

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

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

Critically Ill.—Mrs. P. M. Sheppard, who has been ill at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. L. A. Andrew, on North Davis street, for several weeks, is in a critical condition.

Moved to Reidsville.—Mr. W. G. Jenkins, an expert miller, formerly of Greensboro, has recently moved to Reidsville and accepted the position as foreman of the Reidsville roller mills.—Reidsville Reviv.

Bays a Bale.—Meyer's department store has joined the "buy a bale of cotton" movement and this week purchased a bale of Guilford county cotton at 10 cents a pound. The bale is on display in front of the store.

Special Services.—Special services are being held at the First Reformed church each evening this week and are being attended by good congregations. Rev. J. B. Swartz is assisting the pastor, Rev. Shuford Peeler.

Grandpa Weatherly.—Deputy Sheriff John Weatherly is a proud grandfather, a son having been born to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weatherly. The grandfather is stepping high and bragging powerfully on the youngster who has been born into the Weatherly family.

A New Merchant.—Mr. J. T. Blackman has opened a store at 522 South Elm street, in the building formerly occupied by his father, Mr. G. F. Blackman, and carries a full line of women's and men's furnishing goods. Attention is directed to his advertisement on the second page of The Patriot.

Services at Peace.—Special services will be held at Peace Lutheran church, in eastern Guilford, next Sunday. There will be preaching by the pastor at 11 o'clock in the morning and in the afternoon a missionary meeting will be held, at which time addresses will be made by several persons.

Normal College Opens.—The State Normal and Industrial College opened yesterday for the fall term. Between 400 and 500 young women have arrived and it is expected that 200 more will be here by Monday, when the class work will begin. It is stated that every room in the dormitories will be occupied.

Accepts Call.—Rev. Dr. Thomas M. McConnell, of Morristown, Tenn., has accepted the call recently extended to him to become pastor of the Presbyterian church of Graham. Dr. and Mrs. McConnell were in Greensboro Tuesday returning to Morristown from Graham. Dr. McConnell will take up his new work the latter part of October.

D. A. R. Officers.—The Guilford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. D. H. Blair, regent; Mrs. Charles L. Van Noppen, first vice regent; Mrs. J. W. Fry, second vice regent; Mrs. J. M. Millikan, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Porter, treasurer; Mrs. H. D. Blake, historian.

Killed in Automobile Accident.—Mrs. Horace Weeks Jones, who was pastor of St. Barnabas Episcopal church in this city 12 or 15 years ago, and his wife were killed in an automobile wreck in Evanston, Ill., last Sunday. No particulars of the tragedy have been received here. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had been residing in Evanston for some time.

W. Thomas Dead.—Mr. J. W. Thomas, a well known and highly respected citizen of the McLeansville section, died Monday evening at St. Luke's hospital. He was 53 years old and is survived by a daughter. The funeral and interment took place yesterday morning at Bethel Presbyterian church, the services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. E. Redding.

Faces Serious Charge.—Dan Brown, colored, was given a hearing in Municipal court yesterday on the charge of attempting to burn a building and injuring property and was held for the action of the grand jury. He was committed to jail in default of a bond of \$500. It seems that Brown appeared at the roundhouse of the Southern Railway in this city Monday night and attempted to sell whiskey to employees. He was run off by the foreman and soon afterwards a fire was observed at the oil house. A pile of waste on the outside of the building was burning fiercely when the fire was discovered, and it is believed that the blaze was started by Brown.

Will Study Medicine.—Miss Annie V. Scott, a well known and popular young woman of the county, has gone to Philadelphia to enter the Woman's Medical College of that city. Miss Scott graduated from the State Normal and Industrial College last spring and will continue her education in the only woman's medical college in the United States rated as Class A by the American Medical Association.

Court Next Week.—A week's criminal term of Superior court will convene Monday morning and will be presided over by Judge W. A. Devin, of Oxford. There are about 125 cases on the docket and it is doubtful if much more than half of them can be tried during the week. Nearly 50 cases were continued from the last term, which was held in April. Forty cases on appeal have been sent up from the Greensboro Municipal court this week. The criminal term will be followed by a week's civil term.

Moves to Guilford College.—Mr. A. E. Holton, formerly district attorney for the western district of North Carolina, has moved his family from Winston-Salem to Guilford College, where he recently purchased property. It is understood that Mr. Holton was actuated largely by the splendid educational advantages afforded by the community in moving to his new home. He will continue his law practice in Winston-Salem, making the round-trip between his office and home every day in his automobile.

Jones Refused Bail.—An application for bail for Robert Jones, who is in jail charged with a murderous assault on Clay Stanley, who was seriously injured in a fight near the Central Carolina fair grounds early Sunday morning, has been refused. The physicians who are attending Stanley certified that he would probably recover, unless complications set in, but the authorities did not consider this sufficient excuse for releasing Jones on bond. The condition of Stanley continues precarious, but it is believed that he has a good chance for recovery.

Printer-Horticulturist.—Just to prove that a printer is good for something besides setting type, Mr. H. J. Elam, foreman and advertising manager of the Daily Record, yesterday presented The Patriot with a few fine pears that grew in his orchard at his home near Pomona. Mr. Elam has only a few pear trees, but they have been cared for carefully and are loaded down with the luscious fruit. After the day's work in the printing office, Mr. Elam finds relaxation and pleasure in working in his garden and orchard. He raises sufficient quantities of vegetables and fruit to supply the needs of his family and has a surplus for the market.

Scales-Pell Wedding.—The marriage of Mr. Alfred Moore Scales, of this city, and Miss Mary Leigh Pell, of Richmond, Va., took place last evening at 6 o'clock in Centenary Methodist church, Richmond. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Collins Denny, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assisted by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, the groom's pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Scales left Richmond last night on a wedding trip that will include an extended tour of Canada. Mr. Scales is a member of one of North Carolina's most prominent families and is a leading lawyer and business man of this city. His bride is a daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Pell, of Richmond, and is a young woman of rare charm and culture.

O. Henry's Stories.—The Patriot today begins the publication of a series of short stories by O. Henry, who was known in life as William Sydney Porter. At the time of his death O. Henry was perhaps the foremost short story writer in this country. Porter was born and reared in Greensboro and there are many people now living in the city who remember him well. When quite a young man, Porter was employed as a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, the late W. C. Porter, where he was a universal favorite. Later he emigrated to Texas, where he did his first literary work, after graduating from the hard life of a cow-puncher on a ranch. After establishing himself in the literary field, he removed to New York, where he soon achieved a national reputation. We are sure our readers will enjoy the series of O. Henry stories we shall print in The Patriot during the next few weeks.

Mr. J. E. Dillon left last night on a business trip to Norfolk.

CONSIDER COTTON SITUATION

BUSINESS MEN OF THIS CITY HOLD MEETING AND DISCUSS PLANS.

A number of Greensboro business men held a meeting in the court house Monday night and discussed the cotton market situation. Mr. J. E. Latham presided. Several speeches were made and a number of suggestions advanced.

Hon. A. L. Brooks, who attended the farmers' convention in Raleigh a few days ago, called for the special purpose of devising some plan for the relief of the cotton situation, advocated the plan of organizing a state cotton association, with branches in all the counties. Then start a one bale of cotton purchase campaign at 8 cents per pound and issue one share of stock for each bale so purchased or stored by the farmers, but do not buy more than half the crop of any one farmer. In the case of one hard pressed by his creditors, allow him to store the other half and advance him 5 cents the pound on it. Issue a share of stock for each bale so stored, subject to a lien for the amount advanced and the interest, storage, taxes, etc.

Provide that when the cotton can be sold to advantage whatever profits may accrue to the company shall be divided in just and equitable proportion between the holders of shares who bought at 8 cents, and the holders of shares upon which 5 cents has been advanced.

Call an extra session of the legislature and let the state issue \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 worth of bonds in denominations of \$100 each. Let the state take stock to this amount, which the corporation can use, both to purchase and lend, in its judgment. Let the state name a majority of the directors. Authorize the corporation to issue certificates against the cotton held and pay interest, storage, taxes and all necessary expenses to carry it.

Let the state authorize banks, trust and insurance companies to lend the company an amount not to exceed 10 per cent of its capital, or 5 cents the pound on cotton stored.

The idea is to protect the small farmer in his profits, as well as to save the situation at present. At the same time, as 8 cents is all that he can get for his spot cotton, there will be a tendency to discourage large acreage next year.

Mr. J. E. Latham suggested that the reopening of the cotton exchanges would greatly relieve the situation. He said the cotton business is perhaps the most highly technical industry in the world and the exchanges are necessary to give the market stability.

Mr. R. R. King approved Mr. Latham's suggestion and did not think very highly of the plan advanced by Mr. Brooks. He believed the bonds contemplated would be worthless and thought the farmer would be the last man to have anything to do with them.

Mr. J. M. Hendrix called attention to the fact that the tobacco market is in bad shape and thought some attention should be paid to this industry.

On motion of Mr. R. R. King, a committee was appointed to consider the various plans and report at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee is composed of Messrs. J. E. Latham, A. L. Brooks, J. W. Cone, J. M. Hendrix and Capt. Neil Ellington.

Deep Gloom in Germany.

Advices received from Berlin indicate that there is deep gloom everywhere throughout Germany. The government is making public only some of the losses and the newspapers are carrying only a small percentage of even the official lists.

There is declared to be grave discontent because the government has failed to make any provision for the unemployed. Business generally is at a standstill and the leading Socialist newspapers are complaining because the government is employing prisoners on roadwork instead of hiring German unemployed.

Some of the reports received from interior Germany say that already there are whispers of an uprising by the Socialists, who feel that the country has been deceived by the kaiser. These reports, however, are extremely vague and impossible of verification.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kemp, of Mayodan, were visitors in the city Tuesday.

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT

RETREATING GERMANS TAKING UP POSITIONS TO STAY ADVANCE OF ALLIES.

The battle on the Marne has about come to an end, and although the allied armies are keeping in touch with the retreating Germans, it is evident the latter are taking up positions to stay the northward advance of the British and French.

General von Kluck's army has made a stand north of the river Aisne, on a line marked by the forest of L'Aigle and Chaonne, while the armies of Generals von Buelow and von Hausen, the duke of Wurttemberg and the crown prince are falling back to straighten out the front on which the next big battle is likely to be fought.

Although the Germans have been punished badly in their long retreat and have lost many guns and men, they maintain cohesion, and, unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between the army of the crown prince and those operating west of him, Emperor William's forces will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash, which will be fully as important as the recent battle.

Better Opportunities for Defence.

If the Germans can gain the new position, it offers better opportunities for defence than the ground they have passed over the last 10 days. Their right apparently extends as far west as St. Quentin, through a country intersected by rivers and streams that will embarrass the attacking forces.

The main German forces under Generals von Buelow and von Hausen, the duke of Wurttemberg and the crown prince stretch along the river Aisne to the hills behind Rheims and then north to Verdun, thus securing the roads and railways running north from Rethel to the Belgian frontier and eastward to Luxembourg and Metz, in Lorraine.

Thus by bringing the army of the crown prince of Bavaria more into line, they will be covered on one wing by their own fortress of Metz.

The Next Big Battle.

Some military experts believe the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days.

Much must pass before this takes place, however. The allies at last report were keeping up a keen pursuit, with probably fresh troops. The French left, with large cavalry forces, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continues to harass the German right, while British and French forces, which gained passages over the Aisne days ago, now are somewhere between that river and the river Oise and are trying to repeat the outflanking movement which they carried out on the Ourcq last week.

Rheims has been recaptured by the allies, but the reports make no mention of the neighboring fortresses of Laferre and Laon, the recapture of which should not be difficult, as they are constructed to resist attack from the north, and the south front is relatively weak.

On the French right the Germans are falling back to Chateau Salins, just across the Lorraine border, which has been the scene of so many skirmishes since the beginning of the war.

In Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged, both sides reserving all their strength for the more critical contest in the west.

Russian Successes.

The Russians are said to be continuing their successes in Galicia and Poland. The armies of General Dankl, which had the support of some German divisions, have been driven back across the frontier, which they crossed while the Russians were advancing on Lemberg, and now, according to Petrograd reports, are in the angle between the rivers San and Vistula, a trap into which Russian troops had been trying for some days to drive them. Their flanks are supported by the fortresses of Cracow and Przemyśl.

Servian Campaign Successful.

The Servian offensive continues successfully. Servian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Servians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

A semi-official statement, reviewing the operations against Austria since the outbreak of the war, makes no

mention of the capture of Semlin, before reported, but says:

"The Austrians have sent all their troops to the east to stem the advance of the enormous Russian wave. The small total force which it has at its disposal already augurs fresh successes for us. If by a miracle Austria escapes the catastrophe by which it is menaced it will be little Serbia that has dealt the severest blow to its prestige."

The statement asserts that in August Austria threw one-third of its total force of 250,000 men against Serbia—200,000 of these at the weakest points along the frontier on the Save and Drina from Ljubova to Shabat.

Following their capture of Semlin, the Servians, acting in harmony with the plans of the Russian general staff, are preparing to march on Budapest, where they will unite with Russian columns which are advancing westward. This will constitute a menace to the German flank. The Servians are leaving the bulk of the work in the invasion of Bosnia to the Montenegrins.

Belgians Cut Dykes.

A dispatch from Antwerp says: The Belgian forces made another raid on the German lines of communication yesterday and are fighting along a line extending from north of Louvain to the neighborhood of Malines. It is not believed to be the intention of the Belgians to make any determined stand but merely to inflict as much damage as possible on the Germans and then retreat again to the cover of the outer Antwerp defenses.

The dykes along the Scheldt river have all been cut and the lowlands are flooded in anticipation of another attempt on the part of the Germans to try to cut Antwerp's communications with the sea.

King Albert, in person, is again leading the offensive operations despite the protests of the General Staff that he should not expose himself to danger.

Machine Guns in Trees.

A press correspondent sends the following message from Austrian headquarters:

"The Russians have done great execution with machine guns mounted in trees. Austrian doctors declare that they are unable to discover any evidence that the Russians are using expanding bullets. The Russian infantrymen are said to fire high owing to the excessive depth of their trenches. Russian scouts are burning houses as a means of signalling their artillery, but no charges of brutality have been made against them."

Austrian Army Destroyed.

A report from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) says: The Austrian army has been destroyed. Over the entire front it has been beaten or surrendered. The first Austrian army, commanded by General Auffenberg, lost 300 officers and 28,000 men and 400 cannon, while the second army lost in prisoners about 500 officers and 70,000 soldiers.

Vienna Alarmed Over Riots.

A report from Vienna, the capital of Austria, says the authorities are adopting the sternest measures to suppress rioting by the unemployed. The problem of caring for the refugees is a desperate one. Thousands of refugees from Galicia have arrived here. They have added to the ranks of these out of work to such an extent that the officials are alarmed and are diverting many of the men to work on the earthworks that are being constructed to defend the city.

The police have been ordered to prevent street parades of the unemployed. Several of these mass meetings have been held at which violent speeches were made. In addition, depots are to be opened in the market places where food will be furnished to those applying.

Meanwhile the trainloads of wounded continue to roll into the city. It is impossible to properly care for them.

\$5,000,000 War Insurance.—Applications for more than \$5,000,000 war risk insurance have reached the federal bureau, although it had been in operation a little more than a week. Most of the applications cover ships and cargoes in the Transatlantic and South American trade. Rates and regulations probably will be announced within a few days and policies will be written immediately.

NO MONOPOLY ON FRESH MEAT

MARKET MEN FAIL TO SHUT OUT SALE OF FRESH MEATS BY THE FARMERS.

The dealers in meats who occupy stalls in the city markets presented a petition to the city commissioners Tuesday afternoon protesting against the custom of allowing oysters, sausage, spareribs, backbones and other fresh meats to be sold outside of the markets. The commissioners decided to adopt an ordinance amending the law providing for a license tax on oyster dealers so as to restrict the business to persons doing business in the city markets, but they declined to attempt to interfere with a man's right to sell his own fresh meat.

The market men contend that, since they pay the city a license tax to do business, they should be protected to the extent that no one should be permitted to compete with them in their particular line of business. Many of the grocery stores in the city have been selling oysters, and the new ordinance adopted will restrict this business to persons having stalls in the city markets.

When it comes to the sale of fresh meats, however, it appears that the commissioners are powerless to grant the market men a monopoly, even if they should wish to do so, which happens not to be the case in this instance. There is a state law which prohibits any municipality from levying a license tax on the sale of any farm product when sold by the producer.

Section 2928 of the North Carolina Code, which gives towns and cities the right to establish and maintain markets and regulate the same, especially provides that no tax shall be placed on farm products when sold from wagons or carts by the producers. However, the law gives the municipality the right to prescribe the place or places where the products may be sold and also empowers the enactment of inspection ordinances.

So it will be seen that, even if the city commissioners should be so disposed, they have no authority to give the market men a monopoly in the sale of fresh meats in Greensboro.

Keep Hostages and Cash.

New York, Sept. 16.—Le Bien Public, a newspaper published in Ghent, Belgium, under date of August 29, just received at the headquarters of the Belgian relief fund here, gives an account of the occupation of Tournai, Belgium, by the German troops. The story follows:

"Immediately upon occupying the city, the military authorities demanded \$400,000, and took as hostages the mayor of the city, the bishop, and all the members of the city council. Payment was offered in bank notes, but this was refused by the Germans, who demanded gold and silver, and allowed only one hour in which to collect the money. At the end of that time they were given \$340,000. The Germans then allowed an extra hour to complete the \$400,000. The women of the city were forced to collect from door to door to make up the contribution. Meanwhile, the hostages had been taken away and were not brought back after the money was paid."

War Pressure Off of Oil.

Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—Pressure in the oil industry occasioned by the European war, was relieved today when announcement was made by the South Penn Oil Company that it would at once double the amount of its purchases of crude oil. For weeks the company has only taken one-third of the oil coming to the surface, and the order today increases that amount to two-thirds.

The Valvoline Pipe Line, an independent, announced that it would, beginning tomorrow, take all the oil its customers had to offer.

Limit of Atrocity.

The absolute limit of atrocity stories has been reached by a woman who has just got back to this country and brought with her the story of seeing wounded Germans whose noses and ears had been cut off. As it was in Hamburg she saw them, one is compelled to believe that the Germans mutilated their own wounded, or that the allies got possession of a battlefield long enough to cut off the noses and ears of the wounded Germans, and then retired and left their victims to be recovered by their fellow-countrymen. It is easier to believe that the American traveler was mistaken.

You'll Find Something New in
This Space Every Week

We Are Showing

the first things in early fall suits for men, young men and boys.

The days are getting shorter and the weather just a little crisp. Suppose you select your suit now and be ready for the big Central Carolina Fair.

Some excellent bargains in medium weight all wool suits for men and boys at 25 per cent discount.

A bargain to you is a loss to some one, but this has always been so, and you can't help it.

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

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.

Boyden Shoes \$6.50.

CRAWFORD & REES

300 South Elm St.

Ever Heard

OF GOING TO A BLACKSMITH TO HAVE A SUIT MADE, OR TO A DENTIST FOR A PAIR OF SHOES, OR TO A BUTCHER FOR A NEW HAT?

NO? NEITHER HAVE WE.

Presumably you would go to a tailor for your suit, to a shoemaker for your shoes and to a hatter for your hat. And rightly so.

And if you wanted to have a Prescription filled you would go to a Drug Store, where your Prescriptions and Drug orders would be filled by experienced Druggists.

Prescriptions filled by registered and experienced Drug men only at my store.

HOWARD GARDNER
DRUGGIST
Greensboro, N. C.

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

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

A. L. BROOKS, O. L. SAPP
S. CLAY WILLIAMS

Brooks, Sapp & Williams
Attorneys-at-Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Office in Dixie Insurance Building

REPUBLICANS STRANDED WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

A Washington dispatch says that for the first time in many years the Republicans will not issue a campaign book for the campaign this fall. The national Republican congressional committee has decided that it would be money wasted to prepare and print such a book as the facts would justify. Therefore, the stand-patters back home will not be told in handsome printed form what their congressmen have been doing in Washington.

Democrats say that there is a reason for the lack of a Republican campaign book this year. They say that the Republicans have no issue, for many of their leading men voted for Democratic measures enacted into law.

The Democratic campaign workers point with pride to the following record: The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill passed by the house May 8, 1913, by a vote of 281 to 139, supported by three Republicans, three Bull Moosers and one independent; by the senate September 9, 44 to 37, one Republican and one Bull Moose voting for it.

The tariff bill of the Democrats became a law by the aid of Republican and Bull Moose congressmen, making it a non-partisan law. The Republican committee cannot consistently make an issue on the tariff when four of their men voted with the Democrats.

The federal reserve act, one of the most popular of the Democratic administration measures, was supported in the house by thirty-five Republicans and fourteen Bull Moosers, and in the senate by three Republicans and one Bull Moose. There is no campaign thunder in that record for the Republican congressional committee.

The trade commission bill passed the house by acclamation and twelve Republicans voted for it in the senate.

Forty-one Republicans and fifteen Bull Moosers in the house, seven Republicans and one Bull Moose in the senate, supported the Clayton anti-trust bill.

Eighty Republicans and fourteen Bull Moosers in the house voted for the Rayburn railway securities bill; the senate has not yet acted on that measure.

The Lever agricultural extension act and the industrial employees' arbitration act were passed without a dissenting vote by the house and senate.

Seventy Republicans and fourteen Bull Moosers in the house and twenty-four Republicans and one Bull Moose in the senate supported the Mexican war resolution.

The European war emergency legislation was enacted by Democrats and Republicans.

The Republicans are without an issue. Col. Roosevelt and his party are more at sea than the Republicans. In order to get a start the Colonel had to go to Louisiana and see his old Bull Moose friend John M. Parker.

On the other hand, the Democrats are proclaiming to the country the story of their record at the White House and in Congress.

"Every measure of legislation proposed by Woodrow Wilson since he became president and enacted into law has received the votes of Republicans and Bull Moosers as well as Democrats in both the senate and house," says a statement issued by the Democratic campaign committee. "No other president in the entire history of the nation has made such a record."

"The legislation of the sixty-third Congress is Democratic legislation. But it is more than that. It is legislation for and on behalf of and approved by the vast majority of the American people. The laws enacted by the Democratic party, like the entire record of the Democratic party under President Wilson, rise above party lines."

Merchant Marine Bill Delayed.

The bill providing for the government ownership of a merchant marine is on the house calendar, but cannot be called up except under a special rule. Chairman Alexander, of the committee on merchant marine, and author of the measure, has asked the rules committee for a rule under which he can bring up the bill.

"I think the rule will be granted this week, and then I will take up the merchant marine bill for immediate consideration," said Mr. Alexander. "The measure provides for government ownership and operation of ships. Under it a corporation, with capital stock limited to \$10,000,000, will be organized by a commission controlled by the government, which is to own 51 per cent of the stock. The government will be authorized to issue \$30,000,000 worth of Panama bonds for the purpose of buying ships to be used in trade between this and other countries."

Peace the offspring is of power.—Bayard Taylor.

12 ARCTIC EXPLORERS LOST LIVES IN FAR NORTH

A report from Nome, Alaska, says: Twelve members of the Stefansson Antarctic expedition have perished, it was learned today when the United States revenue cutter Bar arrived with 11 survivors of the exploration Wrangell Island by the gasoline schooner King and Winge and transferred to the Bear 75 miles from Wrangell Island.

The Karluk was crushed in the ice last January and part of the crew, after incredible hardships and perils, reached Wrangell Island, 80 miles distant on March 12 with 79 days' rations. These were exhausted about June 4. Death by starvation and cold was ever near the castaways until September 6, when the rescue ship arrived.

The King and Winge, after leaving Nome September 3, went to East Cape, Siberia, to take on Eskimos and skin boats. She then laid her course for Rogers Harbor, Wrangell Island, arriving there about 1:30 o'clock on the night of September 6. Four Eskimos in a skin boat found a lead through the ice, reached shore and brought back a number of men who had been in camp near shore. The schooner then proceeded to the other side of the island, where it picked up the remaining survivors, who were in another camp.

The King and Winge started for Nome with the rescued and had gone 75 miles when she met the revenue cutter Bear, to which the survivors were transferred.

Counting the eight men who perished on the ice while trying to reach land after the Karluk was crushed, the three who died on Wrangell Island, and Andrew Norman, of the Anderson party, who committed suicide by shooting while insane from exposure, 12 men of the Stefansson expedition have died.

FARMERS OF THE STATE ARE UNDULY EXERCISED.

That North Carolina business men and farmers are unduly exercised and frightened with reference to the cotton situation in this state and throughout the South is the opinion of Commissioner of Agriculture Graham, who is issuing a statement to the people of North Carolina with reference to the situation.

He says it is 60 days yet before the contracts between farmers and dealers in various supplies with whom they have contracts begin to fall due and that there are means of making ample adjustment with no serious disarrangement or stir of consequence.

The commissioner insists that no one is being pressed now and that there need not be any serious pressure if there is proper management of the situation and no occasion for rushing the cotton either to the market or into any warehousing scheme. He suggests that the individual farmers take up these matters of their own account with their dealers, and in cases where there seems to be necessity for early or sacrifice settlements, the matter be reported to the local business agent or the Farmers' Union or Alliance and let this agent have a full statement of the accounts and conditions, so that he may confer with the dealers and aid in effecting adjustments that will prevent the sacrifice of the cotton or other crop involved.

Business Conditions Improving.

There is no longer any serious trouble about sea transportation. There is trouble about arranging the payments, and there is still retarding the export business somewhat, but the difficulties are growing less. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Improvement in the shipping situation is becoming more pronounced, and indications are that conditions as they are at present are upon a sound basis. The furor which arose at the outbreak of the war, resulting in heavy advances in rates, suspension of sailings, etc., has subsided, and it was said yesterday by several of the large forwarding houses in New York that rates had dropped to a level which will in all likelihood be maintained until the end of the war."

"It was declared that the movement of freight was steadily increasing and steamers sailing within the past ten days have had good cargoes. With the exception of Germany, Austria and some points contingent upon the navigation of the Bosphorus, merchandise is moving unhampered to all parts of the world."

Spain Won't Help Germany.

Eduardo Dato, the Spanish prime minister, has made the following statement:

"Spain has contracted no engagement and will remain neutral until the end of the war."

The statement was made in reply to reports in foreign newspapers concerning Spain's position, which had led to the belief that Spain intended to intervene in Germany's favor in case of necessity.

SUFFRAGISTS TO MAKE WAR ON DEMOCRATS

Washington, Sept. 15.—"Withhold your support from all candidates for re-election to Congress whose names appear on the Democratic ticket," was the appeal sent today from the Congressional Union of pro-woman suffrage headquarters. What is termed the militant branch of suffrage workers declared war on Democratic nominees, saying that the party in power is responsible for the failure to enact suffrage legislation.

A "suffrage special" car left here today for Chicago with leaders to campaign for "the cause" in states where woman suffrage legislation is pending. The women voters in the nine suffrage states will be asked to "knife" the Democratic congressional candidates.

Miss Alice Paul, leader of the Congressional Union, today explained the union's policy of antagonism to the Democratic nominees, regardless of whether such nominees individually favor equal suffrage, by stating that the union holds the party which is in power strictly responsible for not heeding the demand for suffrage legislation, regardless of individual friendships.

"Shall I summon your husband's spirit from the vasty deep?" "Wouldn't be no use to try," declared the lady with the massive chin. "My husband never had no spirit."

Sow Crimson Clover and Save Fertilizer Bills

The indications are that prices of fertilizer the coming season will be much higher than usual, owing to the fact that the supply of fertilizer materials will be largely cut off on account of the European war. This should cause farmers everywhere to put land in crops that will save fertilizer bills. Nothing will do this better than Crimson Clover. It is unquestionably one of the best soil-improvers that can be put in, and wherever it is grown, it gives largely increased crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

We have secured more liberal supplies of Crimson Clover than was expected and will be able to sell at much more reasonable prices than was anticipated.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL gives full and interesting information about the fertilizing value of Crimson Clover; also about other seeds for fall sowing. Write for Crop Special and prices of any seeds required.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Just Received a Full Line of LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

which are the latest styles and the lowest prices imaginable. For men the Standard brand Ferguson-McMurry Shirts 50c. is my leader. Come and see this shirt for yourself and anything in Gents' Furnishings.

And for ladies anything that you want in wearing apparel.

AMERICAN BEAUTY CORSETS, \$1.00

La Val Corsets 50 cents. Watch my windows for the latest styles and low prices.

J. T. BLACKMON

Successor to G. F. Blackmon

522 South Elm Street

Scott's Reliable Seed

Turnip Seed, Rape Seed, Crimson Clover, Red Clover, Alsake Clover, Dutch Clover, Burr Clover, Alfalfa Clover, Vetch Seed, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd, Tall Meadow, Italian Rye, Meadow Fescue, White Seed Rye, Virginia Seed Oats.

If You Want the Best Come to See Us

C. Scott & Company

Groceries and Seeds

If You Want to See How Far a Nickel Will Go, Come in and Try Our Ice Cream or Soda

Ice Cream and Soda that taste like more are the kind you get here. We are liberal with our patrons, too. Bring a nickel and we'll please your palate without ruffling your disposition or pocketbook. We pride ourselves on the quality of our Soda and Ice Cream.

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

McAdoo Hotel Corner

The Busy Store

10—Two Phones—324

SUMMER GOODS MUST GO!

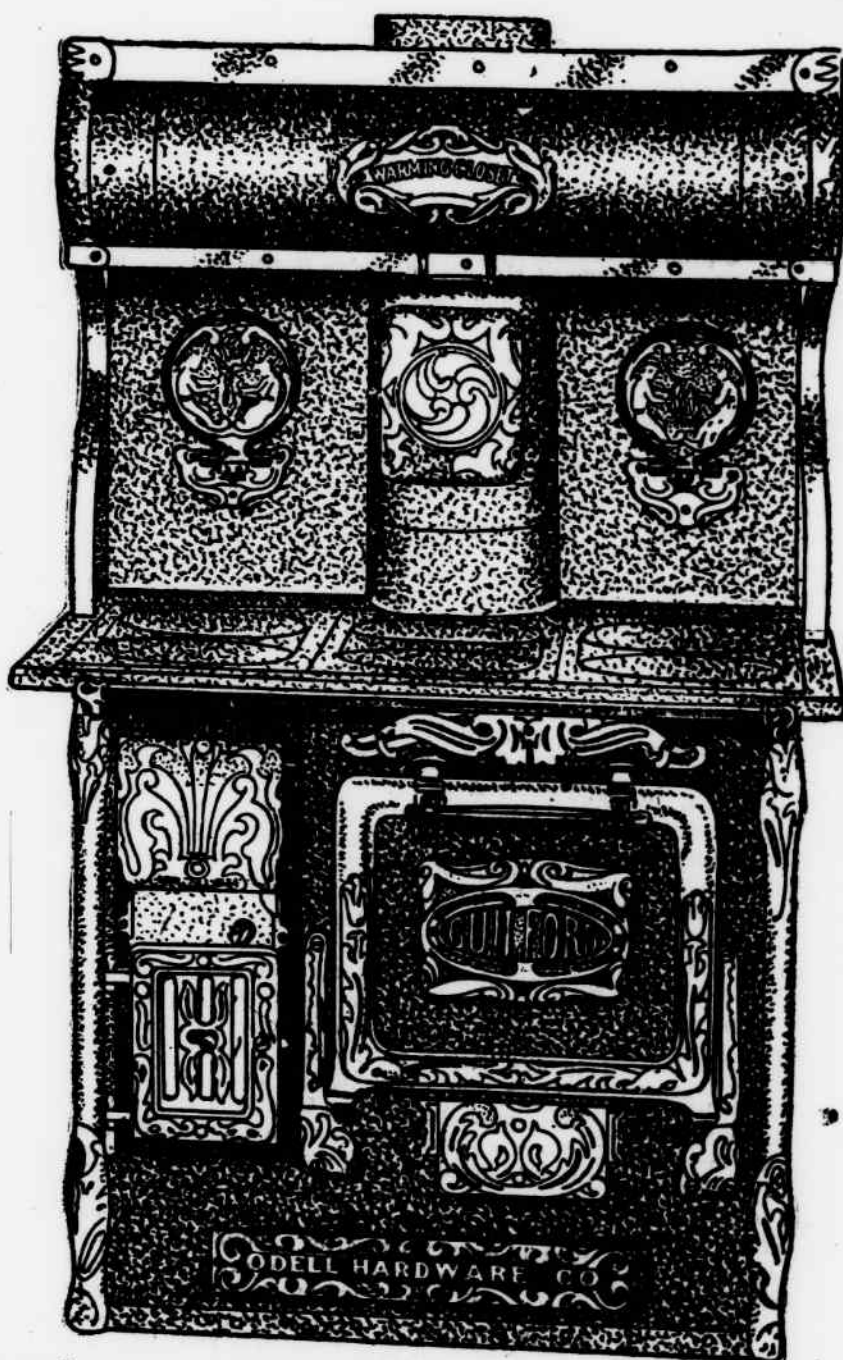
Price reductions on all Summer Goods continue unabated throughout our entire store, as we must make room for the new fall goods which are arriving every day. Do not wait, but come early and get first choice. This month will be long remembered as the most terrific month's selling of Porch Rockers, Porch Swings, Hammocks, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Stoves, Rugs, Mattings, Window Shades, Go-Carts, Buffets, China Closets, Odd Dressers, etc., ever offered the public of Greensboro and vicinity. Great crowds will want to attend this sacrifice Furniture and Housefurnishing sale.

McDuffie's Furniture Store

Next to Odell Hardware Store.

"GET IT AT ODELL'S"—Quality First

Guilford Steel Ranges



The best value for your money.

Odell Hardware Co.

Government Protection

Money deposited in our Savings Department is as absolutely safe as are the thousands deposited in our checking department; for, being a **National** bank, all business is transacted in strict accordance with the rigid banking laws of the United States Government.

Why not deposit your savings here, where they will be safe and earn 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly?

American Exchange National Bank GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital.....\$400,000.00

The Bank for Your Savings
Branch at South Greensboro

OUR OPPORTUNITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

By Douglas Malcolm, International Harvester Company of America.

If ever America puts its hand to the plow in its effort to feed the world, it has assumed that responsibility new. Not since the harrowing days following our own strife of the states have the tillable acres of this country faced such a possible drain upon their bountifulness. Without even dimly prophesying the duration of the war now raging, we are already assured of the fact that next year this country will be the storehouse of the world. Every farm owner, every tenant and every shareworker will have his part to play in fulfilling this great responsibility. No matter how remote his residence, he will hear Europe's call for beef, bacon and bread, and on the amount he has to sell will depend not only his satisfaction of having served his fellow men but the additional satisfaction of having served himself; for big crops, much stock, many hogs next year will mean big profits.

It is thus that the American farmer begins his fall work with two strings to his bow. With one hand he is rescuing the perishing and with the other, he is reaching out for tangible encouragement toward a bank account and a better home.

Now is the Time to Start.

Now is his opportunity, and this month is the time to lay his foundation. There are two lines along which he should plan his work, but only one line along which he should work his plan. First, he should utilize every available part of his land, and second, he should strive to raise the average yield of his farm per acre. There will be no danger of over-production for the crops sown this fall. The man who has a big yield will find a big market. But to get this yield means a better kind of farming. Now would be a good time to break away from some old-fashioned ideas about the moon; from some other old-fashioned ways of shallow plowing; and some old-fashioned carelessness in cultivating; and some old-fashioned theories in regard to seeding. In those parts of the country which do fall plowing and fall seeding, the way the seed bed is made and the way the sowing is done this fall will determine the crop per acre next year more than next year's rainfall, hot winds or frosts. In an experiment not long ago described by F. L. Peterson, of the University Farm at Davis, California, he says:

"As the pressure of supplies becomes greater, it becomes more evident that the world cannot afford large farms skimmed over with careless culture. In an actual experiment a gain of 200 per cent which was made in the productivity of a certain area, 100 per cent was found to be due to better plowing and harrowing, 50 per cent to better cultivation, and the rest to better seed."

A lesson or two like that in every community would soon work its way into farm operation in such a way that several costly practices sanctioned

by time and custom would become in a short time as historical as cradling wheat and threshing it with a flail are now. The great economic law which makes a man's land profitable is not so much the price he gets for his produce as it is the difference between this price and the amount spent in producing this produce. The above experiment was apropos of the tractor—a mechanical way of plowing, and of disking—a mechanical way of sowing the land, so to speak, and of drilling—a mechanical way of sowing the seed. In the cost of raising a crop, just the same as in the cost of making carpets, shoes or wagons, hand power and animal power cannot compete with mechanical power. The mechanically prepared seed bed not only costs less in its preparation, but it gives forth more in its harvest.

The War Will Make Horses Too Costly to Keep.

Oats and oil are in the throes of a little war of their own just the same as the human back once combatted with the reaper knife. This strife is fast becoming more acute because the already high price of horses is being accentuated every day by the number being sold out of the country for cavalry mounts to be used abroad. The drain upon the American horse supply will soon be such that wherever possible mechanical contrivances will be used to do their work. Were we to begin at once, it will require five years to replenish the drain which the war has already made upon the horse supply of the world.

The United States government department of agriculture has estimated that it costs \$75 to \$80 per year to keep a horse, and in a study of horse utility for a period covering six years, it was found that he averaged only 3.41 hours of work per day as his contribution to lessening the high cost of living. In contrast with this, it was found that he ate up the entire yield of one out of every five acres which he helped to cultivate. It has been shown, too, for every hour he worked it cost about sixteen cents; whereas, a full horse-power hour can be delivered by a high-grade oil engine for only two cents per hour, in both cases, interest, fuel, food and depreciation being included. Again, in plowing, a team of two horses can plow only about two acres per day. In doing this, they travel sixteen miles, which is a good day's pull for horses with a load. A small tractor, on the other hand—the kind which costs less than six horses, weighs less than six and with a capacity doing the work of twelve—will plow fully that much in an hour or so. It will, furthermore, plow it deeper and keep it up twenty-four hours each day until the work is completed without feeding, resting, or growing thin. While it would not be wise to dispose of brood mares and blooded stock to satisfy the foreign buyers in the end, perhaps, the increased prices which their purchases will undoubtedly bring about will be beneficial in forcing thousands of farmers to adopt a newer and more economical form of

power.

Every one who cultivates 160 acres or more is a candidate for a share in the millions of dollars which the country-wide adoption of this method of plowing will ultimately save.

Insuring the Crop in Advance.

After plowing, the first duty of a man is to guarantee the work by proper cultivation and disking. Without delving into the chemistry of plant life too deeply, the growth of a plant is determined by the proper preparation both in the soil and out of it, of air, water and certain salt compounds. Rainfall, sunlight and air in conjunction with the soil have a knack of assembling these elements in such a way that the plant grows, or failing to assemble them in such a way that the plant fails to develop. Nature has provided for this intermixture of elements for a limited time and plant life will go on without much outside interference, but, like so many other forms of natural activity, it is possible for human intelligence to greatly increase the effectiveness of nature's work. The disk harrow is one of the leading nature aids in farming. It is said that, rightly used, it does more to increase crop profits than any other farm implement and should be used on every farm. It is one of the simplest implements made; one of the easiest to obtain; simple to run; will stand much hard work, and lasts a long time. It is so inexpensive that if used on a fair-sized field, it will so increase the production that it soon pays for itself. In certain parts of the United States a farm without a disk or two is as curious a sight as a farm without a wagon, but in other parts it is still on the threshold of universal use.

F. H. DeMaree, acting agronomist at the Missouri agricultural experiment station, says: "In my opinion, and that of everybody connected with the crop and soil work of this institution, the disk harrow is one of the best implements which can be used on any farm. In early-plowed land and in fall-plowed land, there is generally a crust, and many clods form before corn-planting time. One of the best implements which we have found so far for pulverizing these is the disk harrow. On sod land it is nearly impossible to make a good seed bed without the use of the disk."

To the bumper crop farmer, the skilled agriculturist, so to speak, plowing is merely the rough work of getting ready to plant. He puts the finishing touches on with other machines just as the sandpaper follows the plane in finishing woodwork.

Professor Daniel Scoates, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, says: "The disk harrow's special duty is to take the soil after the plow has done its work and put on the finishing touches. The result of these touches act in different ways under as many circumstances. If the land receives a heavy rainfall, the disking allows the soil to take up larger quantities of this moisture than could be obtained under the former condition. Then the absorption of this water has not only the benefit of storing up moisture for the future use of the plants, but by allowing the water to soak into the ground, it prevents, to a certain extent, the surface washing of the land. Further, the disking of the surface gives still another advantage in that it forms a mulch which breaks up the effect of what is known as capillarity, thus causing the rapid evaporation to cease and saving up the moisture stored in the soil."

What these men have to say in regard to the value of the disk as a crop factor is emphasized by every experimental department working along farm lines. Their official O. K. confirms what thousands of farmers have proved.

Seeding Helps Make Crops Secure.

After the seed bed is in a condition satisfactory for the proper development of the seed, the next important step is to be sure that the seed is sown just right. It is only within recent years that definite, decisive tests have been made between sowing with a drill and sowing broadcast, but so one-sided have been the various tests in regard to these two methods that broadcasting is fast being numbered among the many old methods which farmers are now discarding. Broadcasting requires more seed, and yet it produces a smaller crop of lower grade grain. The reason for this is that the seed thus sown is not distributed evenly over the ground. It does not all start from an even depth, nor does it begin germinating uniformly. By the use of an ordinary drill, even without the more modern attachments, the seed is deposited in fine, slightly compact, moist soil, all of it at a uniform depth. It is thus carefully covered by the cover chains or press wheels; it all has an even chance of germinating, and all the grain will tend to ripen at the same time. It requires, furthermore, much less seed to get a good stand with a drill than with broadcasting.

Proper disking and proper sowing

are the best ways to help nature give a good crop. There is very little more expense in doing it right than in doing it wrong, and the returns are much greater.

The handwriting on the wall is plainly visible and we should prepare ourselves to meet the crisis before the crisis meets us. It means much, and yet all that we can do is to do all that we can with the exercise of care and thrift. Our work begins this fall in our plowing and seeding and our opportunity to help will come next year at our harvesting and selling. We have more at stake than our profits, although our profits will be a goodly stake. We have at stake our commercial supremacy, our agricultural leadership and above this, towering over everything and stifling our selfish hope of gain, or our commercial instincts, is our ability and our willingness to fill the pitiful hands which we know will be stretched out to us from the devastated, wasted fields across the seas.

Ate Horse Meat During the Siege of Paris.

In the October Woman's Home Companion a French woman gives her personal recollections of the siege of Paris, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when the half-starved people resorted to the most desperate efforts to obtain food. What they were forced to eat is described in the following extract from the article:

"For four months I never saw a piece of bread. A few potatoes we had, but long before the siege was over they had all gone. All horses disappeared from the streets. The government took them, and the elephants in the parks. We were issued a card on which was indicated how much horse or elephant meat would be allotted to us every four days. Horse meat was not bad, but dogs—I could not bear it. And there were those who ate much worse than dogs."

"I walked home alone one afternoon in the dusk; two old men, beyond the age of military service, walked in front of me, and as they came opposite our house one stopped and snatching something hastily from the ground, hid it in a bag. 'It will mean food for tomorrow,' he said triumphantly to his companion. 'Afterward I discovered what it was that they had snatched up so eagerly. It was our cat.'"

Manufacturing Opportunities.

While the pan-European war has given us a chance to increase our merchant marine and carry our own commerce under the United States flag, it also gives us two other notable opportunities. One is to extend our trade in South America, the Orient, and even in Europe. Another is that it will give us numerous and altogether new manufacturing opportunities.

We have been buying from Europe millions of dollars' worth of commodities which could be made in this country. We even buy \$70,000,000 worth of cotton goods, not to mention scores of manufactures that should be made in America. While those countries are at war, now is the time for the South to extend its manufacturing lines so as to include those things we have not been in the custom of making.—Wilmington Star.

England Needlework Mad.

"England is needlework mad," declared Sir George Pragnell at a hearing of the London committee dealing with the prevention of distress. He was speaking in opposition to a plan to create more work rooms out of the prince of Wales fund and he managed to defeat that scheme. Instead the committee decided to buy goods for the troops in the regular course of business, thus helping to keep trade in its usual channels.

A trip throughout the shops, cafes and public houses in London shows that Sir George Pragnell was correct about the needlework craze. Bar maids, cashiers, waitresses, women clerks are knitting and sewing every leisure moment. The papers abound in notices of guilds which were soliciting the help of the disengaged women in making nightshirts and other garments for the soldiers.

Germans Abandon Artillery.

A report from Paris says the German armies, in retreating out of France, have abandoned more than 60 cannons of various caliber and 30 machine guns, because their exhausted horses were unable to drag them fast enough to keep up even with the foot-weary infantry. Enormous amounts of ammunition and war stores also were left on the route of the Germans, which is through a difficult marshy country, rendered almost impassable in some places by heavy rains, which threaten to continue.

"Is my wife forward?" asked the passenger on the limited. "She wasn't to me, sir," answered the conductor politely.

Our Low Prices for Reliable Merchandise Never Fail To Interest You

These low prices apply to Fashion's new things as well as staple articles, and everywhere in the store you'll find them ready to **SAVE YOU MONEY.**

Always a Center of Interest

The Bargain Basement

The only one of its kind in this part of the State, ALL GOODS sold there are sold at prices lower than regular, and the specially good values find their way there first.

Woolnap Blankets \$2.19 Each

Extra heavy double woolnaps, full size, blue, pink, brown and grey, \$2.19 each.

NEWEST STYLE FALL COAT SUITS IN ALL SIZES \$7.50 EACH

Stylish, serviceable Coat Suits, in navy blue, black, brown, garnet serge; also a line of favorite Bedford Cow Coat Suits at \$7.50.

2,000 Yards of 12½c Outing to be Sold at 8½c Yard

Mill end lengths of from 10 to 20 yards. That's why we're able to offer the straight reduction quoted above.

Boys' Cloth Suits for School Wear 1.49 to 4.50

Peg pant school suits in dark blue and dark mixtures; military braided styles and Norfolks, \$1.49 to \$4.50.

500 imperfect Blankets of many qualities; choice of the lot, 48 cents each.

A thousand yards of 36-inch blue Chambray, worth 12 1-2c at 7 1-2c.

Extra heavy double Blankets, full size, \$1.49 each.

200 Skirts for women, in the newest styles, navy, blue, black, brown and plaids. They are worth \$2.50 but are selling for \$1.39.

Twenty-five bolts of navy, black and brown serge, worth 50c, going at 35c.

Blue Denim Dollar Overalls 69c

One big table of wash goods, ginghams, Percales and other standard wash cottons at 5c yard.

Meyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

POSTPONED

The sale of valuable real estate known as part of the W. O. Donnell home place, near Oak Ridge, advertised in this paper to take place Saturday, September 19, has been postponed temporarily.

At a later date announcement will be made setting another date for this sale of valuable property. In the meantime those interested in securing building sites or small farms in the most desirable section of Guilford county will do well to investigate this property and be ready for the sale to be announced in this paper.

R. C. HOOD.

This is the Lantern that WON'T BLOW OUT



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 Knives and Thermometers in Greensboro.

Boall Hardware & Implement Co.

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GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by W. I. Underwood.OFFICE—118 1-2 North Elm street,
second floor of the Beville building.
Telephone No. 273.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

ONE YEAR\$1.50
SIX MONTHS75
FOUR MONTHS50

Notice—Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and the paper will not be sent to a subscriber for a longer period of time than it is paid for. If a renewal has not been received by the expiration date, the name will be dropped from the mailing list. WATCH THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPILING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Pupils Sent Home.—When the Concord graded schools opened Monday 87 pupils were sent home because they had not been vaccinated.

Concord Presbytery.—The fall meeting of Concord Presbytery convened at Kannapolis Tuesday night and will be in session until tonight.

The "Unloaded" Gun.—At Smithfield last week the eight-year-old son of Dr. N. T. Holland shot his six-year-old sister. He snapped a gun he supposed was unloaded. The little girl may recover.

Bank Statements.—The North Carolina corporation commission has issued a call for the state savings and private banks under the control of the commission to report their condition at the close of business September 12.

Child Drowned.—The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shearin, who live four miles from Louisburg, was found Friday morning drowned, on a raft in a creek. The baby had wandered from home in an attempt to follow her little brother.

Committed Suicide.—Five miles from Trinity, Randolph county, Friday night, Leon Briles, 21 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been brooding over the loss of a mule, all the property he owned. The mule was hurt accidentally and had to be killed.

Opposition to Stock Law.—Opposition to the stock law in many sections of the eastern part of the state is very fierce and dies hard. In Pitt county S. G. Worthington, who had incurred the enmity of some of the anti-stock law folks, found his fences cut and some of his corn destroyed.

A \$20,000 Fire.—Fire completely destroyed a three-story frame building belonging to the Nissen Wagon Works in Waukegan, a suburb of Winston-Salem, Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 and is covered by insurance to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Little Girl Killed.—While playing around the barn at the home of her parents, near King, Stokes county, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Eaton was killed by pulling a two-horse plow over on herself. The little girl was playing alone and was dead when found by her parents.

Rockingham Schools.—The Rockingham county board of education has arranged for the public schools to open October 5, but in a good many districts the committees are authorized to open the schools on October 12, as it will suit the patrons better. The compulsory attendance will begin with the opening of the schools.

New Orphanage Open.—The Kennedy Memorial home, the new orphanage of the North Carolina Baptists at Faling Creek, six miles from Kinston, was opened with appropriate exercises Tuesday. Baptists were present from nearly every section of North Carolina for the occasion. The home is a branch of the Thomasville orphanage.

Want Special Session.—A mass meeting of farmers, business men and others of Mecklenburg county was held in Charlotte a few days ago to discuss the cotton situation. The outstanding feature of the meeting was a resolution which was passed unanimously asking Governor Craig to call a special session of the legislature to enact such measures as would tend to relieve the situation.

Exactions Unjust.—Declaring that such exactions are really invalid and unjust, the corporation commission has issued its formal order absolving the Craven and Holman Lumber and Mercantile Company, of Ridgecrest, Buncombe county, from necessity of signing a contract with the Southern Railway Company to save the railroad company harmless in any claims for damages by fire to property on a commercial sidetrack the commission has ordered the railroad company to put in for the lumber company.

Sent Obscene Matter.—Hans C. Myer, formerly of Hendersonville, has been brought to Asheville from New York, having been arrested at the last named place on a warrant charging that he sent obscene matter through the mails. The young man is well known in western North Carolina and during a residence of several years at Hendersonville he held many positions of public trust. State Trust Company.—A report from Raleigh says much interest is being taken in the movement of Governor Craig for the formation of the proposed million-dollar state trust company for warehousing and loaning money on cotton grown by North Carolina farmers, only actual growers of the cotton to be allowed to store cotton with the company when it shall have opened for business.

Sunday School Convention.—The annual state convention of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association convened in Winston-Salem Tuesday with several hundred delegates in attendance from all sections of the state. The assembly represents 8,535 organized Sunday schools of the state. There are 67,892 officers and teachers connected with these schools and 639,885 scholars enrolled.

To Test a Law.—The corporation commission is to test at once in the courts the question of the possibility of collecting the inheritance taxes on real estate that were intended to have been applied by the revenue acts of 1905 to 1911, but which have never been collected in any part of the state because of a ruling that was made by a former attorney general that the section of the revenue act designed to derive a tax from real estate inheritances was ineffective.

Negro Janitor Loses His Job Again.

Another chapter, and most likely the final one, was added to the Statesville federal building janitorship incident Tuesday, when Fred Chambers, the colored janitor, was removed from the office on an order from Assistant Secretary Newton, of the treasury department. Chambers' removal from the janitorship and his reinstatement by Assistant Secretary Newton attracted much attention and brought about wide discussion in the papers. This time the removal of the negro is expected to be permanent and the case will probably fade into insignificance. Immediately after the receipt of the order to remove Chambers, Collector A. D. Watts, who is custodian of the federal building, appointed Mr. John C. Poard janitor to succeed Chambers. The position is under civil service, but there is no eligible list and Mr. Poard is appointed pending a civil service examination. The department instructed Collector Watts to appoint a man under the age limit, which is 50 years. This excluded Capt. W. H. H. Gregory, who was appointed when Chambers was removed the first time.

Would Ignore Food Trusts.

Washington, Sept. 16.—A national market commission, as a semi-official body to organize states, counties and localities for economic distribution of farm products, to meet the high cost of living, was advocated before the house agricultural committee today, by David Lubin, director of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Mr. Lubin wanted the United States to adopt the system of handling farm products used in Germany, Austria and other countries.

"Penalizing food trusts is all talk," said Dr. Lubin. "The trusts probably would be willing to pay men to talk that way if it goes no further. The eggs and other products should be taken away from them; that is what we seek. There would be no trusts then; we would ignore them."

London's Mood Joyful.

With the tide of battle favoring the allies, London exhibits a jubilant frame of mind. According to a well-known hotel man, demand for expensive diners has followed in the path of victory. With the coming of war some of the most fashionable eating places gave notice of serving plain food, and there was little protest, but with higher spirits resulting from the defeat of the Germans has come a demand for costlier food. The theatres where successful productions are being staged are having big audiences, and the more sanguine managers predict a good season, despite the war, if the allies' successes continue.

The Doom of Militarism.

The British and French say they propose to put an end to German militarism. The Germans say they propose to put an end to French and Russian militarism. The Russians say that they propose to put an end to German and Austrian militarism. In view of all these assurances, it is a pleasure to announce that militarism seems doomed.—Springfield Republican.

TWO-THIRDS OF WORLD'S PEOPLE UNDER TREATIES

Treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China were signed Tuesday by Secretary Bryan and the British, French, Spanish and the Chinese ambassadors. These pacts the Washington government believes "will make armed conflict" between the United States and these nations almost if not entirely impossible.

They provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year. The four are similar in principle to the 22 treaties signed with Central and South American and a few European countries, 19 of which have been ratified by the senate. Secretary Bryan dispatched telegrams to the American embassies and legations in Germany, Russia, Austria and Belgium notifying them of what had occurred and expressing the desire of the United States to sign similar treaties with those countries. Japan alone has not accepted the principle or entered into negotiations because of the desire of the ministry there not to confuse the Japanese public while the alien land controversy is being adjusted.

One of the practical effects of the treaties is to make more remote than ever the possibility of the United States being drawn into the present European war over any delicate questions of neutrality which might arise with Great Britain or France.

Members of the cabinet and administration officials witnessed the signing ceremony in the office of the secretary of state. Afterwards Mr. Bryan issued the following statement:

"The signing of the four treaties today with Great Britain, France, Spain and China bring under treaty obligations more than 900,000,000 people. These, when added to the population of the United States and the population of the 22 countries with which similar treaties have heretofore been signed, bring under the influence of these treaties considerably more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe. As these treaties provide for investigation of all matters in dispute before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, it is believed they will make armed conflict between the contracting nations almost, if not entirely, impossible."

Wanted High Class Accommodations.

A dispatch from London says: Two American young women, who arrived from Berlin Saturday night, were given the address of an inexpensive hotel by the American relief committee. Instead of going there they put up at a luxurious hotel, and today, according to the committee, appeared at the relief headquarters and presented a hotel bill for \$50, requesting that it be paid on their behalf. They also asked to be provided with first-class passage on a steamer to New York, as they swore that they were penniless.

The committee felt compelled to pay the hotel bill, but allowed them only \$7.75 each daily for living expenses until Saturday, when they will proceed to New York as second-class passengers. This privilege was granted because the young women declared that they were in frail health.

Woes of Belgian Refugees.

Describing the flight of the Belgians during the German advance, a correspondent, who recently arrived in London from Belgium, says the refugees scattered like autumn leaves before the wind.

Unaware of the maneuvers of the opposing forces, some fled directly toward the scenes of the engagements. Others whirled aimlessly in circles. Many traveled in dilapidated wagons drawn by horses too old or otherwise unfit for military service. A great majority, however, walked, discarding even their handbags. As a rule they wore their best clothes, as fresh linen and creaking boots revealed. They appeared to treat their escape as a ceremony that demanded the best showing possible.

Betterment Association Makes Donation.

The South Buffalo Woman's Betterment Association has donated a cup for the better babies contest to be held at the Central Carolina fair and has also agreed to provide provisions to help raise a fund to aid poor babies. Sandwiches and cake will be sold at the baby booth at the fair for the benefit of this fund. The fund will be placed in the hands of the county physician. Provisions, consisting of eggs, butter and hens, may be left with Mrs. Al Fairbrother, at 111 West Gaston street, on Saturday before the fair.

Information concerning the better babies contest may be had by addressing the chairman, at 578 North Elm street.

A straight tip is seldom necessary in explaining that a man is crooked.

Your Winter Shoes

For the Entire Family Should Be Bought Early

We are selling nearly all of our Shoes at the old prices, but when these are gone the prices will be higher. We are showing a wonderful line of good honest, serviceable Shoes attractively priced. Large stocks to select from.

Children's shoes from 50c to \$2.00.
Women's shoes from \$1.50 to \$4.
Men's shoes from \$1.50 to \$4.
Plenty of good work shoes, school shoes, and dress shoes as well.
Our shoes are solid leather and always give satisfaction.

The chain of Belk stores are the largest buyers and sellers of shoes in the Carolinas.

This immense business has been built on a solid foundation.

Satisfied customers, the best possible shoes at prices named.

COME TO US FOR YOUR SHOES. THE SAVING IN PRICE IS REAL

Men's and Boys' Clothing Splendid Assortment and Attractively Priced

Men's Suits from \$5.00 to \$15.00 that are extra good values.
Boys' Suits \$1.50 to \$5.00. Combination Suits, 2 pairs pants, \$5.00.

Our Merchandise and Prices Shine When Compared to Others

Brown=Belk Co.

WE SELL IT FOR LESS FOR CASH

McCall Pattern Sheets Free.

Pictorial Review Patterns 10 and 15c

BOYS' SUITS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE BEST AND PRETTIEST LINE OF BOYS' SUITS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR WE HAVE EVER CARRIED. AGES, 3 TO 18 YEARS. PRICES FROM \$1.50 TO \$6.50. YOU WILL MISS IT IF YOU DO NOT EXAMINE THESE SUITS BEFORE FITTING OUT THE LITTLE FELLOWS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."
318 South Elm Street.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE DENTIST

Suits 203 and 204 McCaddoo Building
Over Sullivan's Drug Store.
Phone—Office 1648; Residence 1647
Greensboro, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to power of sale vested in the undersigned under and by virtue of a certain mortgage given by J. A. Alexander and others as trustees, and recorded in book 229, page 609, default having been made in the payment of principal and interest according to the terms of said mortgage, the undersigned will sell for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., on
Saturday, October 17, 1914,
at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in Greensboro, N. C.: Beginning at a stone, corner of Liberty and Grace streets, and running east along Grace street 75 feet to a stake, southwest corner of lot No. 17 in Brown's plot of Landreth property; thence north 100 feet to a stake; thence south along Liberty street 100 feet to the beginning, containing 1-5 acre, more or less.

This September 16, 1914.
D. MARKS, Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

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

In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Best Chair Company, of High Point, N. C., in the county of Guilford and District, aforesaid, Bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Best Chair Company were duly adjudged bankrupts, and that the final meeting of its creditors will be held at the office of the referee, in Greensboro, N. C., on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, declare a final dividend, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. This September 16, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.



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

FARM TO LEASE

We have a farm of about 100 acres within six miles of Greensboro that we will lease to reliable party. Fifty or sixty acres cleared; barn and outbuildings; small dwelling and orchard. Will lease with privilege of buying. Can offer special proposition to right party. Tenant must have a good team and farming implements.

Guilford Insurance & Realty Company

N. G. WHITE, Pres.

A. K. MOORE, Mgr. Realty Dept.

O. L. GRUBBS, Sec.-Treas.

Fisher Building.

100 N. 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

Subscribe to The Patriot

SECURITY---SERVICE

We ask for new accounts because we are capable of rendering the best banking service, and because we offer that high measure of security that appeals to the prudent and conservative people of this community.

Your banking business can be fully and promptly transacted. Large resources, a strong Board of directors and capable management are but a few of the many features that commend this bank to one considering the opening of a bank account.

We Pay 4 Per Cent on Savings Accounts

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

SUMMERFIELD.

Miss Sue Willis, of Stoneville, who spent some time here recently, has returned home for a few weeks. She expects to come back and make her home here, occupying Dr. Willis' home.

Mrs. Lawrence, who has been sick for some time, does not improve any, we are sorry to learn.

Our school opened the 7th of this month with nearly a hundred students. We have a splendid set of teachers who seem to have the school at heart. We hope the patrons of the school will do all in their power to help make the school a success.

Mr. Robert Byrd and Mr. Christie Sutton have entered Guilford College. We wish them great success.

Mrs. Maud Holt and little son Charles, of Savannah, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Holt's father, Mr. C. H. Wilson.

The people of the village and the surrounding country want a boarding house put up here. It is a good opening for any one who would like to run a boarding house. The school would furnish a good many boarders, and it would be a great convenience to the traveling men who stop here and have to do without something to eat until they can reach the next village. I hope some one who may read this will give it some thought.

Mrs. Sallie Forbis, of Greensboro, spent some time here with Mrs. Schoades recently.

Miss Kate Hoskins is teaching at Thomasville in the graded school. We think she will make a splendid teacher.

Mrs. M. D. Highfill, who has been very sick for several weeks, is improving some. She can walk out in the yard by the aid of her walking stick.

Rev. D. A. Highfill, of the Powellton circuit, Virginia, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Knox Highfill, of Dallas, Tex., who spent a month in this state visiting relatives and friends, has returned to his home.

Miss Kate Smith has entered Guilford College again this year.

The health of the community is fairly good at present. We know of no bad sickness near us.

Rev. T. B. Johnson is through with his meetings for this year. He has had great success all over his circuit. Great numbers have joined his churches. He has two new churches on hand—one is being built at Pisgah and one at the Battle Ground.

We hear there is fair prospects of one being built at Hopewell. We hope Mr. Johnson will be permitted to remain here as long as conference will let him.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

Farmers are busy pulling fodder. Miss Bonnie Stout, from Greensboro, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Jobe.

Mrs. F. N. Woody, from High Point, spent Sunday at Mr. Birdie Fogleman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurley Ingo, from near Mr. Hope, visited relatives in our community recently.

Mr. John Jobe, who had been visiting relatives and friends here, returned to his home in Virginia Monday.

Mrs. John Holt and children and Mrs. Robert Amick visited at Mr. R. C. Wood's recently.

The ice cream supper at Shady Grove Saturday night was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Mr. John Forsyth is preparing to erect a dwelling house and move to our community in the near future.

Miss Dora Hobbs visited her uncle, Mr. J. P. Allred, near Greensboro, recently.

RANDLEMAN ROUTE 1.

The farmers are very busy with their fodder now.

The cold weather makes us think "Jack Frost" is not far away.

Some of the people on this route attended preaching at Pleasant Garden Sunday.

Mr. R. G. Smith, a traveling salesman, is at his farm this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Farlow spent Sunday in High Point with their sister, who is seriously ill.

Miss Nora Wood, of Millboro, visited friends on this route the past week.

Miss Nellie Richardson went to her school Monday.

Mr. Henry Hockett and Miss Myrtle Vickrey, two of Randolph county's most highly respected young people, were married Saturday afternoon at Randleman. We wish for them a happy and prosperous life.

Mrs. Emma Vickrey is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sidney Davis, of Edgar, this week.

Miss Kelsey Coltrane, of Asheboro, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her parents on this route.

Mrs. Herbert McGee is quite sick at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Coltrane are all smiles. It's a boy.

Mr. Alex. Vickrey, of this route, and Miss Nellie Scatton, of Staley, were married last Sunday.

A large deer was seen near the Vickrey shop Monday.

Mr. J. S. McCandless spent Saturday night and Sunday at Fother.

BURLINGTON ROUTE 4.

Mrs. Albert Ingle is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Plato Crouse visited at Mr. A. B. Crouse's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brian visited at Mr. Deck Clapp's recently.

Mr. Paul Ingle, of Liberty, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ingle, Sunday.

We are glad to see Clinton Fogleman out again, but sorry to learn that his brother Bracket is now sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. L. B. Shepherd and daughter spent Wednesday in Burlington shopping.

Mrs. J. L. Gray and children, of Gastonia, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greeson.

Mr. L. B. Shepherd is very sick. Little Miss Jewel Greeson has returned from a visit in Virginia.

Several boys from Mt. Hope visited on the route Sunday.

There will be preaching at Springwood Sunday.

Mr. George Ingle has returned to Catawba College after spending his vacation on R. F. D. 4.

Miss Bertha Ingle has returned to her home after spending a week at Mr. Albert Ingle's.

Several of our girls and boys will soon leave to go to different parts of the county and other counties to teach.

Miss Maggie Greeson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Greeson.

Fire seems to be taking its part these cool nights.

Messrs. Wade Ingle and Roy Shepherd have entered school at Whitsett.

Negro Colony a Failure.

Weakened by the ravages of malarial fever, 55 negroes, part of a large band which left South Carolina two years ago to settle in Monrovia, on the west coast of Africa, arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday on the American liner Haverford. They are returning to their homes in the South, disappointed at their colonization venture. Many of the band, they said, died of the malarial fever and those who still remain in Africa are anxious to get back to America, but are hampered by lack of funds.

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES TO BE HELD.

The attention of all Presbyterian churches and Sunday schools in the towns and country districts of Guilford and adjoining counties is called to two important conferences to be held at Buffalo and Bethel Presbyterian churches on Thursday and Friday, September 24 and 25. The conference on the 24th will be held at Buffalo church, at White Oak, in the northern extremity of Greensboro, and the one on the 25th at Bethel church, some ten miles east of Greensboro.

These conferences will be held in the interest of evangelism and stewardship, home and foreign missions and the Sunday school. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Neal L. Anderson, of Winston-Salem; Dr. Melton Clark, of Greensboro; Dr. E. C. Murray, of Alamance church; Rev. C. P. Coble, of High Point, and Rev. Donald McIver, of Burlington.

An all-day conference will be held at each church, beginning at 10.30 A. M., and a picnic dinner will be served on the grounds.

These conferences have been ordered by Presbytery and it is hoped that a large number of our people will attend.

R. E. REDDING,
E. FRANK LEE,
Presbytery's Committee.

No Sign of Peace.

Those persons who are talking about peace because the Kaiser's armies have suffered a reverse in France doubtless mean well, but they are really adding insult to injury. Nothing has so far happened in the war that would indicate that Germany has any other intention than fighting to the bitter end. When the German army of invasion came within 20 miles of Paris there was no talk of peace on the part of the French government. Indeed, it was said that hostilities would continue even though Paris was captured and their armies were driven back to the Pyrenees. The world knows that the Germans are no quitters, and will fight on no less tenaciously than the allies. Peace now would be an absurdity, and would pave the way for unending future strife. Whatever the cost, it is best that the war should continue until a decisive result is reached.—Philadelphia Record.

Italy in Sympathy With Allies.

An official of the Italian government is quoted as saying: "Opinion in Italy is unanimous in demanding the realization of the anti-triple alliance program. Every one today believes that Italy must absolutely separate her policy and destiny from the triple alliance."

"United action with the triple entente is the inevitable outgrowth of the situation. Italy's neutrality has been a necessary transition; our military measures have been taken as quickly as geographical conditions permitted, and the Italian army is ready for all eventualities."

"Our fleet is mobilized and coaled, thanks to arrangements with England."

"We now are neutral only in appearance. The action of Italy might definitely turn the scale in favor of the triple entente."

No Reply From German Emperor.

No reply has been received from the German government to the inquiry of the United States concerning the attitude of the former toward peace in Europe, but administration officials are hopeful that from the informal effort something tangible may develop.

That many influential German Americans are working to bring about some exchange of peace terms has been admitted in official quarters. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are keeping in close touch with all these efforts. The feeling prevails among administration officials that as the casualty lists grow and the enormity of the struggle is brought home to the masses in each country, the movement for peace will correspondingly gain momentum.

Legislation to Curtail Production. Senators and representatives of the cotton growing states held a meeting Monday night and voted to recommend state legislation to curtail the production of cotton next year. The action of the conference will be communicated to a meeting of Southern governors which probably will be held soon at Atlanta to consider the cotton situation.

General discussion of the possibility of further federal legislative action in the emergency developed a strong sentiment that Congress had done all it could do in providing an emergency currency. Senator Simmons was emphatic in urging that the public be brought to realize that Congress had given all the assistance it could.

"What kind of a model is your new automobile?" "It isn't any kind of a model," replied Mr. Chuggins, gloomily. "It's a horrible example."

STAMP TAX WILL TAKE PLACE OF FREIGHT TAX

Washington, Sept. 15.—Abandoning the proposed tax on freight transportation, Democrats of the house of representatives, in a caucus held Tuesday night, agreed to a war revenue measure to include the Spanish war stamp tax on commercial and legal papers, the Spanish war tax on bankers and brokers, a tax on theaters and other amusement places, a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, a special tax on tobacco manufacturers and dealers and a tax on domestic wines and beer.

The caucus adopted a resolution directing the ways and means committee to draft a bill along these lines, President Wilson having approved the plan at a conference with Majority Leader Underwood and Senator Simmons. The committee also was given authority to revise details of the Spanish war tax in its discretion.

Representative Underwood announced that the proposed bill would yield an estimated revenue of \$105,000,000; the stamp tax to yield \$35,000,000; special taxes on bankers and brokers, \$5,800,000; special tax on tobacco dealers, \$4,000,000, an increased tax on beer of 50 cents a barrel, \$32,500,000; gasoline, \$20,000,000; dry wines at 12 cents a gallon and sweet wines at 20 cents a gallon, \$8,000,000.

Washington Slums Abolished.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that Congress abolish alley slums in the national capital was fulfilled Monday, when the house passed the senate bill prohibiting the use of dwelling houses in Washington alleys after four years from the date of the legislation.

A few hours before Mrs. Wilson died she told the president she could "go away happier" if she knew the ally slums would be wiped out. Word was sent to the capitol and the house district committee promptly reported a bill carrying a large appropriation for that purpose. The house did not pass the measure as reported because of constitutional objections. The senate, however, passed another bill carrying out an old act providing for abolition of the slums. The house accepted this as a substitute, acceptable to the White House, and it will become a law.

Jurisdiction of Turkish Courts.

One of the objections to subjecting foreigners to the jurisdiction of the Turkish courts is that the Turks have never separated their civil and religious law, and the testimony of unbelievers is of no weight if contradicted by a true believer. Turkey has made professions of having changed the law of evidence, but it can't change the disposition of a Moslem judge, and if he will believe a Moslem witness and won't believe a "glaour" what are you going to do about it? When the German ambassador, as well as those of the allies, notifies the sublime porte that the abrogation of the capitulations will not be tolerated it is evident that the situation of Europeans and Americans under Turkish jurisdiction would be serious.—Philadelphia Record.

Railroad Wreck Costs 27 Lives.

Twenty-seven persons were drowned Tuesday when a St. Louis and San Francisco westbound passenger train plunged into a cloudburst two miles west of Lebanon, Mo., and two passenger cars toppled into a gulley swollen with water. Eighteen persons were injured, but none seriously.

For several hours the train had been going carefully, as the engineer feared the heavy rains had weakened the tracks. Just as the locomotive hit a curve marking the edge of a ravine, the engineer saw a wall of water ahead. Though going only fifteen miles an hour, the train could not be stopped. The twelve-foot embankment on which the track crossed the ravine had been swept away by the rush of water.

The efforts of the administration to open up South American trade to the commerce of the United States are being appreciated by the American public. It is generally realized that this country now has an opportunity "to get in on the ground floor" in South America. It is admitted, too, that the opportunity exists only because the president has so conducted international affairs that the United States is at peace; and that the Latin-American countries are well disposed to enter into closer business relations as the result of the president's considerate and magnanimous handling of the Mexican problem.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband." "An Apollo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhapsodized the girl. "Those things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."

Watch the date on your label.

Honest Footwear



When you buy shoes at this store you get your money's worth, and that's what every man wants and should have. Our line of fall and winter shoes is ready for your inspection, and a better line was never shown in Greensboro. In spite of the increased price of leather and labor and everything else that goes into the making of a shoe, we have not increased the prices on our shoes. We bought our stock before the advance and can sell at the money-saving prices that have always prevailed at this store. It will pay you to come to us for your shoes.

Coble & Mebane,

The Cash Shoe Store

Promptness and Accuracy

The chances are that when you want anything from a drug store you want it RIGHT NOW. That's the sort of service we give. Another thing, you want to feel certain that you get just what you order. Well, accuracy is our strong point. We guarantee prompt and accurate service. What more could you desire at the hands of your druggist? If you haven't time to come to the store, write or telephone your order and we'll do the rest, with the assistance of the mail carrier. We pay the postage.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294

Ponies-At Auction-Ponies

The Alamance Farm, L. Banks Holt, proprietor, will sell their entire herd of over 100 head Shetland Ponies at auction at their stables in Graham, N. C.

Thursday, Oct. 1, 1914
Sale Commences at 11 A. M.

These Ponies are select and first-class in every respect and consist of Brood Mares with foals by their side, Young Mares, Stallions, Fillies and Geldings.

Schiffman Jewelry Company

306 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

Call and examine our goods. It's a pleasure to show them.

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.

THOMAS C. HOYLE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wright Building Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. W. P. Reaves, 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. J. E. WYCHE

DENTIST

SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.

Phones: Office, 29; Residence 22.

PNEUMONIA

left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by

DR. KING'S New Discovery
Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
50c AND \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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, repectfully 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 29, 1914.

GARLAND MITCHELL, Bankrupt.

Notice on Petition for Discharge.

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 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the 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 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 of discharge to them at their place of residence as stated.

This August 18, 1914.

G. S. FERGUSON, JR., Special Master.

WHITSETT INSTITUTE

A Leading Boarding School for Two Hundred and Fifty Students. Prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Established 1888. 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.

Justice & Broadhurst

LAWYERS
Office in McAdoo Building, next to Postoffice Federal and State Court Practice.

C. CLIFFORD FRAZIER

LAWYER
Phone No. 629. Residence Phone No. 1615.

OFFICES

102 Court Square, Greensboro
Application of Commutation of Sentence Paul Conwell.

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the commutation of the sentence of Paul Conwell convicted at the April term, 1914, of the Superior court of Guilford county 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.

B. L. FENTRESS

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Offices with A. Wayland Cooke Fisher Building Greensboro, N. C.
Notary Public.

OUR WEEKLY FASHION LETTER

Correspondence of The Patriot.

New York, Sept. 15.—The descent of the stupendous war cloud which has enveloped Europe was so swift and all enveloping that every one was taken by surprise. Paris was full of buyers from all the great American retail and wholesale houses, completing their purchases for the winter. The order for them to leave within four days or to be detained for an indefinite period was startling in the extreme, especially as trunks would not be transported. It was a case of make or break with many of them and it immediately became a battle of wits, for no one desired to leave without their purchases, and interesting stories are told of the tenacity and ingenuity displayed.



A Dress of Broadcloth and Satin Having the New Short Basque and Smartly Scalloped Tunic.

One enterprising New York dress-maker from the regions of Fifth avenue persuaded her party of four to discard all but the absolute necessities and carry some of her models in their hand grips. She also bought a number of very personal looking pieces of hand-luggage and filled them as well. Imagine their consternation when at the station the next morning at 6 o'clock there were 1,000 pieces of baggage ahead of them and the officials refused to take any more. However, with a judicious tip here and there, they were at last checked; but, instead of being put on the train for London, they were accidentally placed on the train for Liege. Madam sank back and fanned herself until her reason returned to her and then she concluded that as they were plainly marked London she would hope that they would get there, and they did.

Quite different was the spirit of London. The horrors of the war had not touched it in the same way it had Paris. In Paris an entire establishment was closed in the morning, because the husband or brother of an employee had gone to the front, only to open again in the afternoon, while over all brooded a suspense not at the time felt in London, where enthusiasm reigned. In London the children formed into little regiments and marched in the streets, with sticks for guns and tin-pans for drums, and the authorities, realizing the contagion of spontaneous enthusiasm, endeavored to let them go their way unchecked.

But to return to clothes. Some of these garments brought back with such difficulty have at last reached us, and a few, a very few, openings are the consequence. As long as the uncertainty of this conflict continues each importation may be the last for some time, and therefore is of double interest.

The scintillating effect of jet paillettes and rhinestones are supreme in evening gowns and are used to trim the more staid garments for everyday wear. For instance, a charming afternoon dress of black chiffon velvet had a sash of jet which crossed in front and tied low in the back. The jet was so closely and beautifully applied that the sash seemed as supple as the velvet itself instead of being heavy and unwieldy as the jetted fabrics of other days.

Another stunning costume was made with a flaring lower skirt, as well as the body of the jacket, of this jetted material. The sleeves and tunic were of velvet. The wide velvet collar had a band of fitch around it.

Cloth of gold and silver are also used extensively. A wonderful gown of black satin had a tunic of cloth of gold and a wide satin girdle, or sash of black satin, swathed the waist, the ends being tied in a careless bow at the back of the left hip, in the midst of which nestled a bright red rose.

Another wonderful costume, in part like an Egyptian dancing girl's costume, the bodice like a coat of mail, had a plain, but not tight-fitting waist of steel and gold paillettes, reminding one of the wonderful old steel armors, inlaid and embossed so beautifully with gold. The waist reached to the widest point of the hips, where the Egyptian effect of the costume commenced in a clinging foundation skirt of white, over which hung a tunic of gold lace. Strands of heavy, glossy jet were looped from the waist and hung low, making the tunic swing and sway in a peculiarly Oriental manner. Offsetting this Oriental note a queer narrow train, edged with a band of fur, was so arranged that in the event of dancing it could be easily caught up and mingled with the under-drapes in an unnoticeable manner.

The skirts of tailored suits and dresses are worn full short, just below the shoe-tops being considered quite a conservative length. The plain skirts are fuller, though many have their width confined by a band of fur just above the hem, making the part of the skirt showing below quite like a ruffle.

The cape effect continues in its popularity according to these Paris models, for coats with cape effects in the back and quaint shoulder capes were seen on some of the smartest garments. A costume in red velvet was a strong reminder of the scarlet robe of a cardinal with its round shoulder capes edged with beaver. A five-inch strip of this same fur banded the skirt above the hem.

Beaver, fitch, Persian lamb, and kolinsky, which is Russian pole-cat and resembles sable in color, are the furs which will be widely used. Tailless ermine is also used. A stunning opera cloak of geranium red velvet had an immense collar of pure white ermine.



A Suit Showing the New Lines of Coat and Skirt For Fall and Winter Wear.

The smartly tailored suit illustrated is of dark green repp and shows the newest line of jacket and skirt. The standing velvet collar of the jacket is topped by the new high col-

lar of the blouse, which is practically a straight piece of cloth with a straight frill around the top. On some of the more extreme waists this collar frill comes up about the face like a great white calla lily.

ONE EXAMPLE OF THE MANY HORRORS OF WAR.

Paul Oskar Hoecker, a Berlin playwright serving as a captain of reserves in the German army, describes in a letter a mission on which he was dispatched to search for arms in Belgian villages from which shots had been fired by civilians on the Germans. His instructions were that those in whose possession arms were found, after they declared they had none, were to be shot.

At Jungbusch, he says, he found at one house an old man, a woman and a girl of 13.

"Then a terrible thing happened. A sergeant and a private dragged a young fellow out of the house. They had found him hiding among the straw in the loft. He had in his hand a Belgian rifle loaded with five cartridges. From the opening of the roof he may have aimed at many an honest German. The youth had to put his hands up. Stammering and deadly pale, he stands there.

"Who is this youth?" I asked the old man. As if struck by lightning, they all three fell on their knees weeping. The woman groaned, "he is my son. For God's sake, you are not going to kill him?" and the little girl sobbed as if her heart would break. The prisoner tried to escape, but was put up against the wall by the men.

"I had to picture to myself by force the German patrols riding through the night with the bullets of treacherous Francstireurs whistling round their helmets and think of the tall figures and bright eyes of our good German fellows in order to master my nerves in face of this sorrow and fulfill my orders.

"He has to be shot. Three men! Ready!

"The three men commanded, who were fathers of families, two from Berlin and one a farmer, did not turn a hair. This is a just business. The volley rang out. The trembling body collapsed to the ground and did not move again. The boy's eyes are closed. His face has not changed its expression. Death by our rifle is painless.

"We ought to burn the old man's house over his head," said one of my men.

"Quick, march," I ordered. "The three peasants are still kneeling on the ground; the corpse lies up against the wall."

Political Phases of the War.

Politically the Russian victories in Galicia are even more important than from a strictly military point of view, but the two things cannot be kept distinct. In 1870 the rapid victories of the German armies effectually deterred Austria and Italy from coming to the help of France; it is quite creditable that, as is now reported, the sweeping Russian invasion so close at hand should have been decisive in the case of Bulgaria, which is Serbia's enemy, and Rumania, which till lately was looked upon as a tool of the triple alliance. Their aid to Austria would have tipped the scale heavily against the entente, and with Turkey they might have more than counterbalanced Italy and Greece. But if Rumania and Bulgaria stand firmly with the Balkan states, their power would offset Turkey, which would be the more likely to keep the peace. This attitude is fortunate for a region which in the past two years has seen enough fighting for a century. Unless Turkey should take aggressive action, the entente of the Balkan states would make it possible for Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Italy to remain neutral, an end greatly to be desired. A benevolent neutrality would no doubt be taken by Russia as ground enough for rewarding (at Austria's expense, of course) both Serbia and Rumania in the event of victory, while Bulgaria would get its reward in the Macedonian territory which Serbia took when compelled by Austria to turn back from the Adriatic. These early victories may have been worth as much to Russia as an extra army of half a million men, which shows that war and politics cannot be separated.—Springfield Republican.

Just So.

Uncle Joe Cannon may possibly "come back," now that he has obtained a nomination in his congressional district, but it is safe to say that Cannonism will never be revived at Washington. That passed away when the autocratic speaker was stripped of much of his authority by a combination of Democrats and independent Republicans, and there has never since been any disposition to go back to the old ways.—Philadelphia Record.

When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war.—Nathaniel Lee.

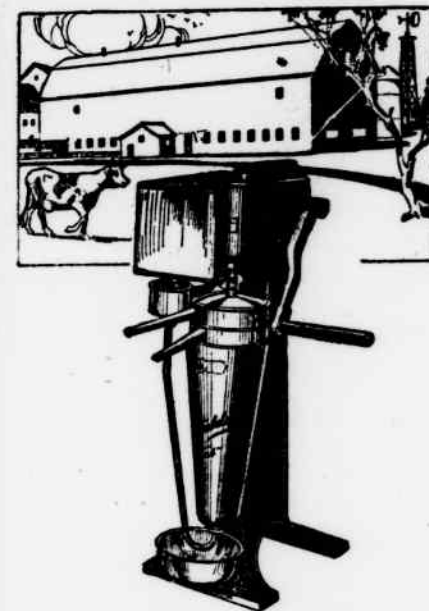
Suspends Trade in Liquor.

Russia has been deriving a large part of its revenue from the sale of liquor, which is, with certain exceptions, a government monopoly. With in recent years, both in the civil administration and the army, efforts have been made to check the lavish consumption of distilled liquors. The minister of war has been especially energetic in his efforts to break recruits of the vodka habit and keep liquor from the soldiers. Now with a vast war on hand, and need for every kopek of revenue, Russia is said to have suspended the trade in liquor till the war is over. It is reported from Germany that since the mobilization no alcoholic drinks have been sold to civilians or soldiers. Two or three years ago the kaiser gave up wine, and the prohibition movement, not so much on religious as on scientific and sanitary grounds, has been making considerable progress in Germany.

The "Old Boys" Coming Back.

Ex-Speaker Cannon, who will be 79 years old next May, seems to be in keeping with a growing idea that septuagenarians are comparatively youthful persons of great wisdom and activity. In Connecticut Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, who has been made the Democratic nominee for United States senator, is 75 years old, and the Republican candidate for governor, Judge Holcombe, has reached 70. In New Hampshire Senator Gallinger, who seeks another term, has attained the age of 77, and ex-Congressman Cy Sully, who has been resurrected as a Republican nominee for the house of representatives, is in his 76th year.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 22**

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116 S. Davie St.

O. HENRY'S STORIES

I.—Makes the Whole World Kin

By O. HENRY

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THE burglar stepped inside the window quickly, and then he took his time. A burglar who respects his art always takes his time before taking anything else. The house was a private residence, by its boarded front door and untrimmed Boston ivy the burglar knew that the mistress of it was sitting on some seashore piazza telling a sympathetic man in a yachting cap that no one had ever understood her sensitive, lonely heart. He knew by the light in the third story front windows, and by the lateness of the season, that the master of the house had come home, and would soon extinguish his light and retire. For it was September of the year and of the soul, in which season the house's good man comes to consider roof gardens and stenographers as vanities, and to desire the return of his mate and the more durable blessings of decorum and the moral excellencies.

The burglar lighted a cigarette. The guarded glow of the match illuminated



"Can't raise the other one," said the citizen.

his salient points for a moment. He belonged to the third type of burglars. This third type has not yet been recognized and accepted. The police have made us familiar with the first and second. Their classification is simple. The collar is the distinguishing mark.

When a burglar is caught who does not wear a collar he is described as a degenerate of the lowest type, singularly vicious and depraved, and is suspected of being the desperate criminal who stole the handkerchief out of Patrolman Hennessy's pocket in 1878 and walked away to escape arrest.

The other well known type is the burglar who wears a collar. He is always referred to as a Raffles in real life. He is invariably a gentleman by daylight, breakfasting in a dress suit and posing as a paperhanger, while after dark he plies his nefarious occupation of burglary. His mother is an extremely wealthy and respected resident of Ocean Grove, and when he is conducted to his cell he asks at once for a nail file and the Police Gazette. He always has a wife in every state in the Union and fiancées in all the territories, and the newspapers print his matrimonial gallery out of their stock of cuts of the ladies who were cured by only one bottle, after having been given up by five doctors, experiencing great relief after the first dose.

The burglar wore a blue sweater. He was neither a Raffles nor one of the chefs from Hell's Kitchen. The police would have been baffled had they attempted to classify him. They have not yet heard of the respectable, massaging burglar who is neither above nor below his station.

This burglar of the third class began to prowl. He wore no masks, dark lanterns, or gum shoes. He carried a .28 caliber revolver in his pocket, and he chewed peppermint gum thoughtfully.

The furniture of the house was swathed in its summer dust protectors. The silver was far away in safe deposit vaults. The burglar expected no remarkable "haul." His objective point was that dimly lighted room where the master of the house should be sleeping heavily after whatever solace he had sought to lighten the burden of his loneliness. A "touch" might be made there to the extent of legitimate, fair professional profits—house money, a watch, a jeweled stick pin—nothing exorbitant or beyond reason. He had seen the window left open and had taken the chance.

The burglar softly opened the door of the lighted room. The gas was turned low. A man lay in the bed asleep. On the dresser lay many things in confusion—a crumpled roll of bills, a watch, keys, three poker chips, crushed cigars, a pink silk hair bow, and an unopened bottle of bromo-seltzer for a headache in the morning. The burglar took three steps toward the dresser. The man in the bed suddenly uttered a squeaky groan and

opened his eyes. His right hand slid under his pillow, but remained there. "Lay still," said the burglar in conversational tone. Burglars of the third type do not hiss. The citizen in the bed looked at the round end of the burglar's pistol and lay still.

"Now hold up both your hands," commanded the burglar.

The citizen had a little, pointed, brown and gray beard, like that of a painless dentist. He looked solid, esteemed, irritable and disgusted. He sat up in bed and raised his right hand above his head.

"Up with the other one," ordered the burglar. "You might be amphibious and shoot with your left. You can count two, can't you? Hurry up, now."

"Can't raise the other one," said the citizen, with a contortion of his lineaments.

"What's the matter with it?"

"Rheumatism in the shoulder."

"Inflammation?"

"Was. The inflammation has gone down."

The burglar stood for a moment or two, holding his gun on the afflicted one. He glanced at the plunder on the dresser and then, with a half embarrassed air, back at the man in the bed. Then he, too, made a sudden grimace.

"Don't stand there making faces," snapped the citizen had humoredly. "If you've come to burgle why don't you do it? There's some stuff lying around."

"Scuse me," said the burglar, with a grin, "but it just socked me one too. It's good for you that rheumatism and me happens to be old pals. I got it in my left arm too. Most anybody but me would have popped you when you wouldn't hoist that left claw of yours."

"How long have you had it?" inquired the citizen.

"Four years. I guess that ain't all. Once you've got it, it's you for a rheumatic life—that's my judgment."

"Ever try rattlesnake oil?" asked the citizen interestedly.

"Gallons," said the burglar. "If all the snakes I've used the oil of was strung out in a row they'd reach eight times as far as Saturn, and the rattles could be heard in Valparaiso, Ind., and back."

"Some use Chiselum's pills," remarked the citizen.

"Fudge!" said the burglar. "Took 'em five months. No good. I had some relief the year I tried Finkelham's extract. Balm of Gilead portulicas and Potts' pain pulverizer, but I think it was the buckeye I carried in my pocket when I did the trick."

"Is yours worse in the morning or at night?" asked the citizen.

"Night," said the burglar, "just when I'm busiest. Say, take down that arm of yours—I guess you won't—Say, did you ever try Blikerstaff's blood builder?"

"I never did. Does yours come in paroxysms, or is it a steady pain?"

The burglar sat down on the foot of the bed and rested his gun on his crossed knee.

"It jumps," said he. "It strikes me when I ain't looking for it. I had to



"Ever try opodeldoc?"

give up second story work because I got stuck sometimes halfway up. Tell you what, I don't believe the bloomin' doctors know what is good for it."

"Same here. I've spent a thousand dollars without getting any relief. Yours swell any?"

"Of no use. And when it's goin' to rain—"

"Christopher?"

"Me too," said the citizen. "I can tell when a streak of humidity the size of a tablecloth starts from Florida on its way to New York. And if I pass a theater where there's an 'East Lynne' matinee going on the moisture starts my left arm jumping like a toothache."

"It's undiluted—hades!" said the burglar.

"You're dead right," said the citizen.

The burglar looked down at his pistol and thrust it into his pocket with an awkward attempt at ease.

"Say, old man," he said constrainedly, "ever try opodeldoc?"

"Slop!" said the citizen angrily.

"Might as well rub on restaurant butter."

"Sure," concurred the burglar. "It's a salve suitable for little Minnie when the kitty scratches her finger. I'll tell you what! We're up against it. I only find one thing that eases her up. Hey? Little old salve, ameliorating, lest we forget booze. Say—this job's off—scuse me—get on your clothes and let's have some. 'Scuse liberty, but—ouch! There she goes again!"

"For a week," said the citizen. "I haven't been able to dress myself without help. I'm afraid Thomas is in bed, and—"

"Climb out," said the burglar. "I'll help you get into your duds."

The conventional returned as a tidal wave and flooded the citizen. He stroked his brown and gray beard.

"It's very unusual," he began.

"Here's your shirt," said the burglar, "fall out. I knew a man who said Omberly's ointment fixed him in two weeks so he could use both hands in tying his four-in-hand."

As they were going out the door the citizen turned and started back.

"I'd like to forget my money," he explained. "Laid it on the dresser last night."

The burglar caught him by the right sleeve.

"Come on," he said bluffly. "I ask you. Leave it alone. I've got the price. Ever try witch hazel and oil of wintergreen?"

ECCENTRICITIES OF O. HENRY.

A True Bohemian, Loving Life and Laughter Better Than Work.

William Sydney Porter, who as "O. Henry" introduced to American literature a new type of short story, was a "man's man," stalwart, fun loving, pose hating and was as popular with his associates in the literary field as his stories were with the public. He was forty-three years old when death closed his promising career.

He was at work just before he died on a play called "The World and the Door" and on his first long novel, "The Dream." He had intended doing "serious writing" henceforward, his former crisp, snappy, amazingly dramatic short stories having been mere play to him. Brilliant as they were, he wrote them in slapdash fashion when the ideas struck him—or when he needed funds, for he was a true bohemian, systemless, improvident and loving life and laughter better than work.

Only a few days before the end came the editor of one of the big magazines was handed a note in his sanctum by a messenger, who waited for an answer. The editor read it, laughed and said, "It's Syd Porter up to his old tricks." The note was to this effect: "Please send me \$25. I invited a man to dine with me and thought he'd pay. From the looks of him I don't think he will—and I can't. O. Henry." The money was sent. The writer could have anything he wanted—and almost any price for his stories—so well was he liked and so great the demand for his work. He received for tales of 2,000 or 3,000 words (three or four magazine pages) as much as \$750 and even \$1,000.

But he wasn't "easy" despite his financial regardlessness. His friends narrate an incident showing the man's shrewdness. A magazine noted for "slow pay," they said, contracted with him for a three part story, for which he was to receive \$1,500. He got a \$500 advance before starting to work, and when he turned in the second installment (none of it has been printed yet) got \$500 more and asked for the third \$500 as an advance before finishing the tale. The editor, in an effort to save money apparently, declared that, after all, the story didn't appear to be worth more than \$1,000—this when he had the two installments in his office.

"All right," said O. Henry. "I won't write the third one then." And he didn't. He laughed at the editor. "Well, then," said the latter, "I'll run the two parts and then let our readers have a guessing contest as to how the story ends and put up perhaps a \$500 prize to the winner." For a moment the author thought he was outwitted. Then he said, "Go ahead, and I'll win the prize." He intended to win it too.

Essay on the Waist Line.

The waist line is an imaginary ring around Rosie. For many years it lay in a dormant state. So quiet and demure it was that Rosie herself hardly knew of its existence. Of late, however, the waist line has departed itself in a reckless and shocking manner. It has twisted itself into curious shapes. It has soared to Rosie's shoulders and swooped to her feet. It has coiled hidden in folds of bouffant drapery, suddenly to reappear and spread itself all over creation. We predict that such frivolous conduct on the part of the waist line, this self appointed architect, can bring only sorrow and degradation. In fact we shall not be one bit surprised if it is forced to spend its old age in the bread line.—Kansas Industrialist.

An Exception.

"People turn pale when they faint, don't they?" asked a counsel who was severely cross examining and badgering a witness.

"No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was it?"

"'Twas a negro, sir."—Exchange.

GROCER EXPLAINED THE HEN

Mean Man Might Have Been a Little Wiser, But He Was Also Madder After It.

"How much for eggs?" asked the kicker, as he entered the grocery with a basket on his arm.

"Same price—35 cents," was the reply.

"You mean that, do you?"

"Certainly."

"Sir, I have always suspected you of being a swindler, and now I know you are! Look at this newspaper. Read that article. Doesn't it say that owing to the season being a month ahead of time the hens are laying to beat the band, and eggs are down to 20 cents? Doesn't it say that, sir?"

"Oh, yes, but this paper is two weeks old."

"And what of that?"

"Why, two weeks ago the hens did begin laying, and eggs went down to 20 cents."

"Ha, I knew it!"

"But there came a snow storm and the hens quit laying, and prices went right back to old figures. You have no idea how quick the best of hens will get discouraged and quit business."

"So the hens run this country, do they?" muttered the kicker.

"Alas, they do, sir, and all that a poor grocer can do is to follow humbly after and hope to make a bare living for his family. Sorry that I'm not a hen, sir, but I must put up with it. Did you say one or two dozen?"

EARLY PEACE WITH IROQUOIS

One of First Official Acts of English Governor Was to Sign a Treaty With the Tribe.

The first treaty between the English and the Iroquois was made on September 24, 1664, and ushered in a friendship that continued for more than a century. The Iroquois had been alternately at war and peace for 60 years, and the English found their dusky allies valuable in the war with the French for North American supremacy.

The treaty with the Iroquois was one of the first official acts of the English governor, who earlier in the same month had taken over the Dutch possessions and changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York and that of Fort Orange to Albany. In 1693 and again three years later the French invaded the Iroquois country, and the redskins lost half of their warriors. In 1713 the French gave up all claim to the Iroquois, and peace reigned for a time, but in 1755 the warriors joined the English in the war for the conquest of Canada.

When the American Revolution broke out the Iroquois adhered to the crown. At the conclusion of the war most of the Iroquois took refuge in Canada.

It's Unsafe to Laugh at Others.

Dr. A. R. Taylor, a foremost western educator and for many years president of the Kansas State Normal school in Emporia, tells this story: "As I was walking down town one day, just a few steps ahead of me was a fine old gentleman in silk hat and broadcloth, who had a most absurd poster pinned on his back, contrasting oddly with his dignified bearing. Just then around the corner came a young fellow with an even more ridiculous poster pinned to his back. Being ignorant of his own decoration, the youngster immediately began laughing at the older man."

"So I fell to moralizing," says Dr. Taylor, "deducting something like this: 'Could we but see ourselves as others see us, we would often change the theme of our discourse.' Then as I stepped into a butcher shop the proprietor called out to me: 'Good morning, Dr. Taylor. Why, what's this the boys have been pinning on your back?'—Kansas City Star.

Island Paradise of Birds.

On one little island in Gatun lake, formerly known as Lion Hill, before the impounded waters of the Chagres river isolated it from the rest of the Canal Zone, are more species of birds than in any one locality in the western hemisphere. E. A. Goldman of the biological survey, department of agriculture, in two short collecting trips to Panama has procured about 300 different species, and it is estimated that a larger variety is to be found within the limits of the Canal Zone than in any one state in the United States—about 900.

In the neighborhood of Gatun, at the Atlantic entrance of the Canal Zone, no less than 250 species have been found.

No Swiss Language.

The Swiss nation is without a language. The official languages are German, French and Italian, these three being the recognized "mother-tongue" of the majority of the inhabitants. About three-fourths of the people speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them—mainly French and Italian.

Public documents and notices are printed in both the French and German languages. In the Swiss National Parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both these languages.

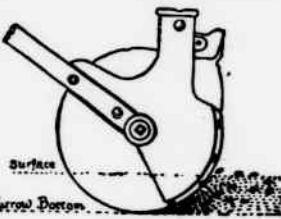
Extensive Missionary Work.

Protestant churches of the United States and Canada sent into foreign countries last year to propagate their religious plans and beliefs \$16,458,000. It is almost exactly 100 years since Americans began Christian work in India, China and other foreign fields.

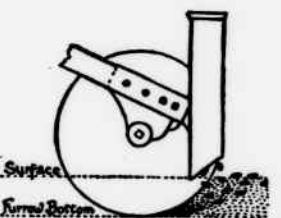
BEST WHEAT DRILL ON EARTH



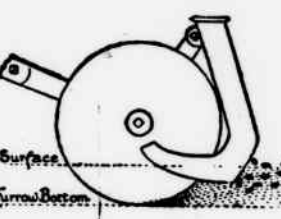
Having sold drills for twenty-five years, we feel that we ought to know a good drill when we see it. In the Peoria drill we know we have the BEST one made. If you will come and see it you will be convinced yourself. Puts every grain in the bottom of the furrow where it reaches the moisture. Takes one-eighth 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.



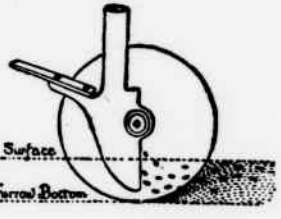
Note how the grain clings to the disc, on the open boot style of disc, and the uneven depths in the furrow.



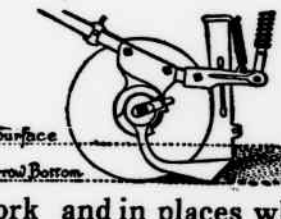
The closed boot as made later overcomes the objection of the disc carrying the grain but leaves more grain on top of the ground and allows the soil to fall back into the furrow before the grain is deposited.



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.

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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.

Plague Eradicated.—New Orleans is said to be free of bubonic plague, which made its appearance in that city the latter part of July.

For Wilson.—The Delaware state Democratic convention, which was held a few days ago, declared for the renomination of President Wilson in 1916.

Red Cross Appeals.—The Red Cross has issued an appeal to all churches in the United States to set aside their contributions as well as their prayers on "Peace Sunday," October 4, for the benefit of relief work in the European war zone.

Curtail Crops.—As a result of conferences among congressmen from nine cotton states, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, has sent requests to governors of those states to meet in Washington and discuss the question of curtailing next year's crop.

Immigration Falls Off.—Reports to the department of labor show that from August 1 to September 10 only 50,807 aliens were admitted to the United States, against 179,362 in the same time a year ago. The decrease is due to the European war.

Mail Robbery.—After forcing two negro mail clerks to thrust their heads into mail pouches, a lone bandit robbed the mail car of a Kansas City Southern passenger train two miles north of Shreveport, La., Monday. The amount secured was small.

To Raise \$1,000,000.—A campaign to raise a million-dollar fund to aid widows, orphans and others dependent on British sailors and soldiers, killed or wounded in the great war in Europe, has been started in Philadelphia by representatives of the various British societies in the city.

Japanese Troops.—It is believed here 25,000 Japanese troops in all have been landed on the Shan-Tung peninsula. The Chinese are sending 25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-Chow. This is the first time the Chinese Red Cross has worked among foreigners.

Trade Experts.—The department of commerce has sent three commercial experts to Central and South America to study the lumber, clothing and hardware industries of the republics of the South, so they will be in a position to advise interests in the United States which may seek to enlarge their trade in those fields.

50 Aviators Killed.—The total number of European aeroplane pilots killed thus far in the war is estimated at 50, divided among the belligerents as follows: Russia, 16; French, 12; English, 4; German, 18. This does not take into consideration pilots and crews of dirigibles, many of which have been reported destroyed.

Want Higher Rates.—Contending that they face unprecedented conditions aggravated by the European war, eastern railroads have notified the interstate commerce commission informally of their intention to ask for reopening of the advance rate case, in which a petition for a general increase of five per cent. in freight rates was denied.

Mother and Child Killed.—Mrs. Charles Newlin, 32 years old and a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, and her five-year-old daughter were found dead Monday in a strip of woods near Elizabethtown, N. Y., where Mrs. Newlin had a summer home. The child had been strangled with a stocking and the mother met death in the same manner.

To Settle Strike.—President Wilson has been notified that the United Mine Workers of America had accepted the tentative basis for the settlement of the Colorado strike submitted by the president last week. The heads of the mine companies involved notified the president they are carefully considering the tentative agreement sent to both parties to the controversy last week.

To Change Election Day.—The first Monday in November, instead of the Tuesday following the first Monday, is proposed as election day for the selection of members of Congress and presidential electors in a bill introduced in the house of Congress by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts. The idea is that Monday, being the first day after the day of rest, will bring out more voters than Tuesday, a day breaking in to the middle of the week.

For Cheaper Postage.—As a further stimulus to commerce, it is proposed by several leaders in Congress that steps be taken to obtain a two cent postage rate to countries of South America that will consent to an arrangement of this character. It requires at present a five-cent stamp to carry a letter to South America, and the argument is made that it would foster closer commercial relationship if that part of the world could be placed on the same basis with respect to mail charges as England, Germany, Canada, Mexico and Panama.

Stockholders to Vote.—The next annual meeting of the stockholders of Southern Railway, to be held in Richmond, on October 13, will mark a new era in the history of the company, as it will be the first meeting at which the 2,500 stockholders have had the opportunity to vote directly, the voting trust, in existence since the organization of the company in 1894, now being in process of dissolution.

Americans Safe.—Relief of Americans stranded in Constantinople has been practically completed and there has been general improvement in refugee conditions throughout the Ottoman empire, within the last week, according to advices received by the state department in Washington from Ambassador Morgenthau. No reference to the political situation in Turkey was made by the ambassador.

A Woman Soldier.—Among the wounded soldiers carried to a hospital from a division of the French army last week was a young woman in a soldier's uniform. She had followed a company of zouaves and had fought alongside of them in the trenches. Her identity was not discovered until she was wounded. Before sending her to the rear the commanding officer complimented her on her bravery.

War Talk Barred.—To insure the neutrality of the school rooms of Philadelphia in the European war, a ban has been placed on all discussion of war topics by teachers or pupils during school hours. History and geography of European nations involved in the conflict is to be passed over and the hundreds of teachers returning from vacations abroad will not be permitted to relate their experiences to the children.

Another Suggestion.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley former government pure food expert, has addressed a letter to Representative Underwood urging that the war tax be levied upon rectified liquors, soft drinks containing alkaloids, bleached flour and so-called secret remedies. He suggested that the entire \$100,000,000 might be raised in this way "with a view to protecting the health and the pocketbook of the people."

Democrats Carry Maine.—Returns from the state election in Maine Monday give Oakley C. Curtis, Democratic candidate for governor, a lead of 3,300 over Governor William T. Haines, his Republican opponent. Complete unofficial returns for the state legislature show that the Republicans will have a majority of three in the senate and the Democrats a majority of five in the lower branch and two on joint ballot.

Boers to Aid England.—Loyal support by the Boers in South Africa to Great Britain is claimed in a statement made by the British embassy in Washington in reply to charges that the South African states were honeycombed with treason and only awaiting a good opportunity to revolt. The union of South Africa, it was said, is loyal to the core and even is willing to furnish men if needed to re-enforce the British lines.

Raise Passenger Rates.—Railroad passenger rates between St. Louis and Chicago will be increased \$1 about December 1 and rates between St. Louis and New York will be increased \$2. The increases will be made on the suggestion of the interstate commerce commission, which, in its decision in the petition for an advance in freight rates, suggested that the railroads get additional revenue by increasing passenger rates.

The Anti-Trust Bill.—An effort is being made by the conference committee of the house and senate considering the Clayton anti-trust bill to have a report on the measure completed by Saturday. Representative Webb, chairman of the house conference, said, after Monday's meeting, that while none of the vital differences had been settled definitely, the committee had reached a basis for agreement. He expressed the belief that the bill as agreed to would meet little opposition.

Higher Freight Rates.—Authorization of freight rates that will yield probably more than \$55,000,000 annually can be had by the Eastern railroads for the asking. Unofficial statements show that to be the attitude of the interstate commerce commissioners. The commission as individuals, can do no more than hint that the condition produced by the war is such that the formalities required by law will be reduced to the minimum, so far as the element of time is concerned.

To Help Farmers.—A committee of Southern congressmen and cotton growers was organized in Washington this week by Representative Henry of Texas, to work for an advance of three or four million dollars to Southern farmers on the large cotton stock that must be held over because of the collapse of European demands. The committee will hold daily meetings and will urge the advisability of its plan upon President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board.

Watch the date on your label.

THE PARALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

Within the limits of little more than seven weeks since the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia the trade of the world, amounting to a yearly exchange of \$40,000,000,000, is practically in a condition of arrest and paralysis. There never has been in the history of mankind so comprehensive and complete an illustration of the delicate network of credit and confidence which holds together the co-operating capacity of nations.

The physical shock is one thing. But infinitely deeper in its effects, and further reaching in its scope, is the shock to the confidence of man in man which comes from this outbreak of race hatred.

This is an hour when the financier rises to a supreme emergency in the management of those great institutions of credit and control of funds by whose service commerce is sustained. But for these great bulwarks, and the co-operation of governments with them, the peoples directly or even indirectly involved have little else between themselves and chaos, except their self-possession and power to see beyond the fearful slaughter which the greatest nations of civilization are facing.

Men of mastery, in whose hands the lines of the world's trade and financing are now entrusted, have upon them even a grander responsibility than that of the greatest generals in the field. For, after all, even with 10,000,000 persons in arms, they are but a small minority compared with those whose lot it is to pay the bill. Their co-operation and courage are not the least of the qualities that make Christendom truly great. Upon them the paying of the cost, fearful and unparalleled, must fall. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Never before has the ministry of commerce in human service stood out more clearly than in this awful moment, when the co-operative resources of the world's spirit have been brushed aside for the brute struggle inspired by nothing more noble than local hatred and dynastic ambition.—Wall Street Journal.

TROOPS ORDERED WITHDRAWN FROM VERA CRUZ.

The evacuation of Vera Cruz was ordered Tuesday by President Wilson. American soldiers and marines under Gen. Funston, who have held Mexico's principal seaport since it was seized by the fleet April 21, will embark for home as soon as transports can go after them and shortly afterwards all of the war fleet except a few light draft vessels will be withdrawn.

The evacuation order was announced at the White House after a long cabinet meeting. It is the concluding chapter of the second armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, in which a score of Americans lost their lives, nearly a hundred were wounded and upward of 300 Mexicans were killed or wounded. The reasons for the step were set forth in the following statement from the White House:

"The troops have been ordered withdrawn from Vera Cruz. This action is taken in view of the entire removal of the circumstances which were thought to justify the occupation. The further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary."

Specifically, the American forces were withdrawn at the urgent appeal of Gen. Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists.

Through Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, Gen. Carranza set forth that the presence of American troops, instead of being a safeguard against further revolution and peace with the United States, constituted a constant menace to friendly relations. The Mexican chief contended—and he was supported by Generals Villa and Obregon—that the Mexican people would not understand the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil and would cherish resentment, no matter how well intentioned the American government was.

To Speak For Prohibition.—Mayor Murphy has accepted an invitation to make an address in Richmond, Va., tomorrow night at a big rally that is being arranged by the prohibition forces. An election on state-wide prohibition is to be held in Virginia next Tuesday and the prohibitionists are winding up the campaign with a blaze of oratory that will cover the state. The meeting in Richmond, which is the citadel of the anti-prohibitionists, will be addressed by a number of prominent North Carolinians, who will tell their Virginia neighbors of the beneficial effects of prohibition in this state. Mayor Murphy is compiling a battery of facts and figures to fire at the opposition as showing how well prohibition works in Greensboro.

The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men.—Titus ii, 11.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kimball are visiting relatives in Oxford.

Mrs. Oscar Teague, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Lindsey Hopkins was here from Atlanta this week on a business trip.

Mrs. C. P. Smith and Mrs. E. H. Waddy, of Liberty, were in the city Tuesday.

Rev. E. C. Glenn has returned from Cooleemee, where he conducted a revival meeting.

Mr. C. C. Johnson, of Johnson, Hinkle & Co., has been confined to his home this week by illness.

Miss Laura Wiley, of Greensboro Route 3, has gone to Asheville to enter the Normal and Collegiate Institute.

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.

Johnson, Hinkle & Co. extend a cordial invitation to every reader of The Patriot to call and examine their new line of fall clothing for men and boys.

If you want to save money on your fall suit, buy it of Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

We have the best line of boys' suits this fall we have ever carried. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

WANTED.—Eight cords split wood, dry pine, cut this year. M. C. Glenn, phone 511, and W. W. Wood, phone 399.

Our clothing looks well, wears well and costs little. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

School shoes for boys and girls at money-saving prices at Johnson, Hinkle & Co's.

Johnson, Hinkle & Co. received this week another big shipment of the celebrated Skreemer shoes and are selling them at the same old low prices.

Despite the advance in leather and labor, we are selling shoes at the old prices. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

WANTED.—Fresh cow or one that will be fresh soon. W. W. Giles, Brown Summit, N. C. 74-75

Come to us for your fall and winter underwear. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

All the latest styles in hats and caps for men and boys at Johnson, Hinkle & Co's.

We have a number of odd coats and pants at special prices. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

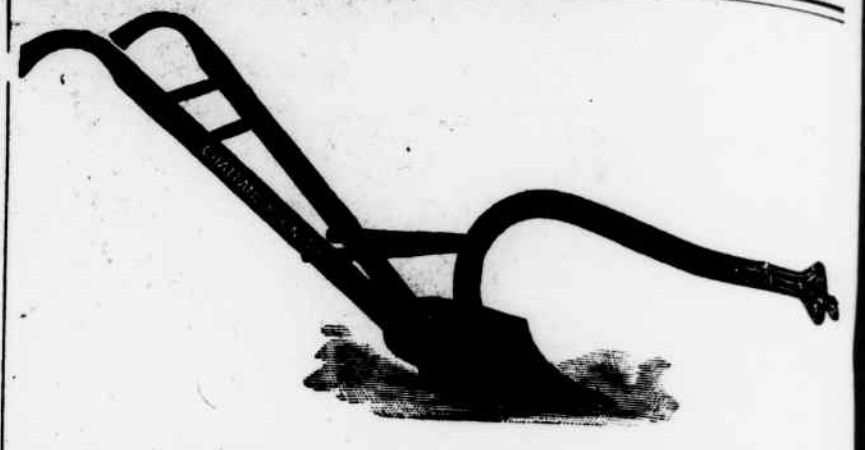
The best work shoes for men to be found in Greensboro and at the lowest prices. Johnson, Hinkle & Co.

DR. J. W. TAYLOR,

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

RELIEF OR NO PAY

Office, Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.



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

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County, in the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

Mrs. Elvia E. Gorrell, administratrix of Martha A. Lindley, deceased,

Kirby Wright and wife, Leonidas Wright and wife, Rossey Wright and wife, Jim M. Ingold, widow, William Ingold and wife, Mertie Ingold, Lizzie Stamates and her husband, Frank Stamates, Charles P. Ingold and his wife, Della Ingold, Gertrude Kuhn and her husband, Thomas Kuhn, Alfred Ingold and his wife, John Ingold and his wife, Chesley Ingold and wife, William Ingold and wife, Ida Masten and her husband, Charles Masten, heirs-at-law of Martha A. Lindley, deceased.

The defendants above named, and all others interested in this cause, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county for the purpose of selling certain lands belonging to Martha A. Lindley, deceased, in which the said defendants have an interest in order to create assets to pay the debts of the deceased.

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the undersigned clerk of the Superior court at his office in the court house of said county of Guilford, in Greensboro, N. C., on the 7th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the petition in this cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said petition.

This September 7, 1914. 73-83.

M. W. GANT, C. S. C. Clifford Frazier, Atty. for Plff.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix of George F. Suppes, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This September 7, 1914. 73-83.

PEARL C. SUPPES, Executrix.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified before the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county as executrix of the estate of S. J. Fuqua, deceased, late of Guilford county, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of September, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This September 7, 1914. 73-83.

MARTHA J. FUQUA, Executrix of S. J. Fuqua, Dec'd.

E. V. TAYLOR. J. I. COATES.

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

LORS AT LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority in the undersigned vested by a decree of the Superior court of Guilford county, N. C., in the special proceedings entitled Emma Yow and her husband, J. W. Yow, vs. Ella Layton et al, the undersigned commissioner will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on—

Saturday, October 3, 1914,

at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, in said county, the tract of land known as the James W. Layton land, composed of three different tracts conveyed by deed to the late James W. Layton, as will more fully appear by reference to the deed made in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, book 71, page 529; also a tract known as lot No. 6 in the division of the lands of the late John Stevenson, containing in all 139 acres more or less.

Said lands will be offered for sale in such lots or parcels as will suit purchasers and the same will be sold first separately and then the entire tract will be sold as a whole and the highest price bid will be accepted.

A plot or survey of said lands may be seen at the court house door on the day of sale or at any time before the day of sale by applying to the undersigned commissioner or to his attorney, G. S. Bradshaw, Greensboro, N. C.

There is a considerable quantity of valuable timber on this land and it is very valuable, being located one mile from the public highway and nine miles southwest of Greensboro.

This August 31, 1914.

J. W. YOW, Commissioner.

G. S. Bradshaw, Attorney.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western

Schedule in Effect

May 10, 1914.

Leave Winston-Salem.

6.50 A. M., daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with main line train north, east and west with Pullman sleeper. Dining cars.

2.10 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman steel 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.

W. B. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDER

Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A.

Roanoke, Va.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve In The World.

BACK AT HOME

The workmen have not quite completed remodeling and improving our store, but the biggest part of the job is over and we are back at home ready to meet and serve our friends. You are invited to call and see the handsomest clothing store in the south.

READY FOR FALL BUSINESS

We are now receiving our fall stock of clothing and furnishings and will have your suit or overcoat ready for you by the time you need it. In all our experience in the clothing business we have never had a more satisfactory stock for any season. Come and see us.

VANSTORY CLOTHING COMPANY

CHAS. H. MCKNIGHT, Manager