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CITY OF LIEGE MAY HAVE FALLEN

Conflicting Reports Over Fate of Belgian Stronghold Received.

ALSACE INVADED BY FRANCE

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS FORM CONJUNCTION WITH BELGIANS.

Conflicting reports are received as to the result of the attack by the German army upon the fortified Belgian city of Liege. A dispatch received in London from Brussels, the capital of Belgium, yesterday morning confirming the reported occupation of Liege by the Germans, but later this was denied in an official statement by the Belgium minister of war.

A dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph has this to say of operations at Liege:

"There have been no movements by the Germans for three days beyond the range of the forts' fire. They are resting and recovering their strength. The threatened attack along the Ourthe river is suspended.

"These facts, in the view of the Belgian general staff, denote insufficient preparation and that the German concentration was not fully carried out. Liege is now invested by the Germans, but this was expected and is regarded as unimportant.

"The portion of Belgian Luxembourg invaded by the Germans is being cleared of them by the advancing French troops, who are marching forward with the greatest speed and energy, getting assistance from a division of Belgian cavalry.

"Many trains carried additional French troops during the night to the front by way of Brussels."

French Invade Alsace.

A section of the French army has invaded Alsace, territory taken from France in the Franco-Prussian war, and reports state that the French soldiers were received with the wildest enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The Charlotte Observer this morning publishes a special cablegram from Paris giving this account of a battle in which the French were victorious:

"A great battle has been fought for the control of Muelhausen, a town of 95,000 inhabitants in South Alsace, and won by France. Statements are published with reserve that the Germans lost 30,000 men and the French 15,000. The entry of the French into Alsace was an historic event. On Friday at midnight the French advance guard brigade arrived at Altkirch, a town defended by strong field works and occupied by a German brigade.

"The French attacked with magnificent ardor and an infantry regiment in a furious charge carried the German trenches. There was a brisk fight at the front lines. The French bayonet charge put the Germans to flight and they retired in disorder. The second line could still have been defended, but they abandoned it and evacuated the town. A regiment of dragons pursued the Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Tagelsberg.

"For the moment attention was distracted from Belgium to Alsace. Lorraine, which the French have invaded, driving the Germans back with heavy loss; and to Warsaw, the ancient capital of Poland, which the state department at Washington reports the Germans have entered like a lightning flash from a somber sky.

To Check German Advance.

British and French troops have been sent into Belgium to join with the Belgian army in resisting the advance of the German army through that country.

The Fighting at Liege.

Official reports state that 120,000 German soldiers were engaged in the attack on Liege, which was defended by only 40,000 Belgians.

On the authority of the Belgian war ministry, the German casualties in the battle around Liege number 25,000, according to their own admission. An official statement issued from Berlin described the attempt on the Liege fortress as unsuccessful and the assault of the Ger-

mans as "a unique act of heroism" and added that it will not have the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German army.

Man diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side, by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of Parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, denied there had been an engagement between German and British fleets in the North sea.

The official German account of the siege of Liege, given out by the government at Berlin, says:

"On Wednesday the German advance guard penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. Small detachments tried a coup de main with boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern, was unsuccessful. Troops are before the fortress in contact with the enemy.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise, which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our troops."

German Ships Taken.

A cablegram from London says: "The capture of German merchant craft continues at a rate that leads Englishmen to predict the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the sea.

"The German steamer Hauta was towed into Leith today, making the fourth German prize brought into that port. Lloyd's agent at Bordeaux reports the German steamers Consul Born and Acturus seized by the French government.

"Since the outbreak of the war a number of German merchant ships, lying in English harbors when war was declared, have been seized. According to an English authority on international law, such vessels can be retained only while the war lasts. When peace is signed they must be returned to their owners."

Belgrade Under Fire.

A report from Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, says: "The bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, which began July 29, has continued almost steadily since. The capital was crowded with women and children when the Austrian artillery opened fire and there was a rush for the country, but the people were obliged to return because of the concentration of food supplies here.

"In the first few days of the fighting the people were terror-stricken, but gradually they became calmer and the merchants reopened their shops.

"The Royal palace, the German and British legations and most of the larger buildings of the city have been struck by shells."

The First Naval Engagement.

London, Aug. 6.—The British torpedo-boat destroyer Lance figured in the first naval engagement in the present war, sinking the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigin Luise, which had been fitted out as a mine-layer.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, a third and fourth tore away the stern and the Koenigin Luise sank in six minutes.

The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew. Several were wounded. Two of them lost an arm and four others each had a leg shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured.

The Koenigin Luise was caught laying mines some 60 miles from Harwich.

British Cruiser Sunk.

London, Aug. 6.—An admiralty report says the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost. The captain, 16 officers and 135 men were saved.

A previous report said the German mine-layer Koenigin Luise had

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPIRING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Woman suffrage and the modern dances were denounced by speakers at a colored Baptist Sunday school convention in Durham last week.

The auditor of Wake county has just made a report showing that the county has made a saving of \$34,135 during the past three years by having the county officers on a salary basis instead of fees.

During the month of July it cost the county of Forsyth \$1,060 to feed the prisoners in the county jail in Winston-Salem. The heavy bill was due to the large number of prisoners rather than a varied and extensive bill of fare.

Samuel Carroll, 9 years old, an inmate of the orphanage of the Christian church at Elon College, was killed Wednesday by a hot water boiler falling on him. The boiler was being installed and the boy was examining it when it fell on him.

Col. W. H. Yarborough, a prominent citizen, collector of internal revenue for the eastern district during the first Cleveland administration, died last week at his home in Lenoir, aged 74 years. He was the father-in-law of Attorney-General Bickett.

Returning from a ride with her husband, Mrs. Wade T. Saunders, wife of a Fayetteville hardware merchant, stepped from the running board of their automobile before the car stopped, was thrown to the ground and received injuries from which she died next day.

In the Superior court of Forsyth county Friday Harvey Gannaway, colored, was convicted of first degree murder, for killing his wife, and sentenced to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary. Gannaway killed his wife about two months ago, while walking home with her from a tent meeting.

The Messenger says Mrs. Rosa Bailey Etheridge, of Anson county, attempted suicide a few days ago by taking laudanum. Her condition was discovered in time to save her life. The woman's husband is in jail for forgery, and this is supposed to be the reason for the attempt at self-destruction.

A. W. McLean, of Lumberton, who is acting as national Democratic committeeman from this state in the place of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, announces that the rank and file of the North Carolina Democracy has contributed \$2,000 for the Democratic congressional campaign fund this fall.

A committee of North Carolina lawyers, of which Clement Manly, of Winston-Salem, is chairman, is arranging for the unveiling of a marble bust of Judge Gaston in the new state administration building at Raleigh about November 1. The presentation speech will be made by Judge H. G. Connor, of the United States court for the eastern district of North Carolina.

Fatal Accident at Revolution Saturday Afternoon.

Mr. J. Albert Merritt, who was employed as a foreman at the Revolution cotton mills, received injuries Saturday afternoon that resulted in his death yesterday morning. Mr. Merritt was assisting in changing some of the driving machinery in the mill when a section of shafting fell and caught him under its weight. Mr. Merritt was crushed on his right side and about his chest and was also injured about the head.

Mr. Merritt was carried immediately to St. Leo's hospital, where an examination revealed that his injuries were fatal. He lingered until 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Merritt was 37 years old and is survived by his widow and his father. The body was shipped today to Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Merritt's former home, for the funeral and interment.

Mr. E. G. Sherrill is here from Washington on a visit to his family.

probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo-boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla under Capt. Cecil H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April, 1913.

FRIENDS YEARLY MEETING

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS BODY HOLDING FINE SESSION AT GUILFORD COLLEGE.

The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, which opened its 217th annual session at Guilford College last Wednesday afternoon, is expected to adjourn tomorrow. The attendance has been large and the proceedings of great interest. All departments of church work have received attention and the reports that have been submitted have been of a very gratifying nature.

The second day of the Yearly Meeting was opened Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock with a preliminary gospel service of song, prayer and preaching, two sermons being delivered by Rev. Peyton Cox and Rev. William Smith, visiting ministers from Indiana.

The Yearly Meeting was formally declared open for business by Dr. L. L. Hobbs, the presiding clerk, and the roll of delegates was called by Rev. Joseph H. Peele, the reading clerk. All quarterly meetings answered the roll call.

The credentials of the following visitors from other Yearly Meetings were presented: R. Peyton Cox and William M. Smith, of the Western Yearly Meeting, Indiana; Lorena R. Hoskins, of Whittier, Cal.; William Williamson, of Westfield, Ind.; Dr. W. O. Mendenhall, of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; D. W. Edwards and wife, of Indianapolis, Indiana; William H. Bundy and wife, of Spiceland, Ind.

The annual report of the book and tract committee showed a large number of religious books and tracts, as well as Bibles, had been distributed and sold during the past year.

The report of the committee on Bible schools showed a real increase in that department. A strong appeal was made for the forward movement in the Sunday school work. Plans are being made for an annual conference some time during the year. Special emphasis was placed upon the home department and organized class work. Rev. J. H. Peele gave a short report of the International Sunday school convention held at Chicago last June.

In the face of the awful war that now exists in Europe the Friends hold true to the great principle for which they have stood for more than 250 years. The report showed that many lectures and sermons had been delivered on the subject, besides thousands of pages of literature being distributed.

The members of the Yearly Meeting expressed their sympathy with President Wilson in the bereavement that has come to him in the death of his wife in the following message, which was telegraphed to the chief executive Friday:

"To Our Beloved President, Woodrow Wilson—North Carolina Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends assembled at Guilford College, N. C., are deeply grieved over the death of Mrs. Wilson, and send our tender sympathy. We seek to help them bear the double burden of government and of sore bereavement, and assure thee of our constant love.

"L. L. HOBBS, Presiding Officer."

Dr. W. O. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., presented the claims of the American Friend, the official organ of the Society of Friends in America.

The finance committee submitted its report and made the following recommendations for a general plan of finance for all the meetings: 1, an annual budget of all the finances for each year; 2, the use of the weekly offering system; 3, that five cents a week be the minimum amount to be paid by any able-bodied man or woman.

The annual report of the treasurer was submitted and showed that all the meetings had paid their annual assessments in full.

The report of the treasurer of the trust funds shows a total of \$40,000, all of which is securely invested.

Friday afternoon was given over largely to a discussion of the suppression of the liquor traffic. The report of the committee on alcoholics and narcotics showed there had been activity in educating the people as to the evil of alcoholics and narcotics on the physical, moral, spiritual and financial condition of the people.

The report recommended a campaign to induce the legislature to pass a bill to prevent the further sale and delivery of alcoholics in all

other parts of the State, as is now done in three townships of Guilford county and a half dozen entire counties in North Carolina.

Dr. E. L. Stamey, of Greensboro, made a stirring address on "The Physical Side of Alcoholism." Dr. Stamey said the moral and physical side of the liquor question cannot be divorced and told of different ways in which alcohol is being used. He gave many illustrations of individuals who had come under his care who were drunkards through the use of lemon extract, and others through the preparation of ginger that is sold at many stores. Dr. Stamey branded all the soft drinks as infamous because they contain a certain per cent. of alcohol. "There is not a first class hospital in the land," he said, "nor an up-to-date, well-informed physician in North Carolina who will use alcohol as an internal therapeutic remedy."

Saturday the evangelistic and church extension committee submitted a very gratifying report containing the following statistics of interest: Number of congregations reported, 67; number of revivals held, 63; number of converted, 645; number joining the church, 445; amount of money paid for evangelistic work, \$492.90; amount of money paid for pastoral work, \$4,995.42; amount of money paid for home missions, \$246.38; three churches built at a cost of \$2,271.85; expense of church improvements, \$1,251.64; total amount paid for evangelistic and pastoral work, \$7,726.74.

The foreign mission board reported total receipts for the general fund amounting to \$2,007.62 and for the special building fund, \$1,419.85.

Yesterday was given over to religious worship and large crowds attended all the services. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Rev. F. E. Smith, of Greensboro, preached in Memorial hall and Rev. Lewis W. McFarland, of High Point, occupied the pulpit of the meeting house. In the afternoon services were conducted in the meeting house by Rev. William M. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Bundy. Rev. Thomas L. Jones, of Richmond, Ind., secretary of the Young People's Association of Friends in America, preached last night.

PREPARING FOR MORE FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

A report from Mexico City says the developments of the past few days resulted in triumph for the war party. All hope for peace between the federalists and the constitutionalists now is apparently gone. The war party is in control and is being backed up by Provisional President Carranza. Unless concessions are made, General Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital and to power.

Gen. Medina Barron has been appointed commander-in-chief of the federal forces in the capital.

"We have 25,000 men, 65 field pieces, 100 machine guns and plenty of ammunition," said a prominent army official today, "and are prepared to resist until the end unless ample guarantees are given us. If we must fight it will be one of the greatest battles of the revolution. Every officer in the federal army is prepared to die in defense of the capital."

If a battle is fought, it is believed it will be on the plains in the vicinity of Tlalapa, eight miles north of the capital. The federal advance guard of 7,000 men is facing the constitutionalists at Teoloyucan, 15 miles north of Tlalapa.

Federal Reserve Board Completed.

Nominations of Paul Warburg, of New York, and Frederic A. Delano, of Chicago, as members of the federal reserve board, were confirmed Friday night by the senate. With the confirmation of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Delano, the new banking board is complete. Other members are W. P. G. Harding, of Birmingham; Adolph C. Miller, of San Francisco; Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams as ex-officio members.

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, resigned as a member of the foreign relations committee. He declared in a speech on the floor of the senate that he wished to sever his connection with the committee because it had hesitated to support the administration's policy as to mediation and because of its "equally disgusting attitude" regarding the purchase of ships to carry cotton and other goods abroad.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON DEAD

END CAME AFTER MONTHS OF ILL HEALTH AND MUCH SUFFERING.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, died at the White House at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease and other complications.

The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worst shortly before 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and from then on, she gradually grew weaker.

Kneeling at the bedside at the end were the president and their three daughters. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside the door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's sons-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced, and for a brief time the wheels of the government virtually stopped.

Thursday morning Mrs. Wilson told the president she would more cheerfully "go away" if the bill for the improvement of Washington alleys was passed by Congress. A word to leaders from Secretary Tumulty and the measure was adopted in silence by the senate and soon reported in the house, where it was passed Friday. Mrs. Wilson learned the measure would be a law in another day or so and expressed her satisfaction. She had become deeply interested in the social welfare of the community and had worked always without seeking aid of the president. It was the strain of this, the duties of entertainment and kidney trouble which became chronic last autumn that sapped her life.

Mrs. Wilson took an active interest in the career of her husband. She has been his constant helpmate and adviser. Her clear judgment on political affairs and broad views of educational questions had been a source of gratification to him for years. With her help he wrote his books and he relied on her judgment. Her devotion to him, according to those who have known the family intimately, was of remarkable depth.

Every morning and every evening during her illness she cautioned Dr. Grayson not to tell the president if she had spent an uncomfortable hour. Her anxiety was that he should not be worried. But the president watched her sorrowfully for weeks and realized she was growing worse.

Mrs. Wilson was a woman of simple ways, possessed of a magnetic manner. She was a charming hostess and was ever democratic and modest in her tastes.

Mrs. Wilson was Miss Ellen Louise Axson, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Savannah, Ga., 50 years ago. She was a student at the New York Art League when she met Mr. Wilson, who then was taking a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins. The president and Mrs. Wilson were married June 24, 1885. Mrs. Wilson was a sister of Prof. Stockton Axson, head of the department of English literature at Princeton, and of the wife of Dean Edward Elliott, of Princeton.

A landscape gardener and a painter of well-recognized ability Mrs. Wilson devoted much of her time to artistic subjects. She took personal charge of the gardens at "Prospect," while Mr. Wilson was president of Princeton, and also of the White House gardens. She had the appearance of what is called "an outdoor woman." Her skin was smooth and girlish, and her eyes, until recently, sparkled with health. She was known as a beautiful woman.

Funeral services for Mrs. Wilson will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the White House, in the historic east room, and the burial will take place tomorrow afternoon at Rome, Ga., where Mrs. Wilson spent many of her girlhood days and where her mother and father are buried. The services at the White House will be private, but will be attended by members of the cabinet, a few relatives and intimate friends and by committees from the senate and house. Rev. Sylvester Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, N. J., will officiate.

The funeral party will leave Washington on a special train this afternoon at 3:30 and will reach Rome about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

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BOARD OF HEALTH MEMORANDUM STATEMENT ON PELLAGRA.

The following statement concerning the status of pellagra in North Carolina has just been issued by the state department of health:

From a portion of the vital statistics report completed, we have interesting figures on the increase of deaths in this state from the baffling disease, pellagra. Approximately 972 deaths occurred last year as against 732 deaths for 1912 and 1074 deaths in 1911. This gives an annual death rate per 100,000 of 48.2 for 1911; 35.0 for 1912, and 42.2 for 1913, or an average of 41.6 for the last three years. This is nearly twice the average typhoid fever death rate in the United States, which is 21 per 100,000 population.

It is interesting to note that like typhoid, the pellagra death rate was high in 1911, lower in 1912 and higher again in 1913. Some may interpret this as bearing out the theory that like typhoid it is a filth disease, perhaps caused by lack of sanitation, sewers or proper closets.

Among the principal towns in the state, as in the case of typhoid, Asheville is found to be leading with the lowest rate of 5.1, while Raleigh heads the list with a rate of 122.0 followed by Charlotte with 91.0, and Durham with 55.4.

Another interesting fact is that pellagra deaths appear to be from two to three or even four times more prevalent among women than men. This, together with the further fact that the disease is more prevalent in summer and fall, might tend to indicate some household insect pest as flies, bedbugs, fleas, etc., as the possible carriers. The disease also seems to be somewhat more prevalent among the white than among the colored people.

While this is very unfortunate for North Carolina, doubtless the conditions in other Southern states would be found equally bad were the facts known. With this terrific death toll on our Southern states, it would seem that our laboratories, men of science and commissions investigating the cause of this disease should redouble their efforts to learn the cause and means of prevention.

While the cause of the disease still remains a mystery, there are sufficient grounds in the opinion of many scientists for suspecting some household pest as bedbugs, fleas, flies, etc., and the general lack of sanitation and proper disposal of sewage to be worth our while keeping clean. Such efforts will never be wasted, because it is a well known fact that sanitary measures keep down a lot of other diseases even if it doesn't effect pellagra.

The Lure of Invention.

The saying that everybody, some time or other, writes a play or a short story might well be amplified so as to include the patent bug. Nearly everyone, early or late, devises, or tries to devise, something that will bring him a million or two in royalties. The great successes come often enough, as in playwriting, to keep up the hopes of the dreamers. Only the other day a man who had invented a trifling improvement for cameras sold it without trouble for \$300,000.

There are now pending in the United States patent office 120,000 applications. They come in at the rate of 6,000 a month. It is as if every year one out of every 500 grown-up Americans applied for a patent. And about half the applications are granted. Every day a hundred inventors are made temporarily happy. Later the dirigible clothespin or the unrefillable mousetrap may prove a failure, but what's that to the brave inventor? He goes right on to perfect the noiseless alarm clock and the folding shoe button.

The government makes money out of it, the patent lawyers make money and the inventors make money—sometimes.

Germany Grips All Aliens.

No Americans can leave Germany for the present. The state department has been informed that during the progress of mobilization no foreigners will be permitted to depart. The German order applies alike to men, women and children, although its purpose is to prevent the flight from Germany of men eligible for military service under pretext of citizenship. The inclusion of women and children in the decree is explained by the apprehension that valuable military information regarding the process of mobilization and especially the points of concentration of the German army forces might be conveyed to the enemy by women.

Sister States.

A county newspaper was asked "What are the sister States?" and the editor replied: "We are not quite sure, but we should judge that they are: Miss Ourl, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Calla Fornia, Allie Bama, Louisiana Anna, Della Ware, Minnie Sota and Mrs. Sippl."—Current Opinion.

THE TERRIBLE COST OF WAR IN HUMAN LIFE

Of particular interest at this time are the records of killed and wounded in the last European war—"little squabbles in the Balkans" they are some times described. Professor Octave Laurent has summed up these losses of human life in the account of his 11 months' experience as a surgeon with the Bulgarian troops, which has just been published in Paris. He writes for his surgical colleagues, not to produce a sensation.

Bulgaria, with 4,300,000 inhabitants, put 500,000 soldiers in the field. Of these 53,000 were wounded and 30,000 killed in the first war and 16,000 killed and 62,000 wounded in the second. Altogether 150,000 killed and wounded—one-third of the effective force of the army, and 3 per cent of the population. There was one death out of every four injuries, a very high figure.

In the last Balkan war 150,000 men on both sides were killed and wounded on the field in a single month. Eighty thousand of these fell on the banks of the Bregalnitz in the six days from the 30th of June to the 5th of July, 1913.

Professor Laurent quotes an authoritative prophecy to the effect that a zero added to these figures would give the losses in an European war which would line up two armies of the Great Powers. There would be not less than 1,500,000 wounded and killed in a month once the forces were fully in the field. The figures may be an exaggeration, but they are approved by a professional expert who has just had the latest possible experience.

Germany or England Must Go.

New York World. Germany has run amuck. There is no other explanation on the Kaiser's policy in forcing a general European war.

Fortunate it is that Great Britain is compelled to cast her sword into the balance without further loss of time.

The issue is now joined. Either German autocracy must be crushed, or European democracy will be obliterated. There is no middle course. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up, and the American people prepare to make the last great stand for democracy. All of continental Europe that is not Russianized will be Prussianized. France will be reduced to the status of a third-rate power. Belgium, Holland and Denmark will fall successively into the maw of German imperialism. Italy will become a vassal state, the sun will have set upon the British empire as well, and the mailed first of the conqueror will make ready to strike the final blow at democracy in the New World.

English Sailors Live in Filth.

The living quarters and food to which the British merchant sailor is subjected, constitute a disgrace to civilization, declares Dr. Herbert Williams, medical officer of the port of London.

"What would be said," declared Dr. Williams, "if any sanitary authority ashore permitted to be inhabited a house of two rooms built of impervious materials, each lighted by three immovable windows seven inches square, and each inhabited by eight men, with 14 square feet of free space available for each man. Furthermore, picture the room heated by a cheap stove, usually broken, with the chimney passing through the only available ventilator. Yeasemen live for many weeks under such conditions. It is an accepted fact that men living under unhealthy conditions degenerate physically and morally."

Foodstuff Imports Increase.

Imports into the United States during the fiscal year ending in June, which included nine months' operation of the new tariff, totaled \$1,893,925,657, or \$80,917,423 more during the preceding fiscal year. Increased imports of foodstuffs accounted for 69,081,000 of the total. There was a decrease in total exports for the fiscal year of \$98,822,000, accounted for largely by falling off in shipments of foodstuffs.

June imports were \$157,529,450, compared with \$131,245,877 in June, 1913, and exports were \$154,105,460, against \$160,172,880 last year.

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Newly \$10,000,000 Invested in Automobiles.

Raleigh News and Observer.

What do you think, gentle reader, of nearly ten million dollars being invested in automobiles in North Carolina, yet such is a fact. Inquiry at the secretary of state's office yesterday shows that up to date license has been issued to 12,600 machines for the year ending June 30, 1915. Averaging these machines at \$750 each, which is an exceedingly low estimate, would show the value to be \$9,450,000. No wonder the cost of living has increased. And this is not the total number of machines in the state, for quite a number have not yet paid the license tax. And they had better get busy, for this tax was due July 1, and the department has instructed the sheriffs of the different counties in the state to get behind the owners of unlicensed machines and see that they come across with the cash at once, or be fined for their delinquency.

Last year the tax was paid on 7,618 in the state, showing an increase of nearly 5,000 machines, within the past twelve months. The tags this year are of a green color, while last year they were white. There is one county in the state, Mitchell, in which the sheriff reports there is not a single gas wagon.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Residence For Sale

Eight-room residence, 243 East Washington street, two blocks from South Elm street. Modern conveniences, shady yard, big front and back porches. J. L. Brockmann, at Thacker & Brockmann's store.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western Schedule in Effect

May 10, 1914.

Leave Winston-Salem.

6:40 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. SAUNDERS, Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A., Roanoke, Va.

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

For That Tired Spring Feeling Take

Dike's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla With Iodides

50c SIZE AND \$1.00

IT WILL HELP YOU

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

McAdoo Hotel Corner

The Busy Store

A July Clearance That is a Real Money Saver

We can't be held responsible if you miss this great chance to cut down the cost of living so far as Furniture goes. We give below a few of the many specials which we are offering this month. Scan them over and come and let us prove to you that we are selling

FURNITURE AND RUGS FAR BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
Bed Room Suits, \$22.00. Parlor Suits, \$18.00. Iron Beds, \$4.50. Bed Springs, \$1.75. Felt Mattresses, \$6.00. Couches, \$7.50. Porch Rockers, \$1.25. Porch Screens, \$1.40. Hammocks, \$1.00. Crex Rugs, 9x12, \$7.50. Oak Dressers, \$5.50. Go-Carts, \$4.75. Sewing Machines, \$18.00.

The sales will continue a few days longer in order to accommodate the people.

McDUFFIE'S FURNITURE STORE

Next to Odell Hardware Store.

Guilford Insurance & Realty Company

Insurance Real Estate Loans

If you want to insure your life or property—and you ought to do both; if you want to buy or sell real estate, either in the city or country; if you want to make or procure a loan, you should see us first. Our facilities in all these departments are unexcelled, and we will give you courteous and liberal treatment at all times. Come to see us.

Fisher Building

Greensboro, N. C.

A Few Good Points About the

Bon Ami

Air and Oil Burning Stoves

Intense heat easily controlled.
Heat concentrated under cooking vessel.

Heat not thrown into kitchen.

Lights easy as gas.

No trouble to operate.

As delightful as a gas range.

Consumes 400 gallons of air to only one gallon of common kerosene oil.

Odell Hardware Comp'y

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

PROBABLE RESULT OF EUROPEAN WAR.

What will be the result of the great war that has been precipitated in Europe?

"Practically nothing, except the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars."

This is the summary of the situation abroad as seen by a veteran European diplomat now living in America.

"Boundary lines of some countries may be changed a little," he continued, "but not one of the great nations now drawn into this conflict can hope to be the gainer to any great extent. In fact, so little reason did there appear for a general war that I was inclined to the belief that some sort of a peace agreement might be worked out, even after Austria had invaded Serbia."

"Suppose Germany and Austria were to win over Russia. Suppose even that Russia would go down to a tremendous defeat. What would Germany gain? Land! Well, she might cut off a piece of territory from Russia, but it would be of no value to her. The inhabitants would be Slav, and in a continuous state of unrest, so that the disadvantages of territorial aggrandizement would far outweigh the advantages."

"In the event of a victory of that kind Austria, of course, might carry out the plan that has often been imputed to her—namely, that of making an Austrian province of the Balkan States. But here, too, there would be tremendous difficulties in permanently subduing an alien people. Race hatred would burn for years, and burst out every once in a while into a flame that would scorch the victors."

"France, of course, if drawn into the conflict, will exert every effort to regain Alsace-Lorraine from Germany. But here they will face a tremendous task, for Germany has made practically a solid fortress along the frontiers of those provinces. Comparatively few men could defend them against a successful invasion from France."

"France, moreover, has strong need of all the forces she can command to keep her border intact, lest an invading army of combined Austrian and German, perhaps Italian, troops march in and lay the country waste."

"They have nothing at all to gain and that is the reason she is so diffident about precipitating herself into the cauldron at the present time. Nothing but the most alarming situation will draw her from her stand-off attitude."

"England can gain no added territory—in fact any land that she might win on the Continent would be a burden almost insupportable to her. She has plenty of difficulties with her present colonies. Of course, her aim will be to destroy the German navy, or, at least, so to shatter it that it will be a negligible quantity for years to come, leaving England undisputed queen of the seas."

"Russia's desire is to get an out-

let on the Mediterranean sea. But how can she accomplish that in the present crisis? She surely cannot be an ally to Serbia and the other Balkan States, and then take their land away from them to gain her end. Perhaps she will try to drive Turkey out of Europe and accomplish her purpose that way. This will precipitate a new element in the conflict, whose consequences are so far-reaching as to be staggering."

"Suppose, for instance, that Russia and her ally, England, should prove victorious, do you suppose for one moment that England would permit the Czar to gain his purpose of a Mediterranean port? Not if it could be prevented, for England's supremacy on that sea would then be a matter of dispute with a strong rival power."

"Austria is the only nation that has been drawn into this conflict by Fate. Her natural prestige would be greatly lowered if she permitted to go unpunished the murder of one of the members of her reigning house at the instigation of a foreign society. It would be the same as if the Mexican Constitutionalists should conspire against the life of President Wilson, and accomplish their purpose. But one way of retaliation would be left to the United States and that would be by invasion of Mexico."

"Austria chose well her moment of attack. All her crops are harvested and stored. On the other hand, the fields of Serbia and of Russia, with a climate somewhat more backward, are laden with grain, waiting to be garnered. In fact, some of the Russian crops cannot be harvested until the third week in August."

"This resolves itself, therefore, into a business proposition—striking while you are prepared, while your neighbor is unprepared. Russia is sparing for time, until her crops could be safely harvested, but Germany stepped up at the critical moment and precipitated the crisis that will force her workers to leave the fields and take to war. This will be a serious drawback to a long-drawn-out war, for it will not be long before the reserve food supplies are exhausted and the people on the verge of want."

Cop—"Why don't you go home?"
Outlate—"First my wife went to the movies, and now my house has gone, too."

Infection and Insect Bites Dangerous

Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage pails, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease. Every time they bite you they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment disinfects cuts, bruises and sores. You cannot afford to be without it in your home. Money back if not satisfied. Only 25 cents at your druggist. adv

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

A general war in Europe will undoubtedly bring many benefits to the United States. During the struggle, which now seems inevitable, some nation, not a belligerent, must supply those necessities required in war with foodstuffs and clothing. The United States is the only country large enough to supply the demands that will be made.

But in this connection the question of contraband must be considered. How far can the United States, a neutral power, go in supplying provisions and clothing to the belligerent nations? Three hundred years ago Grotius, in discussing contraband, wrote: "They are of the party of the enemy who supply him—what is necessary in war." In The Hague conference of 1907 this principle was laid down. It is also the principle followed by the United States Supreme court.

In considering what is contraband and what is not, three classes of merchandise arise. The first class consists of those articles of supplies useful in war only. The second class are those of no use in war. The third class consists of those articles both useful in war and in peace.

It has been held by the Supreme court of the United States that articles of the third class may be considered contraband when actually destined to the military or naval use of a belligerent. The general definition of contraband is certain articles particularly necessary to war and bound to any part of the enemy's territory after the war is known to exist.

Upon the declaration of war the belligerent nations must notify all the neutral nations, and each belligerent must then publish a list of articles considered by them as contraband. In the recent Russian-Japanese war Russia placed flour on the list of contraband. As will be seen there are no general rules or laws in international usages defining what constitutes contraband. Articles may be contraband in one war and not contraband in the next. In the Civil war negro slaves were considered contraband.

As long as the United States remains a neutral nation she can ship whatever she pleases to the belligerent nations, but ships flying the American flag will be subject to search and seizure in some cases. If, for instance, England and Germany being involved, this country may ship articles to Germany, but our ships will run the risk of search by the English ships. Injury to the belligerent consists in delivering goods to the enemy's port, and this he is permitted to prevent, under international law. An American ship or any other neutral ship may be stopped and searched by ships of any of the belligerents as soon as it leaves territorial waters bent upon hostile destination.

An Honest New Jersey Farmer.

There are many thoroughly honest farmers in New Jersey, but a well-authenticated happening that recently occurred in Somerset county is worthy of special attention. A farmer wanted to sell his farm. It was large, well located, with good buildings, etc., and his price was \$10,000. A real estate agent found a customer, a city man, and brought him out to see the farm. It pleased him in every way, and he'll pay you \$2000 in cash and the rest when I harvest the crops." The farmer looked the city man from head to foot and asked: "Is \$2000 all the money you've got?" "That's all I've got," said the city man, "but I want to live in the country and farm." "Ever been on a farm before?" "No." "Then I'll not sell you this farm. You couldn't pay \$8,000 from the crops if you farmed 50 years." The real estate agent demurred at losing his percentage on the sale, but the farmer was obdurate as he was honest. Perhaps this wasn't business. Many a man would have taken the \$2000 and foreclosed a mortgage in a year, getting the farm and the "velvet" besides. It would have been lawful, but not honest. The lesson for the city man to remember is that farming is not an easy business; it is something that has to be learned by experience. Many a city man would be happy and independent on a farm if he knew how to run it. But if not, he would better stay where he can make reasonable wages.

Keep Your Liver Active During the Summer Months—Foley Cathartic Tablets For Sluggish Liver and Constipation.

It does beat all how quickly Foley Cathartic Tablets liven your liver and overcome constipation. Ney Oldham, Wimberly, Texas, says: "Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best laxative I ever used. They take the place of calomel." Wholesome, stirring and cleansing. No griping. A comfort to stout persons, as they relieve that full bloated feeling. Conyers & Sykes. adv

THRIFT AND THE MOVIE.

The American people dislike to be told that they are not thrifty; but they are in the extreme. They know how to make money, but they do not know how to spend it or to save it. L. P. Behrens, President California Bankers Association.

The moving picture theater is to be used as an agency to direct thought toward thrift. As part of its campaign of education to offset extravagance and inculcate the more sensible ideas of thrift, the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers Association has adopted a two-reel moving picture film, the story for which was written under the direction of the association. This will be released to the public September 15.

The film is called "The Reward of Thrift," and is a product of the Vitagraph Company of America. It cost several thousand dollars to create.

The play portrays the fortunes of a thrifty structural iron worker and his wife and little daughter, and how thrift during prosperity tides over adversity. There is a "bad man," too, who is finally converted to thrift by the hero, despite the fact this man once attempted the hero's life.

Actual scenes of work on a steel framed skyscraper and in caissons under compressed air are shown, as well as actual scenes in the school savings bank, the real savings bank, where a forger is arrested by means of the finger print method of identification, and the building and loan association, all presented in a dramatic setting which grips the attention and leaves the desired impression.

Do not fail to see "The Reward of Thrift" when it is presented in any motion picture theater in your neighborhood. It will interest you and benefit you immensely.

If you are a parent, take your son and your daughter to see this strong object lesson which is just what the rising generation needs in these times. T. D. MACGREGOR.

For Relief of Farmers.

A bill to permit the loaning of federal reserve notes under the new currency system on cotton, wheat, corn or oats has been introduced in Congress by Representative Henry, of Texas. The measure would allow the federal reserve board to issue currency to the full face value of elevator or warehouse receipts for such products, when endorsed by a member bank in the reserve system. Such issues would be limited to two billion dollars, and would be authorized until June 30, 1915. Representative Henry said that the object of the measure was to relieve farmers from any distress incident to the European war troubles.

Warship Has Giant Power.

Germany's recently-completed battleship cruiser Seydlitz has developed 89,738 propeller horsepower on its official trials. This is the highest horsepower developed by any turbine battleship in the world. The Seydlitz registered an average speed exceeding 28 knots an hour, which gives her rank with the armored cruisers Motke and Goeben. The day of the turbine cruiser of 100,000 horsepower appears not far off, for Germany has thus far increased the horsepower of such vessels with every successive one. The Von der Tann, the first, had 79,802, and the figure has risen steadily.

Summer Coughs Are Dangerous.

Summer colds are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious throat and lung troubles, including consumption. Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the cough or cold promptly and prevent complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery at once. Money back is not satisfied. 50 cents and \$1 bottles at your druggist. adv

Every Man, Woman or Child



Who reads this knows that Thacker & Brockmann sell dry goods and shoes. Our windows are always full of dry goods and shoes, and the whole first floor is devoted to the same line of goods. But we don't want you to overlook the fact that we carry on the second floor, same size as first floor, a big stock of matting, carpets, rugs, squares, oil cloths, linoleums and curtains,—also a good line of trunks. By selling these things with very little expense in connection with our dry goods and shoe business we are in a position to sell at very attractive prices. When you want anything in the way of floor coverings, or curtains, or a trunk, come and see us.

Thacker & Brockmann

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I represent the Best Companies in the business and want to talk to you about Insuring your Life, your Health, your Property. I will quote you the lowest rates and guarantee to give you the most liberal and attractive policies obtainable.

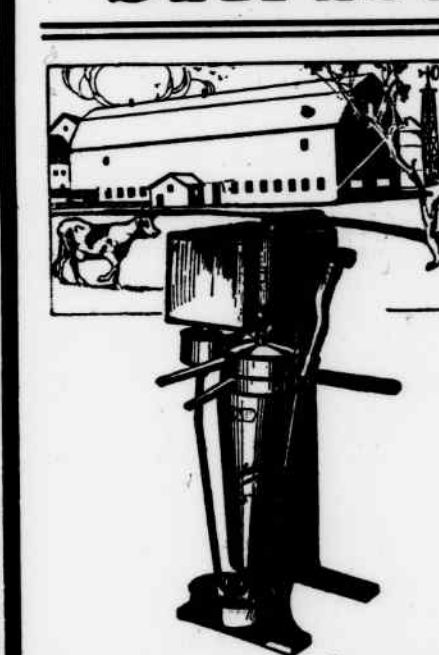
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To be the most satisfactory CREAM SEPARATOR on the market, and you can save enough to pay for it in one year with four good cows. Call and look them over.

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NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.
North Carolina, Guilford County.
In the Superior Court, Special Proceedings.
Emma Yow and her husband, J. W. Yow, vs. Ella Layton, Georgia Layton and Gratz Layton.
The defendant, Gratz Layton above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford County for the sale of the lands of the late James W. Layton and Rachel A. Layton for partition; that the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior court of said county in Greensboro, N. C., on or before the 31st day of August, 1914, and answer or demur to the petition filed in said action or the petitioner will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said petition.
This July 30, 1914.
M. W. GANT, C. S. C. 62-68
G. S. Bradshaw, Atty.

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

"THE BROCKMANN PIANO CLUB'S"
Great Cash Piano Sale
August 10th to September 1st
233 South Elm Street Phone 428 or 529 Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. C. J. Brockmann, the well known musician and teacher, will introduce his "SAVE MONEY" Piano Club by this sale. By transacting a year's business in three weeks and resuming his school work, he can make these prices. The office on Elm street will be open, however, the year round. Railroad fare refunded to fifty miles and return, to purchasers.
\$250 Piano \$167; \$325 Piano \$227; \$275 Piano \$183; \$350 Piano \$244; \$300 Piano \$198; \$550 Self-Piano \$412
These Prices Will Never be Offered Again.
They are the lowest ever offered in North Carolina on good pianos. Come early and get your choice. By special arrangement, one-third or one-half cash can be paid, the balance on time.
A few artist pianos. Fischer or McPhail at like reduction. Organs \$15 to \$70.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914

PLAYS NO FAVORITES.

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" has always been a slogan of the Democratic party, but it was never exemplified more clearly than during the present administration and since the Underwood-Simmons tariff law became operative. The Philadelphia Record points out that "one of the inevitable consequences of any revision of the tariff is that nearly every section of the country imagines that it has been picked out for unfair treatment." For instance, under the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, Louisiana imagines that it has been selected for special punishment because sugar has been placed on the free list and the interests of a few score of planters have been made subordinate to those of over 100,000 consumers. In the same way those Western states where sheep are raised in diminishing numbers have felt aggrieved because wool was placed on the free list, despite the fact that they are now securing more money for their own fleeces than ever before. New England has put up an especially vigorous roar because a cut was made in the duties on woolen goods, and the administration is charged with the most wicked designs against this highly prosperous portion of our country. President Wilson is charged with a deliberate attempt to break down those states which have generally been strongly Republican. This feeling has been aggravated by the legal proceedings against the New Haven railroad, in which nothing but the most malign intent can be seen.

Now to an impartial observer it would seem that when portions of the claim that they are the objects of especial persecution the truth would seem to be that this is conclusive evidence that the Democrats are playing no favorites, but are seeking to do even-handed justice to all sections. This, of course, is the exact fact. There has been no animus against Pennsylvania or New England, neither of which has any such basis of complaint as Democratic Louisiana. The trouble is that there has been too much pampering in this country. Under the McKinley-Hanna theory of industry Uncle Sam was in direct partnership with the protected interests. The more money they put up for G. O. P. campaign expenses, the more protection they got from Washington. The average man was quite ignored. A new deal is now on, and it is fair play for all. Some of the tariff beneficiaries naturally don't like it, but they might as well make up their minds that it is here to stay.

The superintendent of the Charlotte graded schools has done the sensible and proper thing in announcing that, in the future, students of the high school in that city may graduate without taking the customary course, in Greek and Latin. The "dead" languages are all right, and necessary, for persons acquiring a liberal education, but so few of the boys and girls who graduate from our high schools take a college or university course that it seems useless to require them to spend time and effort in the study of Greek and Latin that could be expended in other directions with better results. We are aware that most of the school teachers will not agree with this proposition, but we think it is the correct one, nevertheless.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

One of the strangest political alliances that has taken place in this country in a long while has been formed out in the Mormon state of Utah between the Democrats and the Progressives, who have combined in an effort to defeat the re-election of Senator Smoot, one of the standpat Republican leaders in the United States senate. Utah, it will be remembered, is one of the two lone states carried by Taft in 1912. Both the Democratic and Progressive parties are anxious to take Senator Smoot's political scalp, but neither party of itself can hope to accomplish this end. So the idea of a combination—we called it fusion in North Carolina in the dark days of the '90s—suggested itself, not only because of what is being attempted in this way between Progressives and Republicans in New York, but also because of the nearer example of Wyoming, where the Progressives have endorsed the Democratic nominee for governor. The opposition to Senator Smoot, who is a Mormon, is not on religious grounds. The understanding in Utah that Utah's representation in Congress shall be equally divided between Mormons and Gentiles is scrupulously observed by the new alliance, which has nominated a Mormon for senator. Nor do the Progressives care much about the tariff issue in this contest, for the nominee, who is a Democrat, is a firm supporter of free wool. What they want is Smoot's scalp, and they are taking the only way of getting it. This may seem a strange course for a party of such lofty professions as the Progressives, but it must be remembered that their platform is not very specific on the tariff question, and, besides, any party gets tired of "moral" victories and longs for a real one now and then, if only as an ally of one of its enemies against the other.

ROOSEVELT HAPPY.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is generally credited with being the proprietor, manager and director of the Progressive party, stirred up a veritable hornet's nest in giving his endorsement to Harry D. Hinman, a staunch Republican, for the Progressive nomination for governor of New York state. The storm broke in a meeting of the state executive committee of the Progressive party in New York the other night, and the reports published in the daily papers indicate that the proceedings were strenuous enough to suit even the redoubtable Roosevelt. Over 600 Progressives from all over New York state filled the hall, and after Col. Roosevelt had spoken the disorder was so great that the chairman gave up all attempts to preserve order. The press reports tell us the tumult kept up for several hours and that the meeting finally adjourned with the issue unsettled. We presume that meeting is what Roosevelt would call a "bully good time."

The power to add a billion dollars to our currency, conferred by legislation just passed by Congress, puts an end to any danger of a financial stringency, and the legitimate protection of our gold from raids from abroad will still further strengthen our financial position. The calmness and co-operation shown during the last week on all sides in the face of a far greater danger than has given rise to many panics in the past bears testimony to the American power of self-control in a crisis and of public confidence in the administration at Washington.

Gen. J. S. Carr has made himself solid with the woman suffragists in this state by contributing \$100 to the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League. Gen. Carr has been giving away money ever since he began to make money, and we suspect he has contributed to more causes and given financial assistance to more individuals than any other man in North Carolina. His purse strings have never been tied. Probably he is not an enthusiastic woman suffragist, but he is too gallant to let pass an opportunity to help the cause along.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

After discussing the measure for six weeks, the senate has passed the Newlands bill for the creation of a federal trade commission, it being the first of the three administration anti-trust measures. The bill differs radically from the measure as it passed the house, which probably will disagree to the amendments and ask for a conference. The senate measure would provide for a trade commission of five members to succeed to the duties now performed by the commission of corporations, with greatly extended authority. The powers of the commission would be divided broadly into two classes, one of investigation and the other the issuing and enforcement of orders against "unfair competition" by corporations. The section making "unfair competition" unlawful principally distinguished it from the house bill and was the chief point of debate. All attempts to define or describe the meaning of the term "unfair competition" were voted down. The Clayton anti-trust bill, the second of the administration trust measures, is now under consideration by the senate and will be pressed for early passage.

The Durham Herald sums up the case in a nutshell in saying: "We are looking for little relief in the matter of taxation from the constitutional amendment. The fault lies with those who have the matter in charge rather than with any law."

WHERE FIRST BIG BATTLE OF WAR WAS FOUGHT.

The strategic importance of Liege, the city attacked by the Germans in an effort to force an open way through Belgium to France, is many sided. Principally, it is the most strongly fortified obstacle to the supposed plan of the Germans to cut across the lower half of Belgium into French territory, but in addition to this, the city is of itself a prize in many ways.

Liege is the Pittsburgh of Belgium. For miles to the southwest along the River Meuse there are scores of blast furnaces, rolling mills and forges. It is the site of the famous Cockerill works, said to be the largest manufacturing of machinery in the world.

Liege proper, with a population of 168,000, lies at the junction of the Meuse and the Ourthe, in a basin margined by hills.

All around the city is a wealth of coal and iron ore. The mines extend over under the city and rives. These natural riches, in connection with the favorable situation of the city at the junction of two navigable rivers, have given rise to the extensive manufacturing industry of the city itself.

The products are varied, but the principal ones, and that which would make Liege a valuable prize of war, is that of firearms. More than 20,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of guns, ranging from small arms to the largest of modern weapons. There is a royal cannon factory and a small arms factory also in the suburb of St. Leonard.

In wars of the last century Liege has played only a small part, but today the city is well defended with modern fortifications. Its strength, it is said, is far greater than generally has been appreciated by strategists. In 1888 the Belgium authorities decided to adequately fortify both Liege and Namur, the two important points on the Meuse. At each place a number of detached forts were constructed along a perimeter drawn a distance varying from within four to six miles of the city.

At Liege 12 of these forts were constructed, six on the right bank and six on the left side of the river. All of the forts have been kept fairly well up-to-date. The heavy guns in their concrete casements are raised and lowered automatically. The average distance between them is four miles, but the two which defend the main line of the railway from Germany are little over a mile apart.

The railway lines through Liege are the direct routes from Cologne to Paris and from Luxembourg to Brussels, the possession of either of which would be valuable prizes to the German army.

W. T. Greene, Hopkinton, N. H., writes the following letter, which will interest every one who has kidney trouble. "For over a year, Mrs. Greene had been afflicted with a very stubborn kidney trouble. An operation was advised. This I would not consent to. Foley Kidney Pills done more to complete her recovery than any medicine she has taken and I feel it my duty to recommend Foley Kidney Pills to all who need kidney medicine." They are tonic in action, quick to give results. Conyers & Sykes.

Officers Asked Not to Talk War.

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, of the war and navy departments:

"I write to suggest that you request and advise all officers of the service, whether active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind upon the military or political situation on the other side of the water. I would be obliged if you would let them know that the request and advice comes from me. It seems to me highly unwise and improper that officers of the army or navy of the United States should make any public utterances to which any color of practical or military criticism can be given where other nations are involved."

Treatment Too Severe.

"Did you not drink water an hour before each meal as I prescribed?" asked the doctor.

"I tried very hard," the patient wailed, "but had to stop too soon. I drank hard for hardly half that time, and feel like a balloon."

Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne.—Pope.

\$2 to \$5 Hats Only 98c

We have about 200 hundred Ladies' Newest Style Hats that we are going to close out in the next few days at only 98c. This is an opportunity you don't meet with every day.

Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Low Cut Shoes At Greatly Reduced Prices.

We will save you big money on a pair of Slippers.

Men's Straw Hats all reduced as well as almost every line of Summer Goods. You can save money by calling on us and always save money if you do not forget that.

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."
318 South Elm Street.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by James G. Hunter and wife, Roxie Hunter, to M. W. Thompson, mortgagee, dated September 29, 1910, and recorded in book 225, page 90, in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, default having been made in the payment of the note thereby secured and the conditions of said mortgage, whereby the same became operative, the undersigned will on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, or as soon thereafter as may be, sell the lands conveyed in said mortgage deed at the court house door in Greensboro to the last and highest bidder for cash, the said land being more particularly described as follows:

Lying and being in Gilmer township, Guilford county, and state of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of F. W. McNair, Cornelia Thomas and others. Beginning at an iron stake on south side of East Washington street in the city of Greensboro, N. C., at the corner of lot No. 4 of property of M. W. Thompson on East Washington street, see plot on record in register of deeds office for Guilford county, N. C., and running thence north 88 degrees 30 minutes west along East Washington street to stake, northeast corner of lot No. 2 in said plot of M. W. Thompson; thence south 4 degrees 30 minutes west 207.6 feet to Southern railway; thence southeastwardly along railroad line about 160 feet to stake; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 194.8 feet along line of said lot No. 4 to stake on East Washington street, point of beginning; thence north 10 degrees 30 minutes east of lot No. 3 in property of M. W. Thompson on East Washington street, register of deeds office for Guilford county, N. C.

This the 8th day of July, 1914.
M. W. THOMPSON, Mortgagee.
A. Wayland Cooke, Attorney.

LAND SALE.

Pursuant to the powers contained in a certain deed of trust executed by L. E. Glenn and wife, Mamie A. Glenn, to B. L. Fentress, trustee, dated July 6, 1914, and recorded in book 258, page 106, default having been made in the payment of the notes thereby secured and the conditions thereof, and the holder of said notes having demanded a foreclosure of said deed of trust according to the terms thereof, the undersigned trustee will on

Thursday, August 27, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, or as soon thereafter as may be, sell the lands conveyed in said deed of trust at the court house door in Greensboro to the last and highest bidder for cash, the said land being more particularly described as follows:

Situated in Gilmer township, Guilford county, N. C., in the city of Greensboro. Beginning at a stake in the west margin of Ashboro street, 40 feet south from the southern margin of McCulloch street, and running thence westwardly parallel with McCulloch street 80 feet to a stake; thence southwardly 33 feet to a stake; thence southwestwardly 43 feet to a stake; thence north of the south line of the west line of said lot; thence eastwardly parallel with said south line 15 feet to a stake; thence south 10 feet to a stake; thence south 10 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly 157 feet to a stake on Ashboro street; thence northwardly with beginning, subject, however, to the right to extend the sewer line across the rear of the lot herein described, as shown in deed from George W. Fritchett and wife to L. E. Glenn and wife, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, in book 228, page 428.

This the 25th day of July, 1914.
B. L. FENTRESS, Trustee.

B. L. FENTRESS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Offices with A. Wayland Cooke
Fisher Building
Greensboro, N. C.

Notary Public.



"Drill the grain to grow again"

SUPERIOR Grain Drills

If Superior Grain Drills were not absolutely right in every way, the American Seeding-Machine Co. could not afford to make this

WARRANTY:

Every Superior Drill is guaranteed to be as represented and to do the work claimed for it, when operated according to directions.

We guarantee all Castings and will replace same without charge ANY TIME when proven defective.

Superior Disc Bearings are warranted not to wear out. We agree to furnish new ones FREE should they ever wear out.

Superior Disc Drills have many exclusive features.

Superior Patented Oscillating Drag Bars do away with clogging. Allow the Discs to pass around obstructions instead of over them. Deposit all the Seed IN the ground at an even depth; none on top.

Superior Adjustable Wing Shields provide adjustment of shields in proper relation to discs, to prevent weeds, grass or other trash from wedging between the disc and shield.

Examine the Superior before purchasing. Let us show you its many points of superiority. We will prove to you that "The Name Tells a True Story" and that the manufacturers are justified in making the above warranty.

We have a complete line of the most up-to-date implements that we know will give you satisfaction. Our business policy is broad and liberal and we will do everything in our power to merit your patronage.

Sooner or later you will buy a SUPERIOR. Now is the best time.

M. G. Newell Co.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

COKE FOR SALE

With our new coal gas plant now in full operation, we are in a position to help you solve your fuel problem. Coke is an ideal fuel for your Kitchen Range. It is clean and makes no smoke or soot. It makes a very steady, hot fire.

A ton of coke is very much more in bulk than a ton of coal; therefore a much cheaper fuel.

PRICES

By the bushel on yard 15c
One half ton delivered \$3.25
One ton delivered 6.00
5 to 10 tons, per ton delivered 5.50
10 to 20 tons, per ton delivered 5.25

N. C. Public Service Co.
Phones 330 and 331

Watch Your Label and Don't Let Your Subscription Expire

A Word on Safety

Responsible banking has been the policy of this institution since the first day the doors were opened. Our continuation of this policy is an absolute guarantee of safety for your funds, and it is on our record of responsibility that we have no hesitancy in asking you to participate in the advantages of this bank.

We pay 4 per cent on our savings accounts, and your money is ready for you at any time.

Greenboro Loan & Trust Company

The Bank With the Chimes

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.

HELPFUL FRIENDSHIP.

Written For The Patriot.

The term "friendship" is a derivative of the word "friend," the ending "ship" denoting a condition, and is defined as intimacy united with affection. Thus it is at once plainly evident that there can be no real friendship in the true meaning of the term without love, the nature and degree of which relatively determine that of friendship. It is kindness made perfect through love and attains an ideal perfection only in mutual confidence and faithful loyalty.

The extent of one's friendship given to another must, however selfish it may seem, necessarily be measured by the extent of the helpfulness or wish of the friendship received. This is a principle which must not be overlooked in all the relations of friendship existing between one person and another. There is a law of compensation governing every known intercourse no less in the social than in the business world. In love friendship has its conception, but there is also in the completion of each individual life a compensation demanded, and without its due reward love must often die and friendship cease to exist.

Friendship which is never helpful, which is given only for some selfish purpose, to serve some personal convenience or object, which lives only for today and is gone tomorrow, is built on a false foundation and can have no endurance. It cannot stand the test of life's many changes.

There is nothing more inexpressibly sweet, nothing more supremely beautiful in social intercourse than the sincere expression of true friendship of a good man or woman in the common every-day affairs of life. Its beauty is seen in the thoughtful expression of personal interest, to give pleasure and happiness, and takes out of life much of its bitterness, giving cheer to the discouraged and making glad the heart thereby.

The social instinct is one of the strongest in the human heart, bringing men and women together in congenial association for mutual pleasure and enjoyment, "stimulating their intellectual powers" and bringing out the best there is in them. There could be nothing in life more deadening to the intellectual and spiritual growth than entire isolation from the companionship of one's fellowman.

Congenial association and mutual helpfulness are the first and main conditions of friendship, without which life would often be but a dreary, desolate existence. When the cup of sorrow and disappointment is forcibly held to our own reluctant lips and we are compelled to drink of its bitter contents, it is then that true friendship of some faithful friend reveals itself most beautifully and its true value in time of need is fully realized. In the tender

friendship of the good and pure only may we find the sweetest sympathy and consolation.

In the lives of the afflicted the longing for sympathetic friendship reaches its highest development, and its need is most keenly felt, for then they are brought to realize its greatest help and benefit. In fact one's afflictions but tend to intensify the longing for and the enjoyment of congenial companionship. Those who are cut off from the general social life often most keenly feel the loss of much friendship and those social pleasures derived therefrom—pleasures which so richly fill the lives of the well and strong. In their enforced isolation they often "sigh for the touch of the absent hand," to dispel the gloom and relieve the weary monotony of their shut-in life.

GATTIS FOSTER.

The Philadelphia Sunday Record.

In every home, where keeping abreast of the world's progress day by day is regarded as an educational duty as well as a pleasure, the Sunday newspaper ought to be a welcome visitor. In discriminating homes, particularly where there are young people whose tastes and opinions are largely molded by what they read, as much care and judgment should be exercised in the selection of a Sunday newspaper as in the choice of books. We commend the Philadelphia Sunday Record to our readers as a paper that is as clean as it is conscientious in the presentation of the news; as varied in its appeal to every member of the family as it is vigorous, and as indispensable as it is interesting.

The characteristics that have popularized the daily issue of the Record are the backbone of the Sunday issue. Its news pages cling to record standards of accuracy, conciseness and readability. The features that give the daily its place of pre-eminence in the household are enlarged and amplified on Sunday; the columns devoted to woman's interests, fashions, science and domestic arts grow into pages, and new departments, covering the best of current humor (in black and white and color) and fiction, are added. The illustrated Sunday Magazine alone, with its weekly grist of high-class stories and articles by leading writers, is worth more than the price of the paper.

The Sunday Record is a bigger and better daily Record, built up on the sanest and soundest lines of Sunday journalism, with the idea that the intelligent reader, having more leisure for literary entertainment on Sunday than any other day, looks to its quality as well as its quantity. When we say that the daily Record quality is maintained in the Sunday Record, that is the highest praise we can give it.

"You say your wife never loses at bridge?" "Never. If the game goes her way, she wins. But if it goes against her, I lose."

SERVIAN ARTILLERY IN CAMP



GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

The European war has caused martial law to be declared in all parts of Holland. It is announced that the Germans have not attempted to cross the Dutch frontier.

Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce, has been recalled to Washington from his vacation to take charge of measures to restore trans-Atlantic shipping.

The Southern railway has placed an embargo on shipments intended for export to Europe. An order issued from the headquarters of the system has directed traffic representatives to discontinue issuing bills of lading to British and Continental ports.

Senator Gore, Democrat, the blind Senator, has been renominated in the Oklahoma primaries, and Senator Stone, Democrat, has won in the Missouri primaries. Senator Bristow, Republican, was defeated in the Kansas primaries by ex-Senator Curtis, Republican.

Col. Robert A. Thompson, the last surviving signer of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina, died Friday at his home in Walhalla, S. C., at the age of 88 years. He had a reputation all over South Carolina as a newspaper editor, lawyer and soldier. When a youth he was an intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, and for years he had taken a prominent part in the political life of his state. He had been editor of a weekly paper at Walhalla for 47 years.

Two powerful submarines, just completed by a ship-building company at Seattle, Wash., for the government of Chile and refused by it, have been sold to Canada and may be used to assist England in the great war in Europe. The Chilean government was to have paid \$500,000 for the vessels, but there was a dispute as to whether the boats fulfilled the contract specifications, and it is stated that the Canadian government took the vessels off the hands of the builders at the contract price and paid cash.

THE PRESIDENT VINDICATED.

Philadelphia Record.

Now that practically all Europe has been plunged into war over a pretext that must be considered trifling—indeed absolutely contemptible in view of the untold human misery involved—it is to be hoped that fair-minded Americans will begin to estimate more at their true value the wisdom and justice of that policy of watchful waiting which has proved so successful in President Wilson's handling of the Mexican question. The United States had far more provocation for intervention in Mexico than Austria-Hungary had for its truculent attitude toward Serbia. Huerta proved himself a peculiarly exasperating person, with much more ability and a greater command of resources than were at first credited to him, and there can be no doubt that a war of invasion, and possibly even a permanent occupation, would have proved popular with a large part of the American public. After the landing at Vera Cruz nothing would have been easier than to find a pretext for such a warlike policy.

It is infinitely to the credit of President Wilson and his advisers that, notwithstanding the sneers and jeers of the empty-headed, the malevolent and the selfish interests that desired to exploit Mexico for the benefit of their own pockets, he refused to take advantage of the weakness of a sister republic, but adhered firmly to a line of action that was high-minded and patriotic. Contrasted with the bullying arrogance of Austria-Hungary, which has set all Europe aflame, the president's course has shown the highest statesmanship, and his country has benefited immensely by his patience and tact. This fact is now generally recognized by intelligent Republicans. The Boston Herald, a loyal standpat organ, after praising the president for resisting the clamor to attack Mexico and comparing his course with that of the authorities in Vienna under less provocation, says:

"But the president exercised a staying and a steady hand. We did not go in. We have saved ourselves the horrors of war and the long legacy of hate throughout Latin America which would surely have followed. If the example of our own president could find imitators among the crowned heads of Europe it would be a blessing to humanity."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

Subscribe to The Patriot.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

Ex-President Taft has written an article for the New York Independent, to be published today, in the course of which he says:

"Now that the war is a settled fact, we must hope that some good may come from this dreadful scourge. The armaments of Europe had been growing heavier and heavier, bankruptcy has stared many of the nations in the face, conflict between races had begun to develop.

"There has been no real test of the heavy armament on land or water as developed by modern invention, and this contest is to show what has been well spent for war purposes and what has been wasted. It is by no means certain that waste will not exceed in cost that which was spent to effective purpose.

"One thing I think we can reasonably count on is that, with the prostration of industry, with the blows to prosperity, with the state of flux that is likely to follow this titanic struggle, there will be every opportunity for common sense to resume its sway, and after the horrible expenditure of the blood of the best and the saving of the rich and the poor, the opportunity and the motive for a reduction of armament and the taking away of a temptation to further war will be greatly enhanced.

"It is an awful remedy, but in the end it may be worth what it costs, if it makes this the last great war. The influence of America can be thrown most effectively for peace, when peace is possible, and for minimum armaments when disaster and exhaustion shall make the contending peoples and their rulers see things as they are."

Mrs. Whittier—"What delightful manners your daughter has!" Mrs. Biler (proudly)—"Yes." You see she has been away from home so much."

In the great right of an excessive wrong.—Robert Browning.

Purifies Blood With Telling Effect

Gives Conscious Evidence of Its Direct Action.



S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, almost talks as it sweeps its way through the circulation. Its action is so direct that very often in some forms of skin affliction the appearance of the eruptions changes overnight, the itch and redness are gone and recovery begins immediately.

As a matter of fact, there is one ingredient in S. S. S. which serves the active purpose of stimulating each cellular part of the body to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. That is why it regenerates the blood supply; why it has such a tremendous influence in overcoming eczema, rash, pimples, and all skin afflictions.

And in regenerating the tissues S. S. S. has a rapid and positive antidote effect upon all those irritating influences that cause rheumatism, sore throat, weak eyes, loss of weight, thin, pale cheeks, and that weariness of muscle and nerve that is generally experienced as spring fever. Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store, and in a few days you will not only feel bright and energetic, but you will be the picture of new life. S. S. S. is prepared only in the laboratory of The Swift Specific Co., 534 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who maintain a very efficient Medical Department, where all who have any blood disorder of a stubborn nature may write freely for advice and a special book of instruction. S. S. S. is sold everywhere by drug stores, department and general stores, but beware of all substitutes. Do not accept them.

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.

WILLS BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

Booksellers, Stationers & Office Outfitters

206 S. Elm St. GREENSBORO, N. C.

THOMAS C. HOYLE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

116 Court Square Greensboro, N. C.

It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

Do You Want to Sell Your Land?

Land at Auction Our Specialty

We subdivide land into town lots, or large farms into small tracts, and sell at auction. We do vigorous up-to-date advertising, and with our force of auctioneers, advertisers and ground men, the best in the South, we get the best results possible, and get it quick. We sell in ten States. If you want to convert your property into cash and interest bearing notes, write or wire us.

Southern Realty & Auction Co.

E. M. ANDREWS, Manager Greensboro, N. C.

CHARLES A. HINES ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building North Elm St. Opposite Court House

L. HERBIN, LAWYER

Office, 106 North Elm Street, Opposite Courthouse Phone No. 475.

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.

Have you paid your subscription?

SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WEST

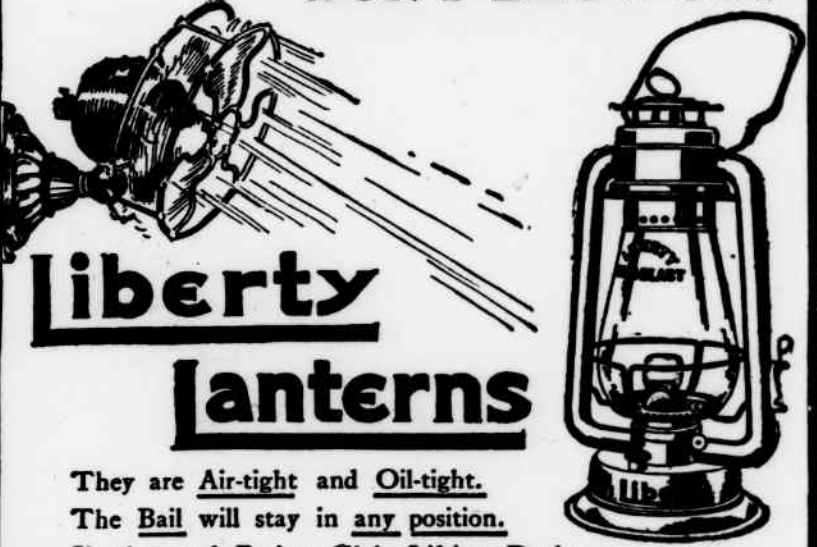
Shortest, quickest and best route, fast vestibuled train with dining car. Through Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Lv. Greensboro, 8.00 a.m. 10.15 a.m. Lv. Greensboro, 9.30 a.m. 1.35 p.m. Lv. Danville, 11.00 a.m. 2.55 p.m. Ar. Charlottesville, 3.37 p.m. 7.05 p.m. Lv. Charlottesville, 8.25 p.m. 9.31 p.m. Ar. Louisville, 11.00 a.m. Ar. Cincinnati, 8.20 a.m. 10.39 a.m. Ar. Chicago, 5.30 p.m. 7.35 p.m. Ar. St. Louis, 7.18 p.m. 7.18 p.m.

Only one night on the road. Direct connections for all points West and Northwest.

The line to the celebrated Mountain Resorts of Virginia. For descriptive matter, schedules and Pullman reservations, address W. O. WARTEN, A. G. P. A., O. & O. Ry. Co. Richmond, Va. JOHN D. POTTS, General Passenger Agt.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY Will Surely Stop That Cough.

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.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

CRIMINAL REFORMED BY SURGEON'S KNIFE

Canon City, Colo., Dispatch.

A splinter of bone lifted from his brain, and Jeff Lee, prisoner in the state penitentiary here, has been transformed from a criminal maniac to a sane man. Still in his early twenties, the surgeon's knife has wrought a miracle that will send the young man into the world a free man in every sense of the word.

A fall from a horse when he was only 15 years old made of him a criminal, a vagrant and finally a maniac. The removal of the splinter of bone has relieved the pressure on the brain that perverted the lad's impulses and acts.

Jeff Lee is the son of a wealthy Texas planter. He was a healthy, normal youth, with a good record in his studies and with many friends, until thrown by an unbroken horse when 15 years old. He was dashed violently to the ground, sustaining a fractured skull. He was taken home and recovered, so far as his physical health was concerned.

But from that time he grew morose and sullen, in striking contrast to his former unvarying good nature. Then he began to seek the company of the roughs of the neighborhood and to practice evil ways. Finally he was arrested and convicted on the charge of horse-stealing. He went to the Texas penitentiary and there, with hardened criminals as his willing tutors, he soon became versed in crime.

When released from the Texas prison he came to Colorado and soon became intimate with a criminal element. In a few months he was arrested on a charge of burglary. Lee was sentenced to from two to five years in the state prison. He showed signs of incipient insanity almost from the day of his entry, and within a few months was sent to the ward for the insane, having become apparently a maniac, with spells of violence.

The surgeons of the penitentiary became interested in the case and believed an operation would restore his reason and possibly eliminate his criminal tendencies. The prisoner had concealed his true name, and for a time efforts to establish his identity were fruitless. Four months ago the operation was performed. When Lee recovered from the anesthetic he was sane. In a few months, when his minimum sentence expires, he will be released.

AFRICAN SAVAGE DIED FOR LOVE OF HIS MASTER.

A press dispatch from Bryn Mawr, Pa., tells this pathetic story of the devotion of an African savage to the man who had saved his life:

"Bitterly disappointed because no arrangement had been made to take him to New York, where he would see his employer, Mr. Zitti, a pure-blooded negro, and at one time chief of a large tribe in the heart of Africa, hanged himself today in the home of Childs Frick, of Bryn Mawr, the wealthy young Pittsburgher, who recently took his place in society on the Main line.

"Back of the suicide is a story of devotion of the African to Mr. Frick, who saved his life from a lion while he was on a hunting trip in Africa. Zitti was found hanging by a trunk strap from a rafter in his room. Another servant, who noticed that Zitti had not come for his meals, went in search of him.

"About three years ago Mr. Frick, son of Henry Clay Frick, was on a big game hunting trip in Africa. While there Zitti, as head of his tribe, supplied him with bearers, beaters and camp servants, and himself directed their work. Zitti got into a tight place one day, and the story goes, Mr. Frick saved the African's life by bringing down a charging lion. Zitti, as a result of this, became so attached to Mr. Frick that he refused to leave him when the young millionaire started to return to this country, and came along as a servant.

"Mr. and Mrs. Frick had gone to Pittsburgh for several days and telegraphed their chauffeur to meet them in New York with a touring car. Zitti asked the chauffeur if he was to go, too, and when he was told that no such arrangement had been made, the negro turned away, downcast, and was not seen again alive."

Where hast thou gleaned today?
And where wroughtest thou?—Ruth 2, 19.

Constipation Causes Sickness.

Don't permit yourself to become constipated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poison from the backed-up waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Just take one dose tonight. 25 cents at your druggist.

THE POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Four out of the six powers of Europe have colonial possessions, protectorates, and dependencies scattered all over the world.

Austria-Hungary and Russia have no colonial possessions, though the Russian empire stretches through the continents of Europe and Asia and presents a long coast line on the northern Pacific. Of the others, Great Britain has colonies and protectorates the world over; France has colonies and protectorates in Africa, India, China, in South America, in the West Indies, in the north Atlantic, and in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Germany has colonial possessions in Africa, in China, and in the Pacific ocean, and Italy has dependencies in Africa and a concession in China.

England's vast empires, India, Canada, and Australia; her holdings on the Malay peninsula; her colonies in Africa and her fortified positions in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar and Malta, put her at the head of the colony-holding nations of the world; they also increase the field of her protective operations in case she becomes involved in war with Austria-Hungary and Germany, and possibly with Italy.

Many of the minor holdings of the four powers with colonial possessions to defend are themselves without military strength. In many cases the protecting power has only very small garrisons on shore, amounting to nothing more than local police forces. This is particularly true in Africa, outside of the French and British colonies, in the Pacific ocean and in American waters.

The continent of Africa presents a notable picture of the juxtaposition of protectorates and colonies belonging to Great Britain, France and Germany.

France has a protectorate over Morocco, and her Algerian possessions, facing the Mediterranean, are bounded on the east by Tripoli, a dependency of Italy. Then comes Egypt, where British interests are paramount. On the Red sea and contiguous to Egypt, is the Italian dependency of Eritrea. Coming down the east coast are British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, British East Africa, German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and then British South Africa, embracing Rhodesia, the Transvaal, the Orange River

Colony, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope. On the west, contiguous in the order named, are German Southwest Africa; Portuguese West Africa, the Congo State, belonging to Belgium; the French Congo; Kamerun, belonging to Germany, the Niger Territories, a protectorate of Great Britain; French West Africa; Togoland, belonging to Germany; the Gold Coast, a British Colony, and the Ivory Coast, annexed by France 20 years ago.

Crop Pays For Land and Leaves Profit.

One of The Patriot's friends who is interested in farming in Kansas sends us the following clipping from a newspaper in Rolla, Kans., telling of a wonderful wheat yield:

"C. Q. Ellis was in Rolla last Saturday getting acquainted with our people. He has just returned from Kiowa county, where he has in a large acreage of wheat. Mr. Ellis has 400 acres of wheat about ten miles southwest of Rolla, which we are told will make 30 bushels per acre.

"Ninety-six hundred dollars for one year's crop is a pretty good showing, for less than three quarter sections of Morton county land which, at the time it was bought about two years ago, cost considerably less than half that amount.

"The cost of planting and harvesting this crop is estimated at \$2,800, which leaves a profit of about \$6,800, or \$17 an acre.

"Where in the world can a country be found that, after paying all expenses, the land will produce three times its value each year?

"Since the rise in the value of land in this country the crop at this rate would pay for the land each season."

"Stay-at-Home" Sufferers of Hay Fever and Asthma—Get a Bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound.

Restful sleep, relief and comfort from choking, gasping asthma and tormenting hay fever for those who take Foley's Honey and Tar. And besides, it spreads a healing soothing coating as it glides down a raw tickling throat, stops irritating coughs and summer colds. Don't suffer when you can buy relief for so little cost. Remember the name—Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and refuse substitutes. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Sale of Valuable Land for Subdivision

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

Oak Ridge, N. C.

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

Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1914

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

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

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

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

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

This July 22, 1914.

R. C. HOOD,

Greensboro, N. C.

The Nation's Wealth and Trust Companies

United States Far Outstrips All Other Countries of the World in Material Possessions. Potential Part Played by One Form of Banking. One-fourth of America's Garnered Wealth Held in Trusteeship by Trust Companies.

Wealth is definite, positive and reassuring. A practical age like the present measures the prosperity of a nation, a state, a corporation and an individual by the accumulations of which each is the possessor. In recent years this nation has been making tremendous strides toward all that makes for material prosperity. The assertion that the United States is the richest nation in the world is no idle boast; it is a well-attested fact. So wide is the margin between our national wealth and that of the nearest rival, Great Britain, that the realm of King George is not even a close second, and France, Germany and Russia are far outstripped. The figures as compiled for 1912 and, consequently, the latest, fairly dazzle even those who are accustomed to deal with the larger financial statements. For a nation not yet a century and a half old, the United States has an accumulated wealth that is marvelous. The figures of the wealth of nations as tabulated for 1912 by one of the accepted authorities of this country follow:

United States	\$130,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	80,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000
Belgium	9,000,000,000
Spain	5,400,000,000
Holland	5,000,000,000
Portugal	2,500,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000,000

A WONDERFUL INFLUENCE.

The national debt of the United States, October 1, 1912, was \$2,906,750,148. Marvelous as are the figures of our wealth as a nation however satisfactory to our national pride is the comparison with other great countries, the full extent of our financial progress is not understood without reference to that tangible, collateral wealth which is represented in actual money or the equivalent thereof. It is here that the growth of a part of our wonderful banking system proves its influence in the national life. A glance at the above figures shows that America's total wealth is \$130,000,000,000. Represented in this vast aggregate how great a part do the 1,500 or more trust companies of the nation play? The answer is profoundly impressive.

AN IMPRESSIVE COMPARISON.

Trust companies guard a treasure conservatively estimated at \$35,000,000,000, of which grand total at least \$30,000,000,000 represents wealth which the companies protect as trustees and guardians, and the remainder stands for the value of their own banking resources. Thus the trust companies hold in their keeping at least one-fourth of the nation's garnered wealth. A sum equal to more than one-third of the total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland and more than one-half of the wealth of France and Germany is under the control of the American trust companies, and the amount almost equals Russia's entire

treasure, and surpasses that of Australia, Italy and the numerous lesser kingdoms.

WHY?

One quite naturally inquires: How is it that the trust companies have forged forward at so swift and so substantial a pace? The answer is found in the increasing readiness with which men of wealth and business sagacity are making trust companies the executors and trustees of their estates. Assured that their wishes and purposes will be carried out to the letter, knowing that rigid laws and intelligent supervision, under the guidance of the several states, will be followed, and confident that men, specially selected for the service they are to render because of their integrity, and even experience, the possessors of large and even modest fortunes, are giving to the trust companies the care of their estates at death rather than commit them to the hazard of individual control. It is, therefore, not strange that a nation, the wealth of which is represented in a sum so great as to dazzle the average man, finds its prosperity so eloquently reflected in its financial institutions which not only act as bankers but as guardians, custodians and as general watchman of the products of thrift and foresight. Add to this statistical attestation the additional fact that not one dollar held in trust by the trust companies of America has been lost through the dishonesty of an official and the integrity of the companies and their worth stand unquestioned.

This Trust Company has been in business 15 years, and it has established an enviable reputation for square dealing. This is proven by the fact that we have over 14,000 open accounts on our books. We pay 4 per cent on Savings deposits and welcome accounts of any size. We also act as trustee, guardian, executor or administrator.

Greensboro Loan and 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. Sav. Dept.

Wallingford In His Prime

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

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CHAPTER XV. The Usual Method.

THE cab driver who brought the prosperous big president of the Earth and his prosperous friend to the Hotel de Renaissance received a \$10 tip. The bell-boys who carried in their elaborate luggage received \$10 each. Before dinner was over the jovially spilling big man was spoken of about the hotel as Spender Wallingford, and the proprietor himself went up to see what was the matter with the thermostat.

"I'll have the head engineer up here in just a few minutes," announced Mr. Blount, who was a bullet-headed man upon whom a dress suit sat with some shame. "If you want anything in the town let me know and I'll get it for you, Mr. Wallingford."

"I don't think you're going to give me a chance to want anything," returned Wallingford pleasantly. "By the way, though, I'll probably need some information. Do you imagine that it would be difficult to promote a big public amusement park here?"

Mr. Blount considered the matter gravely, then shook his head. "I couldn't tell you about that," he admitted. "You see, that's all politics here. The only two amusement parks we have are run by a county commissioner and an alderman of opposite politics, and they're both backed by the traction company, which is all politics. This is the only city in the country that has two healthy political gangs, and nobody knows who's going to lose next time."

"I could give you a guess," interjected Mr. Wallingford's black-haired and black-mustached and black-freckled friend. "When you hit a town like that the voters lose."

"They lose any place," agreed Blount, with a laugh. "They'd ought to lose for standing for what they do. I've no more sympathy for them than I have for a deacon that tries to buy counterfeit money and gets a box of sawdust. It's so especially fierce because these amateur grafters are a lot of rabbits. I have no respect for a holdup man that will shiver while he's going through your pockets. They're planning to steal the courthouse right now, but they're so scared I think they sleep with all the lights turned on."

Wallingford chuckled in huge enjoyment. "I've heard of stealing a griststone and a hot cook stove," he observed, "but stealing courthouses is a new specialty on me."

"It ought to be easy," asserted Blount, still disdainful of his local ordinance takers. "They've just built a profitable new courthouse, and the old one, which occupies the finest business situation in town, is to be sold next Saturday. A bunch of these burglars want to buy it in for about half of its value and open a beer hall cafe, but they're afraid to grab it before election for fear it will swamp them at the polls, and they're afraid to wait till after the election for fear they won't get a chance at it."

"That sounds interesting, but it makes my scheme look like feeling a rattlesnake's fangs to see if they're sharp. I'd like to meet some people who can tell me exactly how the land lies."

"I'll bring you Charley Jackson," offered Blount. "He knows so much about politics that he's changed his party four times and always landed on the winning side."

When the proprietor had gone Mr. Wallingford's friend Daw came out of his modest retirement, and he came out grinning.

"You've always been a quick producer, Jim," he confessed, "but you dug up that public amusement park thought so suddenly that it's dizzy yet. Would you run one?"

"I wouldn't run anything unless it went some place in a hurry," asserted Wallingford, laughing. "I had to talk to the man, though, didn't I, and I don't know any more entertaining conversation than a lie."

"That's right," agreed Blackie and merrily. "It's the only thing there's no limit to. This town don't look so bad, Jim."

"It's a pleasant town," approved Wallingford. "It can't have much over 10,000 population, yet the hotels, churches and banks look like real money and we're paupers."

"I told you that Fannie objected to my investing \$500,000 in a railroad scheme to put another little crimp in the bank roll of E. H. Falls," patiently explained Wallingford. "So I took the \$500,000 I had already drawn out for us to go on that little hunting trip, turned the balance of the bank roll over to Fannie, brought you along to complete your education, and now I'm hunting that \$500,000. Let's go and show ourselves and throw away some more money. There hasn't a reporter asked about us yet."

Charley Jackson was a man who had but two worries in life: He could not understand why sleep was ever invented, nor why all the places did not stay perpetually open. He had laughed so much for voters that the stretch of his wide lips had pushed each cheek

into a glistening red roll. Wallingford clasped Charley Jackson by the hearty hand, and he twinkled back into Charley Jackson's twinkling eyes, and he smiled the jovialist in response to Charley Jackson's jovial smile, and he figured Charley Jackson to be about as careless as an old maid eating shad in the dark.

Proprietor Blount, having spent the entire evening in locating the widely ranging Jackson, who was everywhere present, but not all at once, congratulated himself upon having brought these two kindred spirits together, and smiling his gratification, waited for a vote of thanks. It came in the form of an invitation to supper, and when Chef Josef saw that Blount was to be one of those to enjoy his succession of surprises, he hurried back into the kitchen and tore jagged splinters out of his disposition, for he had sworn never to cook again for the proprietor, who was a beast, and an ox, and a swine, and who had once complained of the faint trace of garlic in a fillet which was a marvel of epicurean perfection. Later on, at the waiter's end of the Renaissance bar, he confided his woes to his friend Bert Harvey of the Morning Record, who adroitly pumped Josef about the gorgeous spendthrift and the table conversation and hurried right back to his office, for there was still a city edition of next morning's Sunday paper into which good live scandal could be jammed.

Meanwhile Charley Jackson and Spender Wallingford, who had enjoyed each other's society very much until 1 a. m., had now repaired to the Venetian suit to begin the evening, and Blackie Daw, knowing well when his best services consisted of a prolonged and intense silence, took up his favorite role of bartender.

"Whatever you do with this amusement park idea has to be done on the quiet," observed Charley Jackson, with a friendly glance at the buffet which the deaf and unobtrusive Blackie was arranging. "You need gumshoes in this town."

"Seems like a lively burg at that," suggested Wallingford. "It has good night action, and that's a sure test. I counted eight silk hats in the lobby of the theater."

"How much money did you propose to invest in an amusement park?"

"About \$200,000," announced Wallingford, and stooped forward to pick up an invisible pin. A heavy red wallet fell from his pocket. He picked that up, too, and it fell open, disclosing a thick wad of bills, mostly of the orange and lemon yellow colors. He caught the gleam of Mr. Jackson's eye upon those fancy papers and was satisfied. "Blackie!" he called sharply, and tossed the wallet to his friend. The bartender caught it dexterously, slammed it in a drawer of the buffet and pounded a clear toned glass sharply. The effect was so startling that the annoyed Wallingford almost expected to see a number pop up, but the bartender went right on mixing.

"The usual rake off is about 20 per cent," stated Mr. Jackson thoughtfully.

"Twenty?" protested Wallingford. "I thought that, with the competition in this town, there ought to be a cut rate."

"Competition in politics boosts the price," insisted Mr. Jackson firmly. "It's so much harder to put anything across."

"Twenty per cent," mused Wallingford, with the preoccupied air of a good business man. "That would amount to \$40,000 worth of stock in my enterprise. Who gets it?"

"Hush!" laughed Jackson. "Nobody gets it. You just take the subscriptions of some good safe friends of certain parties and they forget to pay you for the stock. That's all."

"That's the usual method," assented Wallingford. "I suppose it's split equally among the members of the city council."

"Not!" objected Jackson, mechanically quaffing of a coral pink liquid that his hand had found within range. "Collop runs Lunar park and Tunison is the right hand party of the county commissioner who runs Pleasure lake. You'd be wasting your stock on them. You see, we have a campaign coming on," he continued, "and everybody in the game is as nervous as a burglar in a room full of loose boards. They're afraid to make another step and yet they need the money. The traction company would be glad to have your new park, but their franchise ran out three years ago and now we only renew it a year at a time. You can see yourself how much more revenue that yields in the long run. Now if the traction company encourages you any they'll have Collop and Tunison and all their friends sore at them and that may cost them all their profits. On the other hand, Collop and Tunison are both up for re-election this year and you can see what a mess that makes."

Wallingford gazed at him in silent contemplation, then he grinned cheerfully.

"I wonder how much the city council would take to let me pay my hotel bill and leave the town?" he pondered.

"Tut! tut!" warned Jackson, holding up a chubby forefinger. "It's against the rules to leave town with any money. It isn't so bad as it seems, Wallingford. I know I can fix both the bosses and if I go to all the members of the council but Collop's and Tunison's friends very quietly I can fix it to run you through a permit."

"That's quite kind of you," returned Wallingford politely. "You're not working for your health, however."

"I got too much of that now," remarked the other with a happy laugh. "Say, Mr. Daw, I'm no prude about my drinks, but I think I'd better stick to just one color from now on," and he surveyed doubtfully an amber colored

mixture that Blackie had set before him.

"Leave it to me," begged the bartender with an engaging smile. "I am keeping strict tab on the state of your health and I guarantee you a safe and pleasant journey. You reach the apex of this with the rainbow bender, which I will presently build for you, but before you begin to babble I shall commence to let you down with graded fixers. Safe, sane and scientific, and I watch the effect of each drink."

Mr. Jackson laughed long and heartily. "I don't care what happens to me now," he said. "I never had a scientific jag in my life and I'm willing to try anything once."

"How will you go about it to get my permit?" asked Wallingford, watching Blackie in fascination.

"Well, first, you give me \$1,000," announced Mr. Jackson quite calmly. "I'll just log that \$1,000 around and show it to the boys and then they'll think you mean business."

Wallingford chuckled. "What right has a man to be a stranger anyhow?" he inquired. "Will you excuse me a moment while I step down to the office?"

"Certainly. You'll have to get Blount if you want to open the safe."

"This is Mr. Wallingford, Mr. Blount," said J. Rufus presently over the telephone. "Can I trust Charley Jackson with \$1,000?"

"Do you expect it back?" asked Blount.

"Well, no."

"Then yes."

"Will Mr. Jackson do what he promises?"

"Have you any more money?"

"Naturally."

"Then yes."

Wallingford went back upstairs, where he found Blackie holding a watch in his hand while Mr. Jackson drank the rainbow bender.

"I've decided to hand you that \$1,000," Wallingford announced with a warning glance at Blackie and he strode to the buffet drawer, where he obtained his wallet. "You understand what I want, don't you, Mr. Jackson?" and he proffered two \$500 bills.

Those bills disappeared so quickly into Mr. Jackson's pocket that they must have been startled.

"Certainly I do," Mr. Jackson assured him. "You want to be allowed a chance at the people's money and you're willing to pay 20 per cent for the privilege. You know, of course, that some of the boys will want to buy up the land and sell it to you when you pick out your location?"

"I hadn't thought of it," answered Wallingford, smiling cheerfully, "but now I can see how plausible it is. The more I know of your political system the more I admire it. It is so careful, so clean and so thorough."

"You'll like it better when you get close to it," Jackson told him soberly. "Let me warn you of one thing. You want to keep quiet about this scheme. If Collop and Tunison get wind of what you're doing before I spring the thing on the city council for an actual vote they'll down us sure."

The telephone bell began to ring in the Venetian suit as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, which was Sunday. Wallingford, groaning with numb drowsiness, dragged himself out of bed, dug his knuckles into his eyes, answered the telephone, wrangled in attempted suavity with a voice, slammed



"You want to be allowed a chance at the people's money," the receiver and leaned heavily against the telephone to gather up strength enough to lurch back to the most delicious spot in all the wide, wide world.

"What time is it?" came a comfortably drowsy voice from Blackie Daw's pink bedroom.

"Eight o'clock!" barked Wallingford, then he paused to curse the representative of the Trumpet, realizing, meanwhile, that he was doing but a feeble job of it. "Jackson or somebody has hurried right to the papers with this fool amusement park talk and saved me the trouble of queering the game."

"That's tough," Blackie stated without opening his eyes. "Now you can't build that park, and I wanted the first ride on the roller coaster."

"Oh, you wouldn't have got it anyhow," returned Wallingford crossly, too miserable of body even to smile at Blackie's inconsequentiality. "I never intended to build an amusement park. That was only a blind to get me into the edge of the game so I could sink a fork into something else. I intended to slip the information to Collop and Tunison tomorrow, but I didn't figure on having an internal reporter get me out of bed at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning."

CHAPTER XVI.
Anything to Oblige.

AT 8:45 the telephone rang—once, twice, thrice. Dismally lamenting, Wallingford upon that third long, discordant, insistent call dragged his numbly protesting avoirdupois out of bed, commenting fiercely upon the curious fact that civilized man has made himself an accursed slave to that jangling twin bell.

The hotel reporter of the afternoon Forum wished to see Mr. Wallingford upon business of the most pressing nature. He failed, however.

"What time is it?" inquired the sleepy voice from the pink bedroom.

"Nearly 9," returned Wallingford wearily.

"Church opens some place around breakfast time, doesn't it?"

"Eleven o'clock. I wish you'd keep still."

"Call a boy for me, won't you, Jim?" Wallingford groaned and turned back to the telephone and gave the desired order.

"What do you want with a boy in the middle of the night?" he demanded.

"I'm going to church," insisted Blackie. "Wake me up when the boy comes, won't you?"

The reply of J. Rufus to that request was inarticulate as he shuffled painfully back to bed. He had just cast off his slippers when the telephone bell rang. The gently flowing Venetian lace curtain of his own open window brushed his face. He pushed it aside. The bell rang. The curtain gently brushed his face. He dashed it aside. The bell rang and rang. The curtain slapped him. He grabbed that curtain with both hands and jerked it out by the roots.

"Oh, Jim, your telephone bell's ringing," called Blackie cheerfully.

"Well, what is it?" demanded Wallingford.

"This is Charley Jackson," snapped an equally aggravated voice in the telephone. "Say, Wallingford, you upset the canary seed when you gave out that interview to the Record. I thought you knew the first principles, anyhow."

"The leak had to come through you," insisted Wallingford sharply. "You had a good start when you left here."

"I got home as sober as a judge!" indignantly denied Jackson. "I never get pickled, and if I did I wouldn't even talk with my fingers."

Wallingford's own judgment corroborated that. "The damage is done, though," he concluded. "From what you say about keeping Collop and Tunison in the dark, you won't need to show that thousand to the boys, so you might as well bring it back."

"I don't know where it is," Jackson promptly informed him. "I hid it. Say! It bores me to sleep, anyhow, and I think I'll take an eye opener and dress and come right up to see you. We'll cook up some kind of a mess."

Wallingford, turning resignedly away from the telephone, glared suddenly in the direction of the pink bedroom.

"What in the name of heaven do you call that noise?" he implored.

"I am singing," returned Blackie—"singing one of those sweet, soothing old church hymns which come back to me out of my happy childhood days; only I get the darned thing tangled up in the second line with a slice out of my big song hit in 'The Lama's Goat,' and I have to start all over again every time. That's what may make it seem a shade similar to itself, but even the attempt is uplifting. You ought to try it, Jim. Suppose you take the bass, and I'll sing it with you. Now! One, two, three! Ready, sing!"

Wallingford was able to chuckle at last, as Blackie's clear voice in all gravity began upon the good old church hymn and he looked into the pink bedroom. Blackie's eyes were wide open, but he had not moved a muscle otherwise. The door bell rang.

"That's my boy," stated Blackie. "Let him in, Jim, and tell him to fill the tub with cold water and stuff the buttons in my stiffest shirt, and lay out my gray cravat and a straight collar, and shine my button shoes and get my shaving kit ready, and bang fresh linen in the bathroom and bring me a cigarette and a match, and do any other little thing you may think of. Aw, hum!" and he yawned in prodigious comfort.

Wallingford jerked open the door. "Now you start and I'll tell you what I want while you're going," he directed the grinningly expectant boy who stood there. "I want some strong coffee, two prairie oysters and this morning's Record and I don't want you to tell that you'll send a waiter to find out what I want."

"The waiter's almost starting with the coffee now," the boy briskly assured him and was gone.

"I begin to feel better," observed Wallingford, heading for the sideboard. "That's the only satisfactory interview I've had this morning. Have a drink of something, Blackie?"

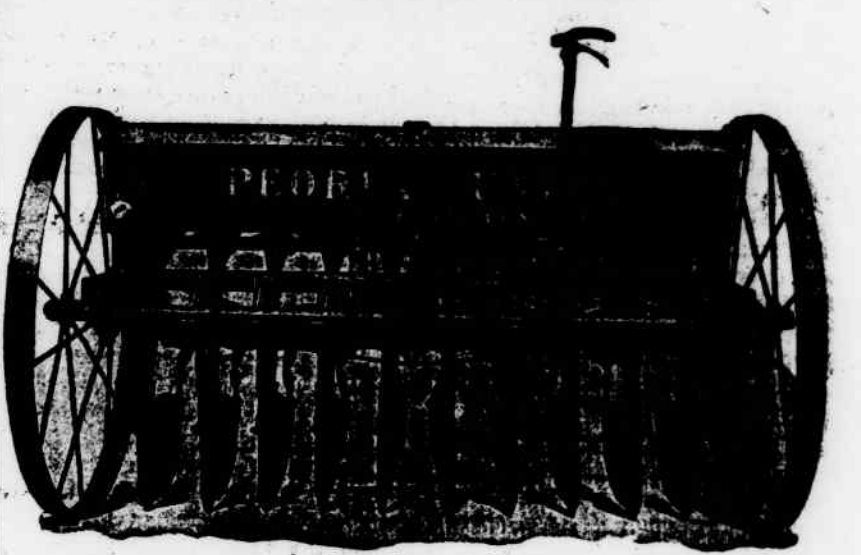
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Summer Constipation Dangerous.

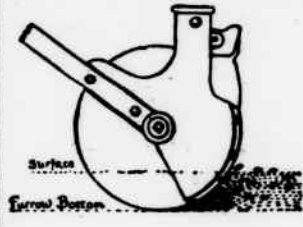
Constipation in summer time is more dangerous than in the fall, winter or spring. The food you eat is often contaminated and is more likely to ferment in your stomach. Then you are apt to drink much cold water during the hot weather, thus injuring your stomach. Colic, fever, ptomaine poisoning and other ills are natural results. Po-Do-Lax will keep you well, as it increases the bile, the natural laxative, which rids the bowels of the congested poisonous waste. Po-Do-Lax will make you feel better. Pleasant and effective. Take a dose tonight. 50 cents at your druggist. adv.

Little Pauline came in, bringing a scratched finger for salve and sympathy. "I cut it on the cat," she explained.

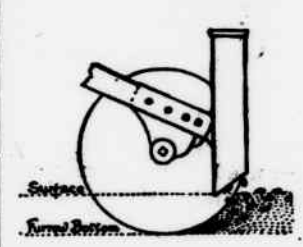
BEST WHEAT DRILL ON EARTH



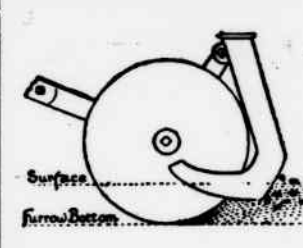
Having sold drills for twenty-five years, we feel that we ought to know a good drill when we see it. In the Peoria drill we know we have the BEST one made. If you will come and see it you will be convinced yourself. Puts every grain in the bottom of the furrow where it reaches the moisture. Takes one-eighth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



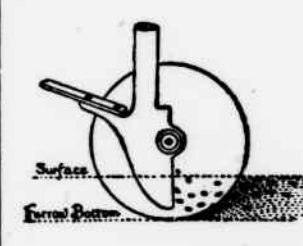
Note how the grain clings to the disc, on the open boot style of disc, and the uneven depths in the furrow.



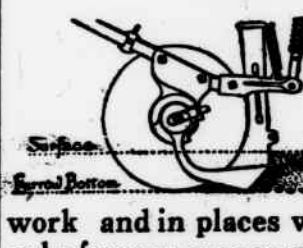
The closed boot as made later overcomes the objection of the disc carrying the grain but leaves more grain on top of the ground and allows the soil to fall back into the furrow before the grain is deposited.



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



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



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

Townsend Buggy Co. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Horses and Mules.



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

J. E. DILLON, Agent

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Mr. E. S. Case, of Richmond, Va., is visiting his parents in the county.

Rev. S. M. Rankin has gone to Rougemont, Durham county, to conduct a revival meeting.

Mrs. Julia R. McDuffie, of Athens, Ga., is in the city on a visit to the family of Mr. N. J. McDuffie.

There will be a Sunday school picnic at Moriah Methodist Protestant church Thursday. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Walter Grene, who, since his return from Florida, has been residing at Franklin, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Prof. E. J. Forney, of the State Normal and Industrial College, has returned from his summer home in Ashe county, where he spent some time with his family.

Methodist Protestant Herald: Rev. T. M. Johnson preaches twice a month at the convict camp below Tabernacle. Those so unfortunate as to be confined there appreciate his interest in them, and show it by their interest in the services he conducts.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian church was occupied yesterday morning and last evening by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of Charlottesville, Va., an honored son of the church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, preached for the congregation of the Presbyterian church in Graham yesterday morning.

Mr. Levi Whitley died Saturday night at his home at Proximity, following a lingering illness of two years of cancer of the stomach. He was 75 years old and is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter. The funeral will take place at Walnut Street Baptist church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Florence Kidd, the sister of Miss Charlotte Pearl Mitchell, former teacher of expression at Greensboro College for Women, died a few days ago in Anniston, Ala. Mrs. Kidd is survived by one son, her mother and two sisters. Miss Mitchell is well known here and has many friends who will be grieved to learn of the death of her sister.

A contract has been drawn and agreed to providing that the Public Service Company lay concrete two feet on each side of their car tracks on Summit avenue, so as to do away with the necessity of tearing up the asphalt in repairing and replacing the ties. The work will commence at the railroad crossing and go to the corporate limits.

The Southern Railway Company is advertising an excursion from this section to Washington on Thursday, August 20, the round-trip fare from Greensboro being \$5. The train will reach Washington early Friday morning, the 21st, and will leave on the return trip at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, the 22nd. The excursion train will consist of day coaches only.

That is an interesting statement of facts in the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company's big advertisement on the sixth page of The Patriot today. The advertisement contains interesting information for all people, and especially for those who have idle money at their command. The statistics of the comparative wealth of different nations is startling.

Mrs. Meneca Simpson, the mother of Messrs. J. M. and W. G. Simpson, of Greensboro, died Tuesday night, August 4, at her home a few miles north of Burlington. She was 78 years old and the widow of the late L. Simpson, who died a few years ago. The funeral and interment took place last Wednesday afternoon at Gilliam's church, of which Mrs. Simpson had been a member for many years.

Rev. Robert Ewell Roe, who has been engaged in missionary work in Alaska for the past five or six years, has accepted a call to become rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, which has been without a rector since Rev. Thomas G. Faulkner resigned a few months ago to take charge of a church in Richmond, Va. Rev. Mr. Roe was in Greensboro last week and will return with his family to take charge of his new work about September 1.

Mr. A. W. Cline, of Asheboro, and Miss Gussie Mary Ingle, of Elon College, were married in Greensboro yesterday morning, the ceremony taking place in the parlor of the Guilford hotel. Rev. J. D. Andrew, of Newton, was the officiating minister. After a visit to Blowing Rock, Mr. and Mrs. Cline will be at home in Asheboro, where the groom is connected with the Asheboro Courier in the capacity of associate editor and business manager.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NORTH CAROLINA TO GET GOOD SHARE OF CROP FUND.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer wires his paper that, with the most bounteous cotton crop in the history of the South promised and with other crops sufficiently plentiful to insure the farmers south of the Mason and Dixon line good returns upon their labors, the government of the United States is prepared to extend all the help that lies in its power to insure a proper return to the farmers of the South for the money which they have invested in their respective products.

While the secretary of the treasury has allotted but \$34,000,000 for the movement of crops throughout the United States, he is prepared to guarantee a larger sum if the exigencies of the situation should require. While no actual figures have been given out at the treasury department, it is known that the South, on account of the vastness of its crop area and the value of the product, especially the cotton crop, will receive perhaps half, if not more, of the total allotment distributed by Secretary McAdoo.

North Carolina will be well taken care of when the money set aside by Secretary McAdoo for the movement of the crops is apportioned. The secretary believes in placing government funds at his disposal where they can do the most good, and he believes that North Carolina is entitled to her just proportion. In view of the fact that her crops have been more than plentiful and her farmers entitled to special recognition.

It is true that some of the other Southern states, notably Texas, will receive a larger share of the crop-moving funds than North Carolina, but in proportion to its importance as an agricultural center and the value of its products, North Carolina will lead in the amount of money which will be disseminated by the treasury department in moving the bumper crops reported from every section of the country.

Mr. R. R. King, who is the government agent in Greensboro in the distribution of the crop-moving fund, has been notified by the secretary of the treasury that the sum of \$200,000 is available for the use of the banks of this city. If they find they have need of the money or can use it to advantage, the Greensboro banks will apply to the treasury department for the \$200,000. The banks had no trouble last year in handling a similar amount, every cent of which was repaid to the government without a request for an extension of time.

Progress of Moral Ideas.

Philadelphia Record.
It is evidence of the progress of moral ideas in the world that each nation engaged in war is trying to justify its conduct to itself and to the rest of the world by representing that it was attacked and had to defend itself. Austria was afraid of Serbia; Russia and Germany were each afraid of what the other was about to do, and the most grotesque of all is the plea of Germany that France began it. Something is gained for peace when nations are anxious to clear themselves in public opinion of responsibility for war.

Sanctions Peace Treaty.

As an influence for peace in such a time of war in Europe, the senate foreign relations committee has ordered favorably reported Secretary Bryan's 20 peace treaties with foreign nations urged for ratification by President Wilson before Congress adjourns. The committee, however, struck out a provision that pending investigation of difficulties, contracting nations should agree not to increase their military or naval programs, unless danger from a third power should compel it.

"The woman threw herself into the river," read the teacher. "Her husband rushed to the bank. Now, tell me why her husband rushed to the bank?" "To get the insurance money," yelled the class.

GEN. MILES THINKS WAR WILL STAGGER MANKIND

That wireless telegraphy and aeroplanes are destined to prove the most destructive implements in the European war, and may entirely do away with the modern battleship, if not also the massing together of great armed forces of men on land, is the opinion of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, in an interview he has given out in New York.

"The use of wireless telegraphy," declared General Miles, "is a new element in warfare, and will undoubtedly be used most effectively by all the great nations involved in the present struggle for supremacy among the Powers. What it will do in the way of changing warfare cannot be anticipated at this time."

"I do not know how long this war will last, but at all events I am satisfied, from a close study of the improved implements in use, that the result will stagger the wildest imagination of mankind. In the old days, when it was a question of fighting on land or on the water, conditions were entirely different. But the wireless, the aeroplane and the dirigible have now brought into play new elements whose importance cannot be estimated at this time."

"Thus far the war has not advanced far enough to determine just how effective these new implements of warfare will become. But if the war is prolonged for a great period of time it will not be due to the land forces or the dreadnaughts, but to the forces of the air and the wireless. By air, and by no other way, will it be possible to effectively carry on an invasion of Germany on the one hand, or Russia on the other. Of the two countries Russia is perhaps in a better position to resist invasion than Germany."

"Modern warfare is not the warfare of a decade or more ago. While in Bulgaria, during the Balkan war a year ago, I heard of atrocities such as we never dreamed of even among the most savage Indian tribes on the plains here 20 years or more ago. Whether these atrocities will be repeated in the present great conflict remains to be seen."

THE WAR MAY PROVE A BLESSING TO SOUTH.

New York, Aug. 6.—According to telegrams received by New York banks and bankers today, cotton planters in the South are much alarmed over the foreign situation in its relation to their interests. Some of the telegrams state in substance that a continuance of the war would reduce the demand for cotton by fully 35 per cent.

In response to one of those communications, A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank, has sent the following telegram to Congressman Underwood at Washington:

"The South is unnecessarily alarmed over the prospective reduction, the demand for, and price of cotton in view of the general European war. European manufacturers may not require the usual amount of cotton, but American manufacturers will require it all."

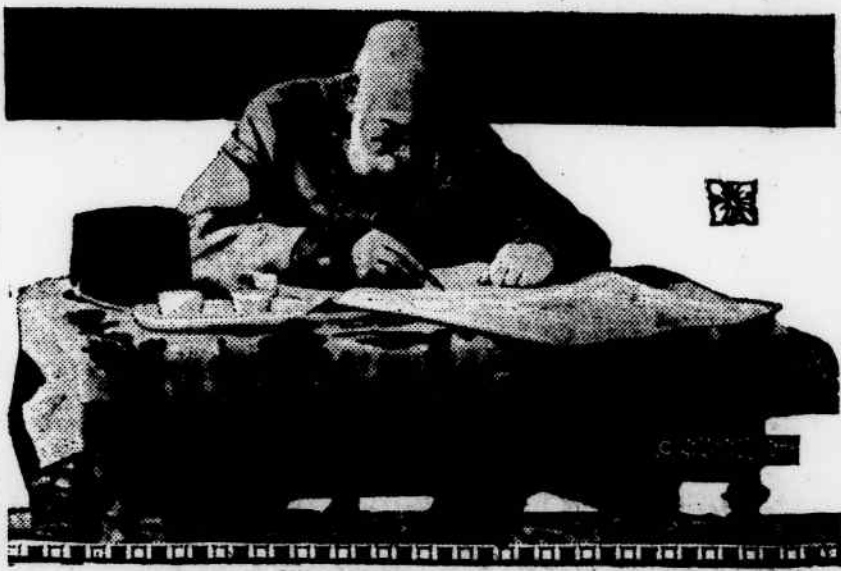
"It is inevitable that all overseas trade of Germany will be at the mercy of any nation which first seeks it and can best serve the former patrons of Germany. Of all nations, the United States is in the best position to take and hold the trade. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and statesmen should work together for that purpose."

"First liberalize our shipping laws. Germany supplied the coarse and cheaper cotton trade of Mexico and Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and the Orient generally."

"There will be no embargo on the commerce of the Pacific. Out cotton should go abroad not as raw material, but as a finished product, and when the war of Europe is over, we should hold largely the trade that now is waiting to fall into our hands."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA STUDYING WAR PLANS



Gastonia Man Mysteriously Killed.
Gastonia, Aug. 7.—Charles Deal, aged about 55, an employee of the Lorry Mills, was killed in a rather mysterious manner this afternoon about 2 o'clock on the Linwood road four miles west of town.

Together with his two young boys, a young man named Charles Wall and the latter's wife and three young girls, Deal had been out hunting. He had a rifle, as did also Wall. In some manner, as yet unknown, Deal was shot in the back of the head, the ball coming out his left eye. He died in about 15 minutes.

All of the members of the party left the body and walked on to their homes here, after summoning a physician by phone. Wall later was arrested and he and all the members of the party were examined by the police. Wall said that if he shot him he did not know it. After a thorough investigation the officers are satisfied that the killing was accidental. Coroner Sellers was summoned and held an inquest, but was unable to fix the blame.

Extract from a letter from Angelina: "Dear Henry, you ask if I return your love. Yes, Henry, I have no use for it, and I return it with many thanks."

Watch the date on your label.

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.

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

Mr. Tobacco Farmer, we have a spray gun which enables you to do twice the work in a more effective way than any we have ever seen. Call and see it. Townsend Buggy Company.

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

Let one boy do the work of ten men. This is accomplished by using our new fashion paris green spray gun. It gets the operator out of danger also. Townsend Buggy Company. 60-4t.

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

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

Wouldn't our ancestors be jealous to see how easy we rid our tobacco of worms? Get a worm killer from the Townsend Buggy Company.

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



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



Face To Face Courtesy

GOOD telephone service depends largely upon mutual courtesy. The telephone is more useful to those who talk as if face to face, for civility removes difficulties and facilitates the promptest possible connections.

As in other intercourse, it often happens that two or more people wish to talk with the same person at the same time. Without courtesy confusion is inevitable, and the confusion is greater when the people can not see each other.

The operators must be patient and polite under all circumstances, but they will do better work if they meet patience and politeness on the part of telephone users.

The Bell Telephone service enters intimately into the social and business life of each individual. The best results come through the practice of mutual courtesy.



When You Telephone, Smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrators of the estate of P. M. Hunt, deceased, late of Guilford county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Greensboro, North Carolina, on or before the 27th day of June, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 27th day of June, 1914.
MRS. P. M. HUNT and
JNO. T. HUNT
Administrators of P. M. Hunt, Deceased.

If you wish to buy or sell any kind of

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Communicate with

J. S. MOORE & Co., Inc.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER

Tobacco Knives, Lanterns; also the Famous Electric Hand Lamp. This lamp uses an ordinary No. 6 Dry Battery, insures against fire, and makes a perfect light. See it at our store.

For Fruit Canning, we have the canning outfit, the solder topped cans, also the Wax String Cans.

Can furnish you with the soldering fluid, the solder; and in fact all the accessories for canning.

Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.