They are also working in the fields so that we will not starve."

Panama Canal Receipts \$150,000.

During the first week of business the Panama canal earned approximately \$55,000, not including the amount collected for barge service and payments made in advance for ships on their way to use the canal. These amounts would bring the total receipts up to almost \$150,000. Thus far 16 ships have used the canal; 14 American, one British and one Peruvian. Traffic, while considered good, was not up to the expectations of canal officers, who say that the war is keeping many ships from using the waterway.

"Men have all the luck." "What now?" "A woman gets a headache over nothing, but when a man has a headache he has some fun first."

OPIMUM FIRST CAUSE OF ALL CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The hold of opium upon the Chinese race is proved by the fact that since President Yuan Shi-Kai started his campaign to suppress the manufacture and sale of the drug, the entire country has fallen into a state of business stagnation. Political unrest, the prevalence of bandits in the provinces, depreciated paper currency and lack of credit are among the causes that are usually named. But behind them all is opium. It is the great first cause of China's past and present troubles, and is destined to embarrass the Flowery Republic for many a day to come.

Before he can understand the situation, the American reader must realize that for centuries opium has meant ready money to the Chinese farmer. It has been his margin of wealth, out of which he paid for clothes and luxuries, for all those things that he did not produce himself. Today he is no longer allowed to grow it. Fourteen provinces have been absolutely closed to native or Indian opium. Szechuan, formerly the greatest center of the drug in the entire world, has been brought to the verge of ruin. No one denies that the reform will work for the benefit of future generations. But for the moment it has been disorganized the economic machinery of China. How long will it take that machinery to get back to normal?

A custom report covering the 10 years from 1892 to 1901 inclusive set the annual production of opium in the province of Szechuan at about 20,000,000 pounds. "Of this amount," stated the commissioner who signed the report, "some 5 per cent. passes the border for consumption in other provinces, about 12 per cent. goes through the custom house, while 33 per cent. is consumed locally."

This enormous and profitable crop had the advantage of being very easy to cultivate. Opium will grow anywhere and at almost any time of the year. It needs little attention. When the poppy is in flower, women and children gather the capsules in bowls. These are allowed to stand for 24 hours, when the juice that has exuded—in other words, crude opium—can readily be separated. In the old days the product could be taken to the nearest village store and exchanged for so much silver. It was the farmer's insurance against starvation in case other crops failed.

To take its place he has been advised to cultivate cotton and wheat. But cotton will only grow under special conditions.

Plan to End Blindness.

The state of Kansas is preparing to start a campaign that ultimately will result in the virtual abolition of its blind school and stop the growing numbers of babies made blind by carelessness at birth. Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the state board of health, will ask the board at its next quarterly meeting to provide for the free distribution of sufficient silver nitrate solution to every physician and a requirement that the solution be used at the birth of every infant.

The Kansas Medical Society, comprised of the majority of the physicians of the state, has asked the board to do this and the physicians have pledged themselves to help the board in its fight to force practitioners to take steps to prevent blindness in children.

The physicians of the state, through the state society also have asked for a state law fixing a penalty of \$1,000 fine and a year in jail for any physician or midwife who fails to wash out the eyes of an infant within 24 hours after birth with some antiseptic solution that is known to be effective against ophthalmia neonatorum.

Russia Well Prepared For War.

Count Witte, one of the most powerful men in Russia, said in an interview in Rome a few days ago that he has the utmost confidence in the Russian-Slav cause, as Russia and Rumania are exporting no grain, also as the German boycotting extends to the whole Eastern Europe and the Russian Empire. He said:

"Russia may seem to Americans very slow bringing up men to the front, but she works against difficulties unthought of by Americans, including an absence both of rails and roads."

He hails the Czar's proclamation to the Poles as one great victory for the Poles. He said:

"They will be his most loyal subjects, also the finest soldiers in the world. Russian finances are firm and can stand a 10-years' war without bankruptcy, thanks purely to the agricultural character of the national life and because the women can carry on field work. Indeed, the world can be sure that if Russia's hand is extended on behalf of her brethren it will not be stayed till victory is assured."

Watch the date on your label.

PHILADELPHIA BEGGAR ACCUMULATED \$15,000.

Philadelphia Record.

After spending the last 25 years begging on the streets of Philadelphia, during which time he reaped a small fortune estimated at more than \$15,000, Michael Tennano, of South Thirteenth street, below Dickinson, an armless man, was arrested yesterday at Fifth street and Girard avenue by Acting Detective Holton. When questioned by Captain Cameron, Tennano admitted that he is the owner of three properties in the southern section of the city, that he holds mortgages on several other properties and that he has a tidy sum in several banks.

Tennano said that he came to this country 35 years ago. He worked hard, he said, but was unable to save any money. About 28 years ago, while he was working at Wayne, Pa., his arms were blown away by dynamite. He spent a year in a hospital, and when discharged purchased a small hand organ and played on the streets. Two years later, he said, he abandoned the organ and since then has sat along the streets begging alms.

The detective declare that Tennano's home on South Thirteenth street is assessed at \$4,000 and is furnished in up-to-date style. Several years ago, they say, he purchased a piano, but last month he sold the instrument and purchased a player-piano worth several hundred dollars. He owns a house on Kimball street, they declare, assessed at \$2,000 and one on Catharine street, assessed at \$2,700. Since 1908, they say, Tennano purchased the Catharine street house and paid off a mortgage of \$2,000 on his own home. The detectives say that within the last 10 years Tennano's wife has made several trips to Italy on the money her husband received on the streets.

Moral Treason.

New York World.

There is plenty of food in the United States. This is a year of unparalleled agricultural prosperity, and the total value of the farm products of this country has been estimated at \$10,000,000,000 on a peace basis. Yet with foreign commerce all but paralyzed and exports trifling in comparison with normal times, Americans are compelled to pay famine prices for their food in order to put millions into the pockets of Americans who are morally guilty of treason to their country in the hour of a great crisis.

The moral sentiment of most of the civilized world was shocked yesterday by the report that the Germans had levied a war tribute of \$40,000,000 upon helpless Brussels. Yet this \$40,000,000 tribute is not one-tenth part of the sum that food speculators are preparing to exact from the poor and the weak and the helpless in this free republic.

The thing is so monstrous in its iniquity that every man with even a rudimentary sense of justice must revolt against it.

It is idle to appeal to the patriotism of men who could be guilty of such conduct, and it is unsafe to await the slow processes of criminal prosecution. The United States government has a sovereign remedy in its hands. It can prevent the exportation of a single pound of food until normal prices are restored, and it should use this power. Let Congress serve notice once and for all that the American people are neither to be plundered nor starved to fatten private greed.

Japan's Grievance.

Philadelphia Record.

Nineteen years ago Japan had possession of the Port Arthur peninsula, which it had wrested from China. It was robbed of the spoils of war by Germany, France and Russia. Japan always believed it was Germany that engineered this. So Count Okuma, the present premier, says in his book, "Fifty Years of Modern Japan." It is for that reason that Prince Ito, slamming his fist upon the table as he told of this, said: "Germany we shall never forgive." Japan took the Port Arthur peninsula a second time at great loss of life from Russia, and Germany extorted Klaus-Chau from Japan as indemnity for the killing of two missionaries. Germany took advantage of Japan in 1895 and Japan takes advantage of Germany in 1914.

Farmer (to country boarders)—"Sorry that you young folks got stung. How'd it happen?" Spokesman—"Well, you see, we were standing beside the beehive wondering how the bees made honey. I guess they must have overheard us, for they came out and gave us a few points."

"Women are the spice of life." "That's the time you said something." "And life without spice would be—?" "Spice? I thought you said spice!" replied the man whose wife had found a poker chip in his pocket.

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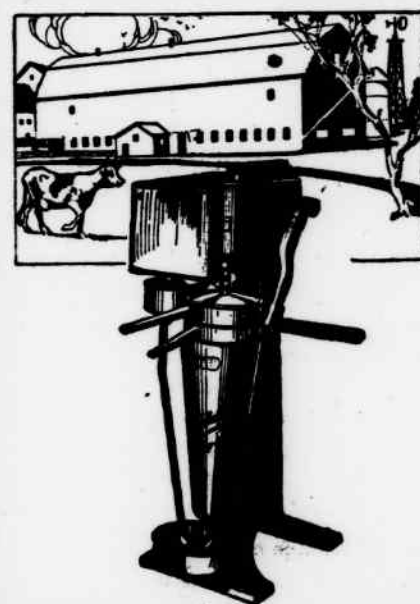
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Entered at the postoffice in Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

WAR'S PROBLEMS.

The war in Europe still grips the interest of Congress and promises to hold it in session indefinitely. Commerce, which the war has stricken, is the principal subject with which Congress is concerned, since the executive departments now are taking care of American refugees in the fighting zones. This week the bill to establish a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department probably will be enacted. The measure has passed the senate, and, although there is some opposition to it in the house, administration leaders intend to push it through, even if it is necessary to invoke a special rule for the purpose. The administration desires this legislation as an additional inducement to owners of foreign-built ships to apply for American registry. The president favors the bill and so do a majority of the administration leaders. Following the passage of the insurance bill, the proposal for the government to form a corporation for the purchase of ships to engage in trans-oceanic trade will be taken up in both houses of Congress. President Wilson and administration leaders have agreed that the proposal should be embodied in a bill giving the government authority to carry out the project, if necessary. It private capital does not provide vessels, officials agree, it will be absolutely essential for the government to purchase ships in order to take care of the exportation of American products.

ENGLAND'S AWAKENING.

Dispatches from London this week state that, with the German occupation of Brussels and indications of the success of the German plan of sweeping Belgium clear for an advance on France, the people of England are coming to a more adequate realization of the seriousness of the whole situation. Until now England has lost few men, either on land or sea, although her co-operation has been invaluable. The fact is, England has not yet personally, so to speak, heard the shriek of angry shell. The lack of lists of dead and wounded has created a sense of security which the press is now endeavoring to counteract. The newspapers of England are printing editorials on the necessity of the public preparing itself for reverses and misery. The nation is urged not to become too confident, too certain that England's isolation guarantees immunity from the horrors of war or obviates the necessity of straining every nerve to assume ultimate triumph.

GOOD NEWS.

The best political news we have heard in some time is contained in the announcement that the Democratic primaries in South Carolina Tuesday resulted in the defeat of Governor Blease for the nomination for United States senator. Senator Smith being renominated by a safe majority. We take it that this means the passing of Bleasism and its dangerous hysteria in South Carolina. Blease has carried things with a high hand in South Carolina for several years, and it is to the credit of the South Carolina Democrats that they have repudiated him at last. It is unnecessary to add that Senator Tillman is not the least pleased man over the result of the primary election. Blease is a creature of the Tillman regime, but he became too rank for the pitchfork senator, who repudiated him two years ago. Old Man Ben, who is right much of a patriot, will rejoice in the retirement of Cole Blease to private life.

QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

These be troublous times for the members of the Society of Friends in England. By their creed they are opposed to war, and now they find their country plunged into the greatest of all wars. They face that fact in a recent statement of their attitude, in which they say: "We recognize that our government has made most strenuous efforts to preserve peace and has entered into the war under a grave sense of duty to a smaller state toward which we had moral and treaty obligations." Therefore the present moment is one not for criticism but for co-operation, and ways are shown in which men of peace can help in this crisis, mindful always that in other countries there are men and women of similar faith. So the Friends are called upon not only to help the suffering and stricken in England, but to prepare for extending their services when the opportunity comes. A civilization in some respects surpassing any other has been built up on a foundation of sand, and was bound to crumble because force took the place of reason and humanity. At the close of the war will come a stupendous task of reconstruction, made more difficult by a legacy of hate, and the Friends are called upon to prepare for playing their part when this task of recivilizing Europe begins. It is a message conceived in an admirable temper.

NOT ESSENTIAL.

The Philadelphia Record recalls that it is almost a month since the stock exchanges closed their doors in order to prevent a collapse in the prices of securities, but the average man cannot perceive that any great public loss has been suffered by this stoppage. Undoubtedly stock exchanges have their legitimate uses and play an important part in the mechanism of trade, but the events of the past month have shown that they are not so absolutely all-essential as their advocates have claimed. Still we will all be glad to see them open again. They furnish very interesting news, and when it comes to wiping out values, a spectacular corner, like that in Northern Pacific in 1901, is hardly less effective than the march of a devastating army through a peaceful country.

A FRENCH HERO.

A few days ago Col. Folque, the commander of a division of French artillery at the front in the European war, needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers. "Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war." The press reports say that volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. It was the son of Col. Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back. Such is the tragedy of war.

ANNIHILATION.

Press reports tell us that Great Britain has called for all her subjects in the United States who are liable to military service. Germany is reported to have called out the last reserve, the men of 60 and over, and considering the enormous Russian hordes, it is not impossible that 500,000 to 800,000 Russians have invaded Germany on the east, where the defense cannot be very strong, for the expectation was to strike a fatal blow at France before the Russians could be fully mobilized. It looks like war to annihilation.

Gen. Powell Clayton, a distinguished statesman, diplomat and soldier, died in Washington Tuesday night at the age of 81 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but located in Kansas early in life and joined the Union army from that state. After the war he went to Arkansas and in 1868 was elected governor of that state. Three years later he was elected a United States senator from Arkansas and in 1897 he was appointed ambassador to Mexico by President McKinley. Gen. Clayton had been a member of the Republican national committee for 40 years.

WORKED FOR COVETED CAR

Boys Had Sense Enough to See Father's Position, and the Result Was Good.

A farmer was considerably in debt; his interest charge was about all it was safe to be. The boys were good, hard-working, thoughtful, fun-loving boys—just the natural sort. They prayerfully besought their father to buy a motor car. This he did not think he could afford. The boys represented his seeming stinginess. Then the man had an inspiration, relates the Breeders' Gazette.

The oldest boy was set to keeping an account of the farm operations—expense and income. They credited the place with all that they ought; they charged to "real estate" ditches and limestone spread; they inventoried at the beginning of the year. Then with the balance sheet before them they made an intelligent analysis of their position.

They had not yet reached the point where they could afford the car—the boys themselves decided that—but they were coming out from under the debt. They had proof that this venture was profitable and that they saw where wise expenditure for fertilization or for shelter would add to gains. Like good business partners they laid their plans and went on with their work, more interested than ever, since now the farming was a game at which they could skillfully play and hope for winnings.

Then this same farmer told his boys they should have the car as soon as they asked for it. The sons, knowing all about the conditions, replied that they hoped to be ready for it in two years.

HASN'T SLEPT FOR A YEAR

But He Works Every Day, Is the Story Told by a Laborer of Duquesne.

Duquesne is the home of what is alleged to be another freak of nature's working—a man who is said to have been without sleep for more than a year, and yet works every day, relates the Pittsburgh Dispatch. This wonder, "Mike" Youhouse, twenty-six years old, says he has been in four hospitals, two health resorts and under the care of many different physicians, all of whom failed to discover the cause of his ailment. Most of them attribute it to excessive worry, which had affected his stomach and in turn his brain, according to Youhouse.

"Mike" says that he had always been strong and healthy, working in a Duquesne mill. He says that more than a year ago he was given a drink of liquor, which immediately sickened him. This sickness recurs frequently. He says that he has not slept since that time, although he has tried everything from the hardest work to the strongest medicine. He goes to bed, but cannot sleep.

Good Reason.

William J. Burns, at a banquet in New York, told a number of detective stories. "And then there was Lecoq," said Mr. Burns. "Lecoq, late one night, was pursuing his homeward way when, from a dark, mysterious-looking house set in a weed-grown garden, he heard loud shouts and roars of: 'Murder! Oh, heavens! Help! You're killing me! Murder!'"

"It was the work of an instant for Lecoq to vault the crumbling fence, tear through the weedy garden, and thunder at the door of the mysterious house.

"A young girl appeared. 'What's wanted?' she asked politely. 'I heard dreadful cries and yells,' wanted Lecoq. 'Tell me what is wrong!'"

"The young girl blushed and answered with an embarrassed air: 'Well, sir, if you must know, ma's putting a patch on pa's trousers and he's got 'em on.'"

Bullets That Come Back.

Speaking about a purchase of a large quantity instead of sheet lead for the manufacture of coffins, two men interested in metals joined in the following discussion, says the Engineering and Mining Journal:

"That is a final consumption," said one. "That metal never comes back into the market." "There are others," remarked his friend. "Shot and bullets, for example." "You are only partially correct," replied the first. "Some of the bullets come back. They are so economical and so well organized in Germany that after military practice the soldiers have to pick up and account for all the lead they have fired. They are no theorists about conservation over there. They are practitioners."

Unlucky Thirteen.

Married at the end of summer, only a couple of months before, and now they already were quarreling.

"And to think," snapped the young wife, "how palaverous and sweet you were this summer! So popular at Cottage City! Huh! Just for curiosity I'd like to know how many other girls you made love to there before you made up to me!"

The man buried his head in his hands. "There were twelve," he groaned, "but I didn't count 'em up until it was too late!"

Put Them Wise.

Two Philadelphia pastors have been warned by the police and fire departments that they must stop overcrowding their churches. How do the pastors manage it? A great many New York preachers would be glad to learn.

Artificial Silk.

One of the raw materials most seriously affected by the war is artificial silk. There are but two plants in this country. Germany, France, Belgium and England are the countries from which we draw most of our supplies. The prospects of getting artificial silk from the first three are not bright. It is doubtful if any one of them will be able to supply our needs for a long time. The chances of getting the English product are somewhat better, but even then England could not possibly fill the gap left by the dropping out of the other three. A marked scarcity is, therefore, a foregone conclusion.

This subject is of vital interest to the hosiery trade. There is no need of going into details as to the important role which artificial silk has played in this industry during the last few years. It is a matter of common knowledge. At first regarded as a mere fad, artificial silk hose finally took such a strong hold upon the market that knitters who swore they would never touch it were compelled to add artificial silk hosiery to their lines. If it has not entirely revolutionized the industry it has at least brought about radical changes, which have been keenly felt by many branches of the hosiery and yarn trades.

Mercerizers and handlers of combed, mercerized and lisle yarns have been particularly hard hit. Unquestionably the craze for artificial silk hose played havoc with combed yarn prices. There has been talk of a revival in mercerized goods; but until recently it has been only talk. If the dyestuffs necessary can be obtained it now has every chance of becoming a reality.

"You have your father's eyes," declared grandma, looking earnestly at the young girl. "And you have your mother's hair." "No, this is sister's hair," faltered the girl. "And she said I could borrow it."

Direct From Germany

We received this week two cases of dolls direct from Germany. They were shipped a week before the war started. So the little girls need not worry about being able to get dolls, for Sapp will supply them.

Also we have a big line of velocipedes, iron wagons, toy automobiles and Irish mails all on sale now.

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."
318 South Elm Street.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

Office equipment up-to-date. A large per cent of rectal diseases, such as piles, ulcers, fissures, fistulae, etc., are cured in offices without chloroform, ether, knife, hospital or detention from business. Offices in Grissom Building, opposite the McAdoo Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. Hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Residence Phone 202. Office Phone 472.

Dr. Parran Jarboe

121 South Elm St.

Kidney Bladder and Rectal Diseases

Office Hours by Appointment
Male and Female Nurses in Attendance.
Private Infirmary.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of commissioners of Guilford county by citizens and taxpayers of Morehead township asking that a road be opened from Lee street, at the city limits of Greensboro, and running thence to the intersection of said Lee street as heretofore extended with a certain street known as Glenwood avenue and running to a point on the Freeman's mill road, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to notify before the board at the next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, and state said objection. This August 4, 1914. W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

C. CLIFFORD FRAZIER
LAWYER

Phone No. 529. Residence Phone No. 1818
OFFICES
102 Court Square, Greensboro

Application of Commutation of Sentence Paul Cowell. Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the commutation of the sentence of Paul Cowell, convicted at the April term, 1914, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death in the electric chair. All persons who oppose the granting of said commutation are invited to forward their protests to the Governor without delay. This August 24, 1914. 69-74.

Rare Bargains at
Blaustein's

We are just through taking inventory and have found lots of summer goods in our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department, which we are going to dispose of at almost give-away prices. The following quotations will give you an idea of the prices prevailing on these goods:

Ladies' \$10.00 Dresses

For \$3.48

Ladies' \$7.50 Dresses

For \$2.48

Ladies' \$5 and \$6 Dresses

For \$1.98

One lot of \$3 and \$2 Dresses

For 98c

500 Skirts that sold up to \$7.50

For \$1.98

Blaustein's
UNDERSELLING DEPT. STORE

NOTICE.

The United States of America. In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.

In the matter of Garland Mitchell, Bankrupt.

To the Hon. James E. Boyd, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represent: That on the 17th day of March, 1914, he was duly adjudged a Bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts, and of the orders of the courts touching his Bankruptcy.

Wherefore, he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankrupt Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this July 23, 1914.
GARLAND MITCHELL, Bankrupt.
It is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 21st day of September, 1914, before G. S. Ferguson, Jr., Special Master, at Greensboro, N. C., in the said District Court.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that all known creditors copy of the said petition and this order addressed to them at their place of residence as stated.

This August 18, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Special Master.

NOTICE.

The United States of America. In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.

In the matter of D. O. Cecil, Bankrupt.

To the Hon. James E. Boyd, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represent: That on the 2nd day of October, 1913, he was duly adjudged a Bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all of his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts, and of the orders of the courts touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankrupt Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this July 23, 1914.
D. O. CECIL, Bankrupt.

It is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 16th day of September, 1914, before G. S. Ferguson, Jr., Special Master, at Greensboro, N. C., in the said District Court.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of the said petition and this order addressed to them at their place of residence as stated.

This August 12, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Special Master.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

By virtue of authority in the undersigned vested by a decree of the Superior Court of Guilford county in the special proceedings entitled W. J. Staley, administrator of J. F. Coble, deceased, vs. J. T. Coble and wife, Mary Coble, et al, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court to sell the lands hereinafter described, will re-sell said lands at public auction to the highest bidder on

Monday, September 7, 1914.

at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C. county, 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 2 degrees 10 minutes east 1000.0 feet to a stake with pointers in Staley's line, corner of farm No. 2; thence with line of farm No. 2 north 36 degrees 46 minutes west 3394.2 feet to a stake with pointers in Holder's line, corner farm No. 2; thence with Smith's line north 38 degrees 42 minutes east 449.4 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 37 degrees 32 minutes east 686.7 feet to a stake with pointers; thence with Breedlove's line south 88 degrees 55 minutes east 948.0 feet to a stone with pointers, corner; thence with Finnie Layton's line south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 1838.9 feet to the beginning, containing 96.2 acres more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake, corner of farm No. 1 and running thence with Staley's line north 3 degrees ten minutes east 689.9 feet to a marked gum, corner Humble; thence with Humble's and Staley's line north 86 degrees 46 minutes east 59.9 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 minutes east 244.9 feet to a gum with pointers, corner Holder and farm No. 2; thence with Holder's line south 2 degrees 10 minutes west 450.3 feet to a stake with pointer, corner farm No. 1; thence with line of farm No. 1 south 18 degrees 46 minutes east 2324.2 feet to the beginning, containing 63.9 acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, payable on the day of sale, and remaining two-thirds on credit of six months, deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent, and the purchaser to give note with approved security therefor.

August 17, 1914.
W. J. STALEY,
G. S. BRAIDSHAW,
Commissioners.

WHITSETT, INSTITUTE

A Leading Boarding School for Two Hundred and Fifty Students. Prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Established 1868. Wide Patronage. Reasonable Rates.

IN THE HEALTHFUL PIEDMONT REGION NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C.

For Illustrated Catalogue, Views, etc., address the President,
W. T. WHITSETT, Ph. D.,
WHITSETT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Seventy-five years ago, the first of the Whitsett family came to this country. Since that time, the family has been a part of the history of the South. The Whitsett family is one of the oldest and most prominent families in the South. The Whitsett family is one of the oldest and most prominent families in the South.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ENLARGED KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

A FREE SLATE BOOK FOR CHILDREN

Realizing that in a few years the children of today will be the banking people we are continually striving to cultivate their friendship. To that end, we have purchased 1,000 slate books. These books are made of slate paper and will last a lifetime. They are fine for figuring and writing on. They are free for the asking. We want the children to come for them, but if they can't come for them, we will be glad for the parents to call and get one for each child.

Greenboro Loan & Trust Company

The Bank For Everybody

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

CENTER.

Work on the county highway in Randolph began at K. G. Coltrane's Tuesday and will proceed south from the line.

Several people from this neighborhood attended the camp meeting at Bethlehem Sunday. A large and orderly crowd was present and heard some good preaching. The meeting will continue for several days.

The school attendance officer of Providence township, Randolph county, has just completed the school census and reports not a single pupil between the ages of 12 and 21 unable to read and write. There are only seven colored pupils in the township.

Mrs. C. A. Osborne is suffering some inconvenience with her foot, caused by a bad burn when a child.

Mrs. A. W. Otwell has been spending some time with relatives in the Coble's church neighborhood.

Rev. Jasper Cain, of Mt. Airy, has just closed a very successful meeting here. Mr. Cain takes well with the people wherever he goes.

Mr. Manly Routh, a well known gentleman of the Gray's chapel section, was buried there last Tuesday. He had been in declining health for some time.

Mr. William L. Hodgins, who has been a patient at St. Leo's hospital for some time, is expected home shortly.

Some one with a spike-tooth harrow could do the roads a lot of good where the road-scraper has dug up the grass and turf and left it in the middle of the road.

BRICK CHURCH.

Fruit is abundant and cider plentiful. Master Colon Forsyth has returned to his home in Greensboro.

Mr. John A. Huffman and family have moved to Burlington. We regret to have them leave.

Mr. Charles M. Kenny, of Raleigh, is visiting at Mr. John E. Clapp's.

A series of meetings has just closed at Low's. Several members were added to the church.

Miss Hope Clapp has returned to her work in the millinery business in Burlington.

Miss Lizzie Fogleman visited her father Sunday, accompanied by little Miss Sarah Garrett and Helen Fogleman.

There will be Sunday school at Brick church next Sunday at 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Ed Boone, of Sedalia, was a recent caller in this community.

We hope for the speedy recovery of Mr. Lacy Fogleman, who is confined to his bed at this writing.

Mr. George Ingle, a promising young minister of this community, preached his last sermon here for this summer on the third Sunday.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

Several people from this community attended the camp meeting at Bethlehem Sunday.

Mr. Flavius Hackett and sister, Miss Jessie, and Mrs. Richard Wallace spent last Wednesday at the home of Mr. D. M. Glass.

The protracted meeting at Albemarle church closed Sunday.

Mrs. M. A. Lineberry is visiting at Mr. Edwin Fogleman's.

Mrs. R. D. Gladstone and little daughter Alta visited at Mr. Birdia Fogleman's recently.

Mrs. Joseph Rayle and little daughter, Mrs. Jennie Cole and little Miss Maggie Talley visited in our community recently.

Miss Eva Jobe spent Sunday night with her cousin, Mrs. Flora Coble, near Tabernacle.

Logwood as a Substitute For Dye.

Authorities agree that one of the most serious phases of the European war, so far as American industry is concerned, is the loss of German dyes. The 90 per cent. dependence of American mills upon German dyestuffs represents on its face a situation which may easily become critical in a short time.

There is considerable hope, however, for the textile mills in substituting logwood dyes for aniline coloring materials. There is a good production of logwood dyes in this country and if worse comes to worse they can be substituted immediately to some degree, and in a short time can largely supersede the German chemical dyes.

Dyewoods, as opposed to anilines, make the best of blacks and may be used altogether for blues, grays, browns and all of the duller shades. Dealers in dyewoods have found it necessary to advance prices 10 to 15 per cent on account of increased carrying charges for freight and war risks, but with a shortage in anilines from Germany, dyewoods will be cheaper in the long run, and in fact are as cheap as anilines under normal conditions. Stick logwood, which is the basis of American dyewood business, and which is imported from Jamaica, Hayti and South America, has jumped about 30 per cent, or from \$20 a ton to \$26 or \$27 on account of the increased cost of getting cargoes to American ports.

An official of the largest dyewood manufacturing concern in the world says to the Boston News Bureau: "There is no reason why mills cannot substitute logwood dyes for anilines for the darker shades, and some of them are already beginning to do so. There is an opinion in some quarters that bichromate of potash, of which there is at present a shortage, is necessary for use with logwood dyes. Bichromate of soda, of which there is plenty in this country, is just as good, however. At present 80 per cent of the logwood used goes into blacks and blues."

It is in blacks and blues especially that aniline dyes are lacking at the present time. The aniline dye makers and agents are holding to their original policy of quoting regular prices to their own trade and refusing orders from outsiders, and their difficulty has been to hold down to reasonable limits consumers who have rushed in with orders for six months or more dye supply.

Neighborly.

A South Dakota state senator recently gave a new illustration of that fine saying of an ancient philosopher, "Man was born for mutual assistance."

A customer entered the small town barber shop.

"How soon can you cut my hair?" he asked of the proprietor, who was seated in an easy chair, perusing the pages of a dime novel.

"Bill," said the barber, addressing his errand boy, "run over and tell the editor that I'd like my scissors if he's got done editin' the paper. Gentleman waitin' for a hair-cut."

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Democratic executive committee of Guilford county is hereby called for Saturday, September 5, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before the meeting.

E. G. SHERRILL, Chm.
H. L. COBLE, Sec.

"In makin' out the list of human occupations," says old Pop Crabbe, "nature didn't forget the dear boys who wouldn't have nothin' to do if it wasn't fer teachin' girls to swim."

TALKS OF THRIFT.

A Strain on Capital.

"No one is economically useful unless he saves a portion of his income for the benefit of industry."—Laurence M. Symmes.

It is rather an interesting commentary on things as they are that in New York City personal income taxes aggregating \$30,000,000 were being reported while at the same time there were heard the mutterings of an army of unemployed said to number upwards of 300,000 men.

New York is the head and center of extravagance in this country. All other cities follow its lead and the smaller communities imitate the larger centers as far as they can. As it is all over the United States so it is all over the civilized world—a great strain is being put upon capital by a widespread extravagance which is behind all local causes advanced to explain conditions resulting in the unemployment of thousands.

As a prominent economist says: "Without war and calamity the world's capital might have withstood the other extravagances of the day. On the other hand, without personal extravagance, the cost of unavoidable misfortune might have passed unnoticed. Both have occurred, however, and the question arises—is it not just possible that the strain has been greater than capital could bear? Is it not reasonable to assume that prosperity cannot return in full measure until the damage is repaired? May we not expect enterprise to wait until the effect of conservation of all kinds begins to be felt?"

The manager of a large cafe in New York city is reported to have estimated that New York on New Year's eve spends \$2,500,000 in suppers, theaters, cabs, saloons, tips to waiters, etc. One-fifth of that sum would build many an industry. Suppose 200,000 individuals who have spent in any of the larger cities \$500 annually in tips, cabs, theater ticket commissions, etc., should deposit that money in the banks and thus turn it into legitimate enterprises, there would be \$100,000,000 to help make prosperity and keep it.

While it is true that women, as a rule, are more inclined to be thrifty than men, yet it can be said, without lack of gallantry to the fair sex, that many women are almost totally lacking in the thrift instinct.

In some cases, the wife is the out-and-out extravagant member of the matrimonial partnership.

To any suggestion from the mere man who supports the household regarding the wisdom of building up a reserve fund in a savings bank account, she never listens patiently.

Possibly her retort on such occasions is: "Make more money and then perhaps we can save some."

That is splendid advice, to be sure, but suppose the good husband has about reached the limit of his earning capacity? Suppose he or some other member of the family should have an expensive illness? Do not these possibilities show the folly of putting off all saving until earnings increase, if they ever do increase?

Observation and experience alike point unerringly to the conclusion that the desire and the willingness to save something must precede the actual accomplishment of that purpose, be the annual income \$500 or \$5,000, and that the experience of the person who puts off saving is likely to be that of the procrastinating sinner to whom are addressed the words of the old hymn:

"If you tarry till you're better,
You will never come at all."

And besides, what a resource is money in the bank! How compound interest adds to income! And how much better and more effectively a man works when his mind is freed from worry over the present and anxiety for the future.

Money saved and put away safely in the bank is a worry-killer and a gloom-dispeller, while commonsense thrift, in the long run, brings greater happiness than extravagance ever can.

T. D. MACGREGOR.

Drank the Pope's Wine.

One day the pope, being slightly indisposed, asked for a cordial of some kind. A bottle of Tokay a hundred years old was brought to him. It had originally been presented to Leo XIII by the emperor of Austria. Naturally the precious liquid was most palatable, and at luncheon the pope asked that the bottle be brought again to the table. The footman became scarlet and stammered that bottles once opened were never presented for the second time to the sovereign pontiff. The pope replied that what was or was not the custom did not concern him, and that the bottle must be brought without delay. In great confusion the servant explained that the bottle had already been finished by himself and fellow-servants.

After that time any bottle that the pope had opened was kept in his room, and brought out again and again to the table till it was finished.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPILING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

The year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, who live near Germantown, Stokes county, fell into a bucket of water last week and was drowned.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro, and Miss Annie Pierce, of Raleigh, were married in Asheville yesterday, the ceremony taking place at the home of Judge J. C. Pritchard.

James S. Hartsell, a farmer of the Woodleaf section of Rowan county, about 45 years old, is under bond to answer in Rowan Superior court the charge of debauching his stepdaughter, Ethel Horah, about 16 years old.

Paul and Kiffen Rockwell, brothers, young college students from Asheville, went to Europe to spend their summer vacation and were in England when the war broke out. A dispatch from London says they have gone to Paris to enlist in the French army.

Mrs. Hessie Aldridge, 30 years old, committed suicide in Winston-Salem Sunday by throwing herself in front of a street car. Her husband had deserted her and the strain of trying to support herself and two little girls was too much for the poor woman and her mind failed.

Governor Craig has commuted the sentence of Dixie Wall, of Davie county, serving a five-year sentence for stealing three packages of whiskey and 20 cents from the Southern Railway Company, to two and a half years, more especially for the reason that the health of the prisoner is seriously impaired.

The Goldsboro Record recently charged that Judge Peebles drank too much and did other unbecoming things while holding court at Goldsboro. The editors and publishers of the paper, George W. and Charles A. Brown, were cited before his honor for contempt, the hearing being at Judge Peebles' home at Jackson last Saturday. Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, counsel for the Browns, sprung a law point on Peebles that halted him and the case was continued until September 28.

A Stone Bible

4,000 years old, lately discovered in symbols within the great pyramid of Egypt. A new book of 340 pages is just published by John Edgar, the great Scotch scientist, explaining Bible chronology, proving clearly that the great "Time of Trouble" of Matt. 24:21 is close upon us, and that the "Gentile Times" of Luke 21:24 will surely end in 1914 and that Christ's kingdom will be fully established in 1915. This testimony was written in stone (unchangeably) within the great pyramid 4,000 years ago, and now only Bible students are taking advantage of it. By writing to W. W. Gilles, Brown's Summit, N. C., a copy of this explanatory book may be obtained for 75 cents, postpaid.

Let us have peace.—Grant.

Washington, D. C. and Return

Tuesday, September 15th

Excursion Via Norfolk & Western R'y.

Trains will start from Bristol, Bluefield and Winston-Salem, and will pass Walnut Cove 7:27 a. m. Round trip fare \$6.00. Please see flyers or agents of N. & W. Railway for all information.

W. C. SAUNDERS, General Passenger Agent.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of commissioners of Guilford county by citizens and taxpayers of Glimmer and South Monroe townships asking that a public road be opened leading from Hanner's chapel to a point on the old Dutch road and running over the lands of Orlando Coble and others to the public road leading from Julian to Greensboro, near Money's school house, a distance of about three miles, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 8, and state said objection. This August 4, 1914. W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of commissioners of Guilford county by citizens and taxpayers of Clay township asking for the discontinuance of a road granted but never opened and to substitute in lieu thereof a road beginning at a point in the Greensboro road leading by Hunter's store, near Hilary Sykes' place, and running over the lands of Orlando Coble and others to the public road leading from Julian to Greensboro, near Money's school house, a distance of about three miles, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at the next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 8, and state said objection. This August 4, 1914. W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

E. V. TAYLOR, J. I. COATES.
Taylor & Coates
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Greensboro, N. C.

Many Rare Bargains

We still have in stock a number of low-cut shoes, upon which we have cut the price deeper than ever. If we can fit you, and we suspect we can, you can get one of the best bargains in shoes you ever heard of.

Our new fall stock is beginning to arrive. We will be better prepared than ever before to take care of your shoe wants.

Coble & Mebane,

The Cash Shoe Store

LAST CALL!

Isaacson's Clearance Sale


Men's and Boy's Summer Clothing will close in a few days, as we must have the room for our fall goods, many of which have already been shipped by the manufacturers.

Don't miss this opportunity to get some of these splendid bargains while they last.

I. ISAACSON

308 S. Elm Street, Opposite McAdoo Hotel
Greensboro, N. C.

AUTO CASKET WAGON



We have a new automobile casket wagon, and when you are in need of a casket, phone us and we will deliver it to you with no extra charge, and in one hour's time within 10 miles radius of Greensboro.

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

Our Undertaking Department Has Very Little Expense

Because our undertakers are furniture men as well as undertakers, and are busy all the time. We have no loafing at our store.

HUNTLEY-STOCKTON-HILL COMPANY

Expert Embalmers Undertakers

This is the Lantern that WON'T BLOW OUT



Liberty Lanterns

They are Air-tight and Oil-tight.
The Bail will stay in any position.
Simplest and Easiest Globe-Lifting Device.
Many other New and Exclusive Features not to be found on any other makes.

Just the Lantern you have been waiting for.

Prices from 60c to \$3.50

The BEST Tobacco Pipes and Thermometers in Greensboro.

Boall Hardware & Implement Co.

OUR WEEKLY FASHION LETTER

Correspondence of The Patriot.

New York, Aug. 25.—In mourning, simplicity is the keynote of good taste. The wardrobe should be chosen for conservative good style and inconspicuousness.

A mourning top-coat of heavy black cloth with a soft dull finish made into one of the smart loose cape coats so much the rage, is most desirable. The Oxford effects may be used for general wear. For suits, gabardine or serge with a dull finish is serviceable and smart. Pure white or dull black linings should be used.

Soft faille silk with a dull luster is used for the more dressy type of suit. Ripple silk, which is a heavy variety of canton silk may be used, also, for this type of costume.



Cire Crepe Trimmed With Bands of Corded Silk.

For an afternoon dress crepe de Chine is most attractive and distinctive. One charming feature of this silk is that it may be self-trimmed, and, if anything, this enhances its beauty. All costumes worn for first mourning may be combined with crepe. But crepe should be used sparingly, as too much is in poor taste.

From among a number of mourning dresses I picked out models for my illustrations which are conservative and stylish, both showing the attractive use of crepe and dull silk as a trimming.

The first is of dull crepe satin. At the lower edge of the long tunic is a wide band of corded silk cut on the bias. This same silk is used to edge the V-shaped opening of the overwaist, front and back. A long-sleeved guimpe of net is worn with this dress whose most noticeable feature is its stiffly standing frill of lace at the neck. The plain hat is of crepe satin with trimming of the corded silk and of gathered maline.

Voile and net are two materials widely used for summer and fall dresses and for mourning, when variety is limited, it is very smart. My second illustration shows a dress of black voile. The skirt with triple exterior ruffles has a band of crepe edging each ruffle. The waist is made with kimono-cut sleeves having a circular cuff which is also trimmed with a band of crepe as is the front of the voile waist. The chemisette and collar are of black net over white and hemstitched. A wide giraffe of crepe which buttons down the front completes the costume.

A charming dress of net is made with a waist in bolero effect. Around the edges of this bolero, which extends to the shoulder and underarm seams only, is a ball fringe of dull black wooden beads. In the corners of the bolero are beaded motifs in very fine dull black beads.

Chiffon cloth is widely used for mourning waists and lends itself charmingly to the simple trimming of hand run tucks and simple shirings. Black point-d'esprit is combined with net in many ways and makes a greater variety possible.

Dull satin with the waxed finish is used for waists as well as crepe de Chine and crepe chiffon. A waist of black crepe de Chine is made with a chemisette of net picot edged and

trimmed with picot edged frills of the crepe de Chine.

Georgette crepe in black or white is used both for waists and for the soft clinging type of gown. It is charming trimming with either faille, taffeta or dull satin.

All costumes worn for first mourning can be trimmed with crepe, and white crepe is smart when used at the neck for the collar or vest, and for the cuffs as well.

For young people all white is being used a great deal for mourning. It is not as depressing as black and yet it is just as much a badge of sorrow. All-white hats of lusterless taffeta are trimmed with white crepe flowers, or a small, close-fitting hat of white has a large Empress Eugenie veil in white precisely following the black widow's veil of the same name. This style of veil is heavy and smothering for very hot weather, although it is a protection from kindly but curious eyes. It is a large hemmed square of crepe with one corner rounded out to fit the neck, finished with a frill of the same. It is fastened around the neck with the long point hanging down in front and is then thrown over the head and fastened securely to the hat with pins. It is unusually graceful and most becoming.

White chiffon cloth is used for the dressier dresses. I saw a charming one made of box-pleated chiffon cloth and the skirt had a box-pleated tunic with a wide hem. Just above the hem was an insert insertion of point-d'esprit. This frock was remarkable for its charming inconspicuousness.

Sheer collars and cuffs of organdy are accessories which may be used. Hemstitched, or with hems fagoted, they give a finish and a dainty touch, which helps to take away the dreariness of all black.

Collars and cuffs of organdy have hems of black which are attached to the collar by machine hemstitching. The woman with a little ingenuity and time to spare can make many variations of these dainty accessories.

Handkerchiefs are shown with hems of black either a half an inch or an inch wide. Some have a second border on the inside of black. It may be merely a pin stripe or it may be three-eighths of an inch.



A Mourning Gown of Conservative Style in Voile and Crepe.

In mourning, very little jewelry is worn, and that must be the simplest of the simple. Pearls and dull jet are combined into artistic little pins and necklaces. Dull black enamel pins are also used.

Hems of ruffles and of dresses are hemstitched or are finished with a picot edging, which is merely having a piece of the material hemstitched and then cut down the center of the hemstitching; this leaves a picot edging on either side.

Shoes should be worn of dull black kid. The low shoe should have a dull kid buckle while for the high-heeled slipper a round, flat button of jet is correct.

Gloves, of course, are always black. Usually rather long, wrinkling about the wrist. Heavy black kid gloves are proper to wear with the severely tailored suit. Long black kid gloves are also worn when desired, but long suede gloves to wear with the costume are to be preferred.

HOW A HORSE TRADER PATCHED UP AN OLD NAG.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes "The Confessions of a Horse Trader." One of the stories he tells is of an old white mare called Flossy, noted from county to county for pure cussedness and cantankerousness plus being homely, poor in knee action, thin as a rail and muscle sore from use over hard stones. The author tells as follows how he patched up Flossy for sale and succeeded in getting a good price for her:

"One day I heard of a good fair going on not far away, and decided to see what chances I had selling Flossy there. First I disguised her beautifully with black markings. This I did by beating four ounces of litharge into half a pound of quicklime, pouring over the whole a sharp lye and painting Flossy where her black marks were to be. Then I had her shod with heavy shoes and exercised over plowed land to get her stepping high. A few days before we left for the fair I sweeneyed her. That is, I blew air by means of a hollow needle under the skin of her shoulder to give her a plump look. I only hoped that people in passing their hands over her shoulders would not hear the crackle, for that is the dead give-away of the trick. After we got to the fair I had Flossy curried up fine and clamped a false tail onto her little stump. Then, the night before the opening of the sale, I poured gasoline over both shoulders and forearms. This contracted the capillaries and larger blood vessels, and by so relieving the blood pressure relieved the sensibility of the nerves and permitted a natural movement of her 'muscle sore' shoulders. Every thing was now ready, but one, for the sale. Just before I took her on I put a small twitch behind one of the branches of the bit to keep her docile. This was a loop of strong cord about the tongue, which was attached to a stick and twisted. This will keep a mean horse temporarily docile, though it is also one of the meanest tricks to the horse. When I brought that horse out I was right proud of my handiwork, for Flossy was one of the prettiest horses on the place. She pranced out, stepping high and careful and arching her neck; her now black-and-white coat shone plump and finely curried; and she was as gentle and obedient as a lamb. Almost before we were in the ring she was sold to a right smart man for as much as ever she cost me, and then double."

A Traveling School Teacher.

London Standard.

Australia has a teacher who teaches a school several thousand miles in diameter. He conducts his class in a district of Queensland, where a ranch of 25,000 acres is considered small. In order to gather enough pupils to fill a one-room schoolhouse it would be necessary to draw on the entire country within a radius of 500 miles.

So, instead of supporting a number of struggling educational institutions in semi-populated localities, the Australian government engages a traveling schoolmaster, who is an expert motorist and a hardy tourist.

For this use they have purchased an automobile, and in his car the traveling teacher goes from farm to farm, making stops of two or three days at each, distributing books and mapping out a course of instructions by which the youngsters can easily teach themselves.

Besides the lone tourist the car carries 60 gallons of naphtha, 10 gallons of oil, 30 gallons of water, and 150 pounds of school books. During his first term the schoolmaster covered more than 4,000 miles, and did not see a railroad track for six months.

Comb Your Cow If She Kicks.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a number of contributors give their experiences with kicking cows and tell how to break them of the habit. One contributor's cure is described as follows:

"I once had a heifer that kicked like lightning, so to speak. The only way we could milk her was by tying her. One day my father-in-law came, and we told him about the heifer. After a little he said, 'Come to the barn and we'll milk her.'"

"He took a card used for combing the cows and, gently stroking her, said, 'You milk now.' I sat down and milked her. She didn't lift a foot. For nearly three weeks someone combed the cow while I milked. She now stands without combing. To us the cure was remarkable."

"Marriage is a lottery," said the ready-made philosopher. "I should not say that," commented Miss Cayenne. "In a lottery it's a comparatively easy matter to tear up a losing ticket and take another chance."

"Doctor, a year ago you predicted that I wouldn't live three months. You see you were wrong." "Oh, well, better luck next time."

English Are Unemotional.

New York Times.

The head of a large financial institution received from one of his fellow-officers, who is in North Devon, England, a letter describing the attitude of the English people toward the war in which they are now engaged. The letter read in part:

"The only evidences of war here are a cruiser patrolling the Bristol Channel in front of us and reserves stopping here on their way to Plymouth. Truly the English are a wonderful people in their quiet assurance and unemotional acceptance of what is inevitable. Every one is very grave and silent except American maiden ladies, who seem desperately concerned with their own petty affairs and who think of the greatest catastrophe the world has known only as it may inconvenience them or frighten them."

Deceived.

Little Willie was left alone with sister's beau.

"Mr. Champley," he presently said, "what is a popinjay?"

Sister's beau wrinkled his forehead.

"Wh-why, a popinjay is a-a vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Champley?"

"Certainly not."

"That's funny. Ma said you was a popinjay, and pa said there was no doubt about your bein' a jay, an' sister said there was small hopes of your poppin', an' now you say you ain't a bird at all. That's funny."

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

The undersigned, as administratrix of W. E. Benbow, deceased, will, on

Saturday, August 29, 1914,

at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises at the late residence of the said deceased, at Oak Ridge, N. C., expose for sale for cash, by public auction, to the last and highest bidder, the following personal property, to-wit:

- 1 Guernsey-Devon cow,
- 2 Jersey heifers,
- 1 Jersey-Guernsey male,
- 2 Jersey males,
- 30 Jersey-Guernsey heifers,
- 1 bay mare,
- 1 Berkshire sow,
- 7 Berkshire pigs,
- 1 one-horse wagon,
- 2 used single buggies,
- 1 covered dairy wagon,
- 1 saddle,
- 2 sets buggy harness,
- 1 set wagon harness,
- 1 one-horse turning plow,
- 1 cultivator,
- 1 bull tongue plow,
- 2 hoes,
- 2 rakes,
- 1 set plow gear,
- 1 hand wagon,
- One-third interest in a feed cutter.

Most of the young heifers in the above list are of a high grade of Jersey and Guernsey breeding, and the two males offered are registered, or entitled to registration.

This is a rare opportunity for any one engaged in the dairy business to buy a foundation of well bred young stock, as they were personally selected, with reference to their breeding and dairy qualities.

This August 17, 1914.
MATTIE W. BENBOW,
Administratrix of W. E. Benbow,
Deceased.

FARM LANDS

Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

It is our business to find land for those who want to buy and locate customers for those who have land to sell.

Just now we have listed with us for sale several desirable farms of different sizes and well located.

Also we have some property in the suburbs of Greensboro suitable for trucking and residence property.

Brown Real Estate Co.

Fisher Building North Elm Street

THE NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

The State Industrial College offers strong courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Veterinary Medicine, in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Cotton Manufacturing, and in Agricultural teaching. Four year Courses in Agriculture and in Machine Shop Work. Faculty of 61 men; 738 students; 25 buildings; excellent equipment and laboratories for each department. On July 9th County Superintendents conduct entrance examinations at each county seat. For catalogue write
E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

ELECTRIC BITTERS

THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEY

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Sale of Valuable Land for Subdivision

The heirs of the late W. O. Donnell have placed in my hands, for subdivision and sale, a part of the late Donnell home place, near

Oak Ridge, N. C.

I have subdivided a portion of this property into small farms and building sites, which I will offer for sale, at auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1914

The property which will be offered for sale lies, for three-quarters of a mile, on either side of the macadam road leading from Greensboro to Winston-Salem, by way of Oak Ridge, and extends to within a quarter of a mile of the celebrated Oak Ridge Institute school.

To those who have boys to educate, and would like to secure a residence site near a school of high grade, in a splendid community, this sale will afford a rare opportunity, and the terms of purchase will be made such that no one desiring such a location need be deterred on that account.

Oak Ridge has an elevation above sea level of somewhat more than a thousand feet, being about two hundred feet higher than the City of Greensboro; and of its general attractiveness as a place of residence in the country, too much can hardly be said. In addition to its unequalled school facilities, the community is noted for the high average intelligence of its citizenship and fine community spirit. Being on the macadam road connecting Greensboro and Winston-Salem, it is within equal and easy reach of the railway stations at Summerfield, Stokesdale and Kernersville, and of Greensboro and Winston-Salem as well.

This will be the first time building sites at Oak Ridge have ever been offered, in any number. Indeed, it has not been easy, heretofore, to secure desirable residence sites at all.

The property has been mapped and platted, and a map may be inspected at my office or at the office of King & Kimball.

This July 22, 1914.

R. C. HOOD, Greensboro, N. C.

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

N. B.—Following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

12.25 A. M.—No. 32 daily. The Southern's Southeastern Limited. Pullman drawing room, and open section sleeping cars Jacksonville and Augusta to New York. Day coaches. Dining car service.
12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Beaufort open at 9.30 P. M.
1.20 A. M.—No. 38 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars New York, Washington and Richmond to Atlanta. Pullman drawing room, and open section sleeping cars New York to San Francisco via popular Sunset Route. Coaches and dining car service.
7.15 A. M.—Second No. 37 daily. New Orleans Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars Birmingham, Columbus and Asheville to Washington and New York. Pullman drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York to Jacksonville, Augusta and Asheville. Day coaches and dining car service.
8.45 A. M.—No. 45 daily. Local for Charlotte, connecting for Atlanta and points South.
7.10 A. M.—No. 8 daily. Local for Richmond.
7.15 A. M.—First No. 37 daily. Atlanta Special. Pullman drawing room, open section sleeping cars New York to Asheville, Charlotte, Macon, Atlanta and Washington to Winston-Salem. Parlor observation car Greensboro to Atlanta, and club car Washington to Atlanta. Solid Pullman train with dining car service.
7.15 A. M.—Second No. 37 daily. New Orleans Special. Pullman drawing room, state room, open section, and observation sleeping cars New York to New Orleans; club car Washington to New Orleans; Pullman train with dining car service.
7.30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro.
7.35 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta. Pullman cars Norfolk, Asheville, and Richmond to Charlotte.
7.40 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local for Raleigh.
8.15 A. M.—No. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman cars Beaufort, and Washington to Winston-Salem.
8.20 A. M.—No. 133 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.
9.30 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.
9.40 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Pullman car Atlanta to Raleigh.
12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Asheville and Waynesville, connecting at Asheville with Carolina Special for all points West. Coaches and dining car.
12.45 P. M.—No. 7 daily. Local for Charlotte, connecting for Seneca and Columbia.
12.55 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Coaches. Greensboro to Wilmington.
1 P. M.—No. 14 daily. Local to Richmond. Coaches. Pullman car Asheville to Richmond.
1.35 P. M.—No. 36 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York and points North. Pullman drawing room and open section sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Chair car Greenville to Washington. Coaches and dining car service.
2.30 P. M.—No. 307 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily, for Greensboro and North Wilkesboro.
3.30 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday for Raleigh.
4.30 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Coaches and coaches Waynesville to Goldsboro.
5.05 P. M.—No. 131 daily. For Mt. Airy.
5.40 P. M.—No. 13, daily. Local to Charlotte. Sleeping car Richmond to Asheville which car may be occupied in Asheville until 7 A. M.

6.25 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta and New Orleans. Pullman drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham. Chair car Washington to Greenville. Coaches and dining car service.
6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.
7.15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Raleigh to Atlanta.
7.37 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Atlanta and points South. Sleeping car Raleigh to Atlanta.
10.13 P. M.—First No. 38, daily. Atlanta Special. Pullman drawing room, compartment and open section sleeping cars Macon, Atlanta, Charlotte and Asheville to New York, and Winston-Salem to Washington. Pullman observation car Atlanta to Greensboro, and club car Washington to Greensboro. Pullman train with dining car service.
10.20 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.
10.31 P. M.—No. 12, daily. Local for Richmond. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars Charlotte to Richmond, and Asheville to Norfolk.
11.13 P. M.—Second No. 38, daily. New York and New Orleans Limited. Pullman drawing room, compartment, observation, and open section sleeping cars New Orleans to New York. Club car Montgomery to Washington. Solid Pullman train with dining car service.
E. H. CAHILL, Vice President and General Manager, Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.
H. F. CARR, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.
R. H. DEBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
C. G. PICKARD, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina.
Department of State.
To All to Whom These Presents May Come:—Greeting:
Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the report of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.
In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1914.
J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administratrix of W. E. Benbow, deceased, of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of July, 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This July 20, 1914.
MATTIE W. BENBOW, Admrx.
of W. E. Benbow, Deceased.

E. Poole J. H. Blue

POOLE & BLUE

(Exclusive)

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and EMBALMERS

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430; Night Phone 1490.

Wallingford In His Prime

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

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and he enjoyed himself very much. Mr. Hammond was very proud of his friend Wallingford as the evening wore on. He was a good story teller and he looked so jovial that by the time he had told three or four good ones his auditors laughed every time he said anything at all. Finally, hoary headed Dan Blessus, who ran a furniture factory on the profit sharing plan with a daily chapel attachment, and obtained the manufacture of his outfit cheaper than any of his competitors, asked Wallingford the question that had been sprouting at the roof of every man's tongue for the last half hour.

"If it were not presuming too far," he suggested, "I'd like to ask you what your own line might be, but I'm afraid to do so."

"I'll save you the embarrassment of asking," returned Wallingford cheerfully. "I am an industrial physician."

"And surgeon?" inquired fat little Woods, whose sense of the ridiculous was far keener than his sense of propriety.

There was a laugh upon this, and Wallingford laughed the loudest; then he slipped quite naturally back into the serious conversation upon which he had started.

"Aside from the fancy language," he stated, "I have made it my work to find the commercial needs of one city after another. I study each case as carefully as if I were a physician or an engineer. Sometimes I find that a city has undeveloped natural resources, such as a bed of suitable clay for making pottery. In that case I would promote a pottery, finance it, even invest my own money if necessary, put it upon a paying basis, sell out my interest, including the modest amount of stock given me for my services in promotion, and go elsewhere. Every city is more or less commercially incomplete and has one crying need."

The next question was so natural that six people asked it at once. "What does Prize City need?" they chorused.

"An amusement park," replied Wallingford promptly.

He was told that the Commercial club had often talked this over.

"That's where you need me," Wallingford laughingly informed them. "You do nothing but talk, largely because you're absorbed in your own business affairs. People need amusement more than they need anything else. What amusement do you give them in the summer? I'll tell you. On Saturday nights you let them come down and walk around and around Monument square and when their legs get tired they can carry the children home. It's no wonder they go to Riverton and Capitola to ride on the roller coasters, as our friend Hammond puts it. Incidentally, while they're there, they buy dry goods, clothing, groceries, shoes and millinery. You must reverse those conditions."

"Now is the time for action," he said. "Let us make this a private enterprise on a good, sound, sensible basis, but under Commercial club auspices. Somebody appoint a chairman and let's organize."

With tumultuous fervor they nominated J. Rufus Wallingford, but he firmly declined the offer and put his happy friend, Hammond, in the chair. Before the meeting broke up the Prize City Amusement Park company had been fully organized, a committee had been appointed to go out with Wallingford and inspect Dad Thompson's farm, with its brook fed lake, its wooded terraces, its natural amphitheater and its providentially arranged canvas, and the entire \$150,000 worth of stock had been subscribed, including Mr. Wallingford's modest but adequate 25 percent for promotion. If they could have found Dad Thompson that night they would have bought his farm, but Dad, they discovered, had gone to Princeton.

CHAPTER XXII. Money Talks.

BLACKE DAW arrived on Saturday morning, took a gorgeous suit of rooms in the Hotel Blessus, spent a soulful half hour with a saxophone that he had taken a sudden notion to master, read the papers, ordered a bigger table into his sitting room, covered it with lunch, drinks and cigars and invited each of the local papers to send him a reporter.

"In a professional amusement park promotion," he explained when they were all together, "I came here to fill the town's summer full of shrieks of laughter and whoops of joy. I see by your clean and wholesome family journals that I'm a few days late for the party, so I'm going to give a party of my own. Who is this man Wallingford?"

Nobody knew. "He's a grand little entertainer, though," opined chunky Jinks Woods of the Clarion, with a reminiscent smile. "The Commercial club is going to make him an honorary member for life."

"So I see," acknowledged Blackie Daw with fine contempt. "This Wallingford person comes in here and tells the first six funny stories in the Orator's Guide, tickles fifty business men under the chin and makes them give him \$30,000 worth of stock for coaxing them to spend \$120,000."

"Smooth work," admitted Jinks, who acted as spokesman for the party because he could eat, drink, smoke and talk at the same time, whereas the rest of them could not add the talking to their other duties. "My fat brother Ben says Wallingford's so smooth he doesn't see how he keeps his clothes from slipping off."

Blackie, with difficulty suppressed the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye. "There you are!" he triumphantly exclaimed. "Your brother Ben has him right. He's a smooth citizen. He has to have his shoes sandpapered, and yet he cons the business men of the Commercial club into investment with him and he is a perfect stranger! Your brother Ben is a smart man!"

"Don't get me wrong," hastily interposed Jinks Woods, dispensing with the top slice of bread on another chicken sandwich and substituting a slice of Swiss cheese. "Ben admires smoothness. He's figuring up his bank account today to find how much money he can spare. He wants to give it to Wallingford," and he laughed so infectious that Blackie wanted to stop and shake hands with him.

"The point of it is," persisted Blackie, "that he doesn't understand the amusement park business. Now I know more about amusement parks than the man who invented Coney Island. I've ridden on more roller coasters and merry-go-rounds than any living human being. I not only want to promote this amusement park for business but for fun. I want to make the first parachute drop. You couldn't coax this man Wallingford into a balloon with a six pound beefsteak. I don't believe he's on the level about this park, anyhow."

The peach faced youngster for the Tribune speared another olive and hastened to Wallingford's defense. "He has \$75,000 in the Broadway National," he stated, with cold dislike for any man who would question that final argument. "Jinks Woods, there, asked about it at the bank."

"Gentlemen, draw nigh," said Blackie Daw, with a sudden and entire change of manner. "Observe that I have no cuffs to deceive you," and he pushed up his sleeves as far as they would go, holding forth both long, slender hands and turning them about in the fashion of a prestidigitator. He picked up a little black bag from the floor and set it upon the corner of the table.

"Now, watch me closely," ballyhooed Blackie. "Be sure that your eyes do not deceive you, for the hand is quicker than the eye," and suddenly he whipped forth a \$1,000 bill, spread it upon the table and held it down with a lean forefinger, cocking his head, thrusting forth his chest, bowing his back and placing a fist upon his hip.

"Will you hold tight to that and let me feel the other end of it?" inquired Jinks Woods, disguising his real awe with a thin veil of mockery.

"Not yet," declaimed Blackie, waving him grandly away and suddenly pausing for a fleeting instant to grin gleefully into the eyes of each one of them in turn. They caught that spirit of eternal childhood and from that moment they understood him and were with him heart and soul. If he had an ulterior motive that they did not understand they were with that too. "Now, count," and with a motion as regular as that of an earnest and sturdy washerwoman he dived into the bag with both hands, brought out another \$1,000 bill by its two ends and laid it upon the first one. "Two," he counted aloud, and then repeating the motion, "three, four, five, six. The deeper we go, gentlemen, the more the wonder grows. Seven, eight, nine, ten, each and every one an exact duplicate of its handsome little brother. Eleven, twelve. Watch my hands closely, gentlemen, to see that they do not deceive your eyes. Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen."

"We're astonished," admitted Jinks Woods. "How many are there?"

"Sixteen, seventeen," resumed Blackie, with a friendly grin at Jinks, and he



He Did Not Stop Until He Had Counted Each of the Hundred \$1,000 Bills.

did not stop until he had counted each of the hundred \$1,000 bills in his possession. "How's that for legendariness?" he demanded.

"It's the finest parlor trick I ever saw," gulped Jinks Woods. "If you don't clump one of those down and let me feel it I'll never go away from here happy."

"I'll give you a piece of one as a

souvenir," offered Blackie promptly, and he solemnly tore off as generous a corner as banking caution would allow. Jinks accepted it gratefully and, with his eyes cast up to the ceiling, slipped it through and through his fingers. "It doesn't feel much more silky than a dollar bill," he stated, with gravely assumed disappointment; then he opened his watch chain, in which reposed a wisp of red hair, a wisp of black hair, a wisp of yellow hair, a wisp of brown hair and the sliken end of his first and only mustache. With these trophies and the miniature photo of a dog with one lop ear he deposited his newest treasure. "Now put the rest of it away," he pleaded. "I have a penknife with me, and I'm afraid of myself. Why did the government let you move the mint here anyhow?"

"Just this," said Blackie briskly, dropping his banter immediately. "I heard of this man Wallingford's \$75,000 bank deposit, and I came prepared to call his bluff. He hasn't invested a cent of his \$75,000. He's letting the members of the Commercial club put up the money, and he's taking 20 percent. I'll invest every dollar of this in a bona fide amusement park project if the real business men of this town will put up an equal amount. There's only room here for one enterprise of the sort and only one possible location, as I understand it. I'm after that enterprise and that location. Lead me to some live members, let them appoint a treasurer, and I'll pass him this pile of documents tied up in a pink corsage bouquet ribbon. Money talks. Do you hear it?"

Jinks Woods put his fingers to his ears. "Put it away so I can think," he directed. "It seems to me, Mr. Daw, that you and that pile of noise—ray, won't you please put it away?—should be very interesting to the Business Men's club."

"Jinks Woods," declared Blackie, with deep emotion, "I shall have you as my sole companion on the first roller coaster ride."

"That's a gospel promise," claimed Jinks and shook hands most cordially on it. He was glad he had lived long enough to meet Blackie Daw. They were tickled with each other.

Later Jinks Woods interrupted Blackie's peaceful practice. "I bought the Business Men's club for you with that corner of a \$1,000 bill you gave me and got some change back," Jinks telephoned. "Hurry right on over."

"Fine," said Blackie. "Wait just a minute. Listen to this." And, lifting his saxophone to the telephone, he played quite perfectly the gem upon which he had been practicing all morning.

"I thought I asked you to put that money away," protested Jinks. "Now it's getting hoarse."

"That's my saxophone," indignantly returned Blackie. "I was playing you a strain from 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Jinks Woods met Blackie at the top of the club's stairs.

"Just make yourself at home," he invited. "I'll have half a dozen local patriots up here in ten minutes," and he bustled out.

Blackie took instant advantage of his opportunities. He opened his portfolio and took from it an amazing collection of water color sketches, colored lithographs, half tones and zinc etchings of amusement parks and amusement devices from everywhere. Birdseye views of Luna and lost Dreamland vied for attention with crude newspaper sketches of the latest "switch-back" erected at Thank's Grove. These pictures he placed upon mantelshelves, window ledges, chairs and tables until roller coasters ambled all over the room. Every neck breaking, nerve racking, heart stopping device known to the world of pleasure was represented and in place, and Blackie was playing wheezy ragtime on the antique melodion, when his firm friend Jinks ushered in near sighted Mr. Crompers, who was the city's leading stationer and bookseller. He said so himself.

"Mr. Crompers is the first man to seize upon any important public project in Prize City," Jinks stated. "He is president of the Business Men's club, which he founded, and was president of the Commercial club before this organization split off from that body."

"You are very lucky you did not fall into their clutches," avowed Mr. Crompers, who was given habitually to intemperance of the tongue. "They'll start anything over there, and in two weeks you never hear of the scheme again. There's no question that we do need a big amusement park here, but it's a pity that the project should have been taken up by men of the caliber it has. I understand that Mr. Wallingford is a very solid man, too, which makes it all the greater shame."

"He's no more solid than my friend, Daw," declared Jinks Woods. "Mr. Wallingford is not investing a penny in his amusement park scheme, whereas Mr. Daw has \$100,000 in cold cash, right in that little black grip. I've got a piece of it. This large fortune he will turn over to any treasurer you fellows appoint until the members of the Business Men's club raise an equal amount. That sounds like on the level talk to me."

Blackie Daw flourished his hand in the direction of Mr. Woods. "I have nothing more to say," he observed. "Here are some of the amusement features I propose to build, to keep Prize City's money at home. Here is my cash share in the proposed investment, and I don't ask to handle either my money or yours. I guess you don't need any arguments as to the need of such an institution. The arguments are all in this morning's papers, and they're good. It's only a question of financing it now and of who shall build your park."

"It's a question of the sort of men we get to represent such an enterprise," corrected Mr. Crompers.

Blackie Daw adroitly shoved before Mr. Crompers' eyes a small clipping from the Clarion. "Here are the gentlemen who are financing the other company," he advised.

Mr. Crompers read that list with snorts of indignation surpassing any which he had yet emitted. "Hammond, \$20,000!" He paused for an extra snort over the name of the other leading stationer and bookseller. "Daniel Blessus, \$15,000; Walt Hubbard, \$15,000; Lybarger, \$10,000, and here follows a whole shoal of little fellows, running down to sums as small as \$100! Why, it took nearly thirty members of the Commercial club to raise \$120,000 cash! I notice your brother's name down for \$1,000, Jinks."

"I didn't know he had that much!" complained Jinks. "He's been holding out on the family. Anyhow, I'll bet he hasn't paid it yet."

"That'll be the trouble with the whole Commercial club," eagerly seconded Crompers. "Well, I'll guarantee to raise \$100,000 among not over ten subscribers. I'll take \$25,000 myself," and he again looked to make sure that Hammond had subscribed only \$20,000.

"You will find the subscription list on the little desk to the right as you enter the door," stated Blackie politely and waved his hand in that direction.

Mr. Goodall, a brisk man with a wall eye, came in just then, full of indignation that Prize City's big amusement park was to be built by incompetents from the Commercial club and he subscribed \$1,000 more stock than Dan Blessus, who also ran a furniture factory.

Sam Harvey, a lumpy shoe dealer, who looked about as well from one angle as another, was pained that such a man as Lybarger should give any portion of amusement to the public and he set down his name for \$12,000 worth of stock.

"I'm only digging up live ones," Jinks confided to Blackie in a convenient moment. "I won't let a man up here who hasn't so much money his relatives hate him."

Blackie opened the little black grip and tore off the corner of another bill for his aid and ally.

"Thanks," accepted Jinks, with no trace of a grin. "I'll keep these till I get enough to make a whole one."

And he hurried out to drag in those other members of the Business Men's club whom he knew to be the most profoundly bitter toward the Commercial club.

CHAPTER XXIII. An Amusement Park Deal.

Farmers and Traders' bank; it was of three to deposit his funds in the bank appointed an arbitrary committee. It was nearing 3 o'clock when Blackie, nearing 4 when he had his full additional \$100,000 subscribed, and it was nearing 9 before he got all his tentative stockholders together for an after dinner meeting of organization.

"The first thing of all to do," Blackie told them, "is to secure the ground. Suppose you appoint a committee to go out with me and inspect Thompson's lake, which I understand to be the only choice location you have?"

They appointed that committee, and they did any other little thing that Mr. Daw suggested, and then they settled down to the real business of the evening, that of entertaining and being entertained.

The news flashed from club to club of all that was being done, and the sessions at both headquarters lasted until quite a late hour, with the excitement growing more and more intense.

Dad Thompson's farm was a diversified tract of land, quite picturesque enough to look at, but of no delight at all to a farmer whose artistic imagery ran to fields of waving grain. Jinks Woods, who had hunted over Dad's farm until there wasn't a rabbit or a squirrel left, was the guide for Blackie's party of exploration, and he landed them on the creek road side of the farm in two automobiles and a gasoline buggy.

"I know what you want," he said. "There's a bunch of lovers' lanes down this way that you'll spoil with electric lights, but they'll make a fine approach for the carriage and motor crowd. First you'll hear the tinkle of the waterfalls; then you'll hear the whiz of the roller coaster; then you'll hear the jingle of money, and that's the end of the route."

Blackie turned to Crompers almost tearfully. "And to think that we only gave Jinks Woods \$2,000 worth of stock!" he regretted.

"He should be fined," protested Crompers, who could always find the fly in the ointment no matter how microscopic. "If the Clarion and the other papers had kept still about this location Dad Thompson would have been glad to sell his rock farm for little or nothing. There's only a hundred acres of it, and \$50 an acre on the average would be an extravagant price for it. That's \$5,000. Now, with all this newspaper talk, he'll probably want oil field prices for it."

"It's worth oil field prices to Prize City," enthusiastically stated Blackie. "But why talk of such sordid things as money, gentlemen, in the face of such beauties of nature?"

A group of gentlemen, headed by the commanding figure of J. Rufus Wallingford, turned out of the woods at the other end of the lake, having come in by the traction entrance, and paused abruptly to cast looks of black rancor across the prettily rippling water.

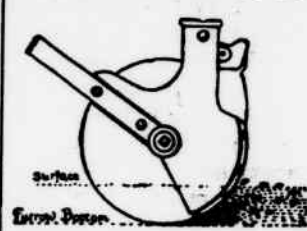
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Loyalty of Men. The unthought loyalty of men is the chief defense of nations.—Burke.

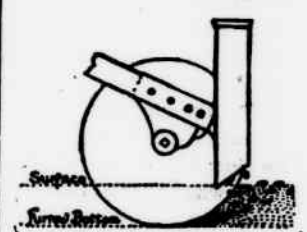
BEST WHEAT DRILL ON EARTH



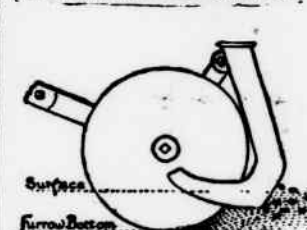
Having sold drills for twenty-five years, we feel that we ought to know a good drill when we see it. In the Peoria drill we know we have the BEST one made. If you will come and see it you will be convinced yourself. Puts every grain in the bottom of the furrow where it reaches the moisture. Takes one-eighth less seed because it is all covered the same depth. Leaves a small furrow open that feeds to the grain all the winter. No cast pieces used where it is possible to use steel. Hitches 18 inches closer to team than any drill on the market, making it lighter draft and the PRICE RIGHT, Right, right.



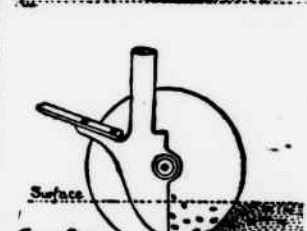
Note how the grain clings to the disc, on the open boot style of disc, and the uneven depths in the furrow.



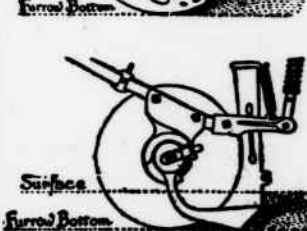
The closed boot as made later overcomes the objection of the disc carrying the grain but leaves more grain on top of the ground and allows the soil to fall back into the furrow before the grain is deposited.



The closed boot with scraper does no better, the boot is farther in the rear of disc and allows the soil to fall into the furrow before the grain is deposited. Not over 50 per cent of the grain is covered.



Placing the shank ahead of the center of disc makes an ideal construction for pushing trash, deposits the grain no better and cannot be operated in foul land. It has caused more trouble than all others.



Every objection is overcome in the Disc Shoe found only on Peoria drills, no explanation necessary. Every seed deposited at uniform depth in the bottom of a packed seed furrow. Will work any place other drills will work and in places where others cannot be operated. The only furrow opener made that prepares the seed bed.

Townsend Buggy Co. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Horses and Mules.



When you want a good Horse or Mule, you will always find me on the job with the animal you are looking for. My concern buys from first hands, in large numbers, and I can always give my customers the advantage in price. Don't fail to look me up when you want to buy or trade.

J. E. DILLON, Agent

GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

Jamaica has stopped the exportation of sugar, claiming that the entire crop is needed for home consumption.

Five persons were killed, seven seriously injured and twenty-five others less painfully hurt in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Thursday, when a severe electrical storm swept the city.

Pope Pius, who died last week, was buried in Rome Saturday evening at sunset. The cardinals of the church, 66 in number, will meet in a few days to elect his successor.

France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium \$100,000,000 to enable her to face the necessities arising from the war. Each will provide half of this sum.

About 12,000 troops have assembled at the Canadian mobilization camp preparatory to being called into service to assist England in the European war. This is about half the number of soldiers Canada has agreed to furnish England.

Warrants were issued by Speaker Clark Friday for 43 members of the house of representatives before a quorum could be assembled to continue consideration of a war claim bill. Deputy sergeants-at-arms rounded up the absentees. Ten were located at a baseball game.

The American vice consul at Liege, Belgium, which has been the center of the fighting between the Germans and Belgians, is now in London. He left Liege Friday to report to Brand Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels. After concluding his mission he was unable to return to Liege.

So many steamship lines are resuming operations from England and France that the Washington government may find it unnecessary to send transports from this country. Forty-one sailings have been arranged from England and Italy between now and October and more ships are being provided.

Col. Roosevelt has withdrawn his recent endorsement of former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, a Republican, for nomination as governor of New York on the Progressive ticket and pledges himself to support a straight Progressive ticket in New York state. Under no condition, says the colonel, will he be a candidate.

Lord Aylmer, former inspector general of Canadian forces, suggested that the Germans taken prisoners by the British army during the war should be sent to Canada and given tracts of land in sections where large areas await development, and be encouraged to settle as peaceful and productive citizens of the country.

Production of 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn in the United States this year is the forecast of the committee on statistics and standards of the chamber of commerce of the United States. Its report is based on data secured as of August 12. The outlook is for about a normal crop, since the average for 10 years is 2,690,000,000 bushels.

A dispatch from Paris says that all the Americans who thus far have sought to enlist in the French army have been found physically fit and in excellent condition for service. The English were next in physical efficiency to the Americans. The greatest rejection among the volunteers has been the Russians, many of whom suffered from defective vision. Poles and Italians were next in order with disabilities.

The House of Hapsburg.

Indianapolis News.

The origin of the Hapsburg, the royal house of Austria, is more wonderful than a romance. The founder, so goes the story, was Rudolph of Hapsburg, a young Swiss count, poor and obscure. One day, while riding in the chase, he came to a stream beside which was a monk who was in great distress at not being able to cross over. He told the young count that he had been summoned to give the last sacraments to a dying person, but was unable to perform that duty. The count leaped from his horse, helped the monk to the saddle, who crossed the stream and hurried to his destination. The next day the monk sent the horse back with the warmest thanks. "God forbid," said the count, "that I should ever ride a horse that has carried the Saviour to a dying man," and sent the horse to the monk as a gift to the church. In the course of time the monk became chaplain to the prince elector of Mentz. A new emperor was to be chosen. The monk persuaded his patron to present the name of Count Rudolph to the assembled electors, and the poor count of Hapsburg was astounded one day to find that he had been chosen to wear the crown of the Holy Roman empire.

War, that mad game the world so loves to play.—Swift.

ON THE MOVEMENT OF ENGLAND'S ARMY

In a letter sent to George D. Blair, of Newcastle, Pa., Henry W. Thornton, formerly general superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway Company of England, throws an interesting light on the war situation in England. In the letter Mr. Thornton said:

"It is a wonderful but terrible experience for me. Terrible not that we are in danger personally but because it is pathetic to see the chap you dined gayly with last night pick up his rifle, kiss his family goodbye and calmly join his colors."

"All England has risen as one man. The internal discords which threatened to disturb the empire have completely evaporated and the Irish will lose no opportunity to be in the thick of the fray. Nearly every able bodied Englishman has enlisted. They come from all quarters and classes and quietly and grimly go about the business of war. There is something deadly in the atmosphere which looks as bad for the Kaiser as it did for Napoleon 100 years ago. This will be a fight to the finish and the impression is that England will not rest until the military power of Germany has forever ceased to be a menace to the peace of the world."

"The spirit of the French is wonderful. A man just from Paris said he was in the suburbs when the mobilization order was posted. A man passed by on a bicycle, dismounted, read the notice and turned to leave. He was presumably a servant, and his mistress, who was passing in a car, said: 'Jean you won't leave us at once?' Touching his hat the man said: 'Oui, madame; au revoir; a Berlin', and off he rode to join his regiment."

"The railways of England have been taken over by the government, but are operated by the existing staff and men. An executive committee of general managers acts as a medium between the war office and the roads and issues the necessary instructions for movements. We have worked out all of our mobilization schedules and are now in the thick of moving the troops. We are doing our job on the Great Eastern splendidly, and I am proud of my gang. They are up on their toes and act like a bunch of Americans. The entire outfit is pulling like one man."

"I saw the German ambassador yesterday. He was Prince Lichnowsky, The princess, his suite and about 200 Germans accompanied him. It was a pathetic and historical sight. Many people were on hand. The ambassador and the princess arrived by motor. They passed between the rows of people to the platform, where the train started in absolute silence. There was not a hiss or a 'boo.' Not a foot moved. There was nothing but a deadly, uncanny silence."

Belgium's Neutrality.

Belgium's neutrality, according to the Statesman's Yearbook, was "guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia," by the treaty of London November 15, 1831—77 years ago. But it has had an actual existence, save as an academic fiction, for at least a generation past. In everything that relates to Germany Belgium has become, to all intents and purposes, an integral part of France. The Belgians have fortified their country against Germany; they have prepared to fight with France against Germany; they have cherished a Germanophobia almost unmatchd in France itself. And in England during all the "German invasion" panic of three or four years ago Belgium was never talked of or thought of as a neutral buffer state, but always as an anti-German buffer state.

The Germans, you may be sure, were not deaf to what was then said in England, nor were they blind to the preparations constantly going on in France. When the French, finding them suddenly beset by Russia, gathered up courage to strike for revanche they acted with that promptness which alone could save them. That is to say, they sent an army against the Franco-Belgian fortifications at Liege with the obvious aim of safeguarding their advance into France from a disastrous flank attack. That action was necessary and inevitable. It was good strategy and it was good morals. Whether or not it will be of any avail remains to be seen. The Germans are hard pressed on all sides; they are surrounded by powerful foes, each of which feared them singly and each of which is eager to wipe out the memory of its fear. They will be lucky if they do no more than hold off so overwhelming a force. But it is not recorded that they flinch before the task, nor does any sane man doubt that their foes at the end will be fully aware that there has been a war.

"Does your dog love you, little boy?" "Well, I guess he loves me, mister. He knows I'd like him if he didn't."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. R. R. King, Jr., has returned from a business trip to Washington. Mr. C. H. Ireland and family have gone to Wrightsville Beach to spend a while.

Mrs. M. E. Thacker is in Raleigh on a visit to her son, Mr. L. R. Thacker.

Mr. C. W. Holt, of Greensboro Route 2, gave The Patriot a call yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. T. G. McLean and daughter, Miss Nellie, spent yesterday with friends at Whitsett.

Mrs. J. G. Hodgins and daughter, Miss Oona, of Summer township, are visiting in Asheville.

Mr. T. B. Brown, manager of the Brown-Bell Company, is in New York on a business trip.

Mr. Roy H. Jones, deputy register of deeds, has returned from a visit to relatives at Mooresville.

Miss Lena Clapp has returned to her home in Graham after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. A. C. Forsyth.

Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Wharton, of Alabama, arrived yesterday on a visit to Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Rankin.

Master Selman Blaustein, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Blaustein, is visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. F. B. Rankin has returned to his home in Fayetteville after a visit to his parents, Register of Deeds and Mrs. W. H. Rankin.

Rev. Hay Watson Smith and family, of Little Rock, Ark., arrived yesterday and will spend some time here on a visit to relatives.

Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Merritt have returned from Mt. Gilead, where they visited Mrs. Merritt's parents, Rev. and Mrs. N. E. Coltrane.

Rev. Shuford Peeler, pastor of the First Reformed church of this city, has gone to Crescent, Rowan county, to attend a reunion of the Peeler family today.

Mrs. J. T. Hire and Miss Kate Stockton have gone to Black Mountain on a visit to their sister, Mrs. John T. Hunt, at her summer home at that place.

Mr. A. Wilson Hobbs, of Guilford College, returned yesterday from a trip to Europe. He was in Germany when the war broke out and had quite an experience getting back to the United States.

Mrs. C. A. Tickle, Miss Ruth Tickle, Miss Belle Sockwell and Mr. Floyd Fryar, all of eastern Guilford, left this morning for Albemarle to attend a missionary convention of the Lutheran church.

Prof. and Mrs. I. C. Blair and daughter, Miss Eunice, have returned to their home in Raleigh after a visit to relatives in the city and county. During their visit the daughter underwent an operation at St. Leo's hospital for appendicitis, from which she has completely recovered.

Uncle John on "Monopolization."

Progressive Farmer.

Uncle John and the agricultural war were discussing clovers, and the necessity for soil inoculation.

"You say I got to monopolize, do you?" asked Uncle John.

"Yes," was the reply, "there's a certain kind of little plant—millions of them, in fact—that must be in your land and on the roots of your clover if it is to grow and thrive. Scientific men call these little germs bacteria."

"Bacteria, you say," snorted Uncle John, contemptuously. "Got to monopolize my land with bacteria, have I? Shucks. You fellows make me tired with your new-fangled, fool ideas. I fell out with Doc Stringer, a-tellin' us we had hookworms, and malarial bugs, and typhoid bugs in us; and now you come along and say crops won't grow unless they get a certain kind of bug into their systems. I got took in by that fruit tree man, and I guess that book agent skinned me fer fair; but this here German and bacteria business is where I don't bite. I got my clover seed an' I'll go ahead an' plant 'em; but you give your bottle o' bugs to Bill Jones over there. He ain't got much sense anyhow, and I 'low he'd as soon eat the fool 'bout one thing as another."

Bill Jones got the bottle of bugs, and, as Uncle John had predicted, knew no better than to use it according to instructions. Spring came, and with the warm April days his clover apparently grew an inch a day, bursting into a mass of crimson bloom that was the talk of the neighborhood. Meanwhile just across the fence Uncle John's clover was sickly and dying. It was scarcely more than an inch high, and its yellowish cast indicated the absence of something very much needed.

"I swan," grumbled Uncle John, scratching his head and gazing reflectively first at his and then his neighbor's clover, "they ain't no fool like an old fool. Wonder if I c'd git about five gallons of that monopolization stuff this fall?"

Many Have Tried.
No man has ever gained distinction because of the excellence of his jewelry.

Rough Riding.

Philadelphia Record.

The roughest riding known to the equestrian of the political world is riding two horses simultaneously. That has been the arduous labor imposed on Mr. Roosevelt by the hand of fate that makes it necessary for him to have the support of the Republican and the Progressive parties in order to make any impressive appearance as a presidential candidate in 1916.

Mr. Roosevelt would not, and still will not, run for governor, though his faithful Progressive friends have besought him to, and still beg it. The chance of his election would be microscopic, and a man who was defeated for governor in 1914 would not be unanimously selected for a presidential candidate in 1916. Therefore his health became impaired, and his throat troubled him—except when he felt like making a speech.

The Dear Things.

Miss Elderly—"They say that marriages are made in heaven." Miss Young—"Ah, then you have one chance more."

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.

Building lots and farms to be sold at Oak Ridge. See notice.

Wanted.—A share-cropper to work on a good farm; good chance to right party. Apply to D. E. Michael, McLeansville, N. C. 66-4t

A quantity of the personal property of the late W. E. Benbow will be sold at auction on the premises at Oak Ridge next Saturday.

Buy a building lot at Oak Ridge and live near a splendid school for the sake of your children. See notice.

REWARD.—A reward will be paid for No. 9947, belonging to automobile, with rear lamp attached. M. L. Kendall, Guilford, N. C. 69-2t

The auction sale at the home of the late W. E. Benbow, at Oak Ridge next Saturday, will furnish a splendid opportunity for the purchase of blooded cattle, farming implements, etc.

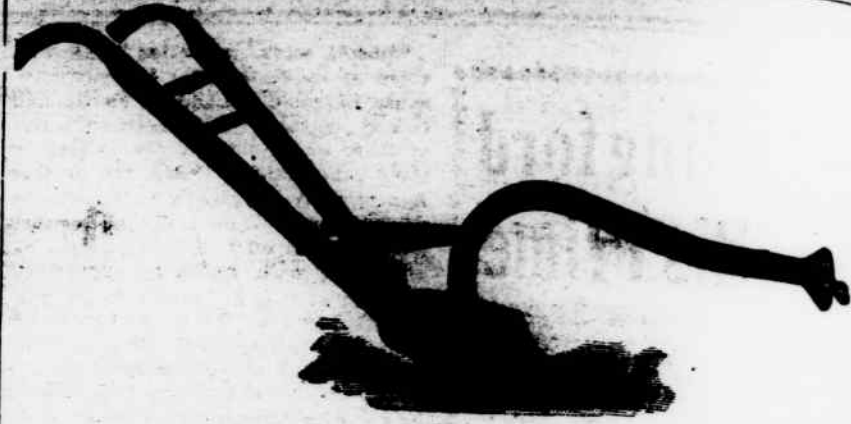
NEW ACETYLENE LIGHTING

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

Don't forget the sale of personal property of the late W. E. Benbow, which will be held on the premises at Oak Ridge, Saturday, August 29.

See notice elsewhere of residence lots and farms to be sold at Oak Ridge. It will pay to invest in a good school community.

Read notice of lot and farm sale at Oak Ridge. Take your children where there are schools for them.



Here Is the Plow That Does the Business to Perfection

We also have the New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves, White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows that adjust to suit your window.

LET US SERVE YOU.

Greensboro Hardware Co.

Phones 457-458

221 South Elm Street

Greensboro Commercial School

Greensboro, N. C.

Our Winter term opens January 5th, 1914. Write at once for special Christmas offer. The New Year is dawning and we are coming to you with a special inducement to enter new fields of business activity. Now is the time to take a course in Bookkeeping and shorthand. Write for free catalogue and our special rates.

BALLENTINE & McCLUNG, Proprietors

LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred in a certain mortgage deed executed by C. L. Foster and Mary J. Foster to Juanita W. Shaw on the 28th day of December, 1911, and recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county, book 235, page 408, etc., and assigned to A. Schiffman on the 4th day of January, 1912, default having been made in the payment of said note thereby secured, both principal and interest; the undersigned will on

Monday, August 31, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder the following described land, lying and being in Guilford township, adjoining the lands of G. M. Foster and C. E. Thomas and others and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake southeast corner of Foster's tract of land and on line of C. E. Thomas and running thence northwardly along Thomas' line 33 feet to a stake; thence westwardly 33 feet to a stake; thence southwardly 135 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly 135 feet to a stake, point of beginning being a part of tract of land lying on east side of Huffman alley and known as the Foster tract of land.

July 29, 1914.
A. SCHIFFMAN, Assignee.
JUANITA W. SHAW, Mortgagee.

Dr. W. P. Reeves, M. D.

Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Office and Infirmary—McAdoo Building, Next to Postoffice.
Phone No. 30.

G. S. BRADSHAW

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Court Square, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

Will Surely Stop That Cough.

NOTICE.

The United States of America, In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.

In the matter of Charles G. Burton, Bankrupt.

To the Hon. James E. Boyd, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina: Charles G. Burton, of Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents: That on the 15th day of March, 1914, he was duly adjudged a bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts, and of the orders of the courts touching his Bankruptcy.

Wherefore, he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankruptcy Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this July 29, 1914.

CHARLES G. BURTON, Bankrupt.

Notice on Petition for Discharge. It is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 31st day of September, 1914, before G. S. Ferguson, Jr., Special Master, at Greensboro, N. C., in the said District Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in The Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper, published in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of the said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated in the petition.

This August 18, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR., Special Master.

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