

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

New Lawyer.—Mr. Julius C. Smith, of High Point, who has just been granted license by the Supreme court to practice law, was sworn in before the Superior court of Guilford county Thursday.

Mrs. Royster Improving.—Mrs. George H. Royster, who is in a hospital in Richmond, Va., for treatment, is improving very satisfactorily and is expected to be able to return home in a few weeks.

Over 200 Enrolled.—The Greensboro training school for Sunday school teachers and workers, embracing members of all the white Protestant churches in the city, now has an enrollment of over 200.

Revival Meeting.—A revival meeting was begun at Westminster Presbyterian church Friday night and will be continued through the present week and perhaps longer. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Hodgkin, is being assisted by Rev. Robert King, of Kennesaw, and the services are well attended.

For Robbing House.—John Henry Walker, colored, was given a hearing in Municipal court a few days ago and held for the Superior court on the charge of breaking into and entering the servants' quarters at the home of Mr. R. F. Dalton, on West Spangore street. He was held under a bond of \$150.

Judge Clark Tonight.—Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme court, will make a speech in the county court house tonight in advocacy of woman suffrage, his address having been postponed from a previous date. Judge Clark is one of the most earnest advocates of woman suffrage in the state.

Held Under Bond.—A. Horwitz, who was given a hearing last week before United States Commissioner Collins on the charge of violating the bankruptcy law by withholding property from the trustee in a bankruptcy proceeding, has been held under a bond of \$1,000 for the term of United States District court to be held in this city in June.

Married Thursday Night.—Mr. Edgar M. Gresson and Miss Blanche Gresson were married last Thursday night at the home of Rev. J. E. Shenk, pastor of the First Lutheran church, who performed the ceremony. The groom is an employee of the city as a member of the auto fire truck company and his bride has made her home in Greensboro for some time, having been in the employ of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

S. W. Brooks Dead.—Mr. S. W. Brooks, who had made his home in Greensboro for several years, died yesterday morning at his home on Price street. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock and will be conducted by Rev. C. E. Hodgkin. Mr. Brooks was 60 years of age and a native of England. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Mrs. M. J. Westcott, resides in Greensboro.

Goes to Concord.—Mr. W. Giles Mebane, of this city, has moved to Concord to become editor and manager of the Chronicle, a Republican semi-weekly paper published in that place. Some years ago Mr. Mebane was on the staff of the Greensboro Daily Industrial News and did splendid newspaper work. For the past few years he has been traveling. Mr. Mebane has many friends in Greensboro and throughout the state who will wish him well in his new venture.

Guilford Jessup Arrested.—Sheriff Stafford wore a satisfied smile when he returned to town Friday evening and announced that he had arrested Guilford Jessup, who was wanted for the part he took in a fight at the last Fourth of July celebration at Guilford Battle Ground. The other participants in the affray were arrested with little difficulty, but Guilford Jessup didn't want to be arrested and migrated to West Virginia. He returned to Guilford county last week, and Sheriff Stafford was advised that he might be found at the Piney Grove school Friday afternoon. Following the "lead," the sheriff followed his man to the Piney Grove school and took him in custody. Jessup gave bond in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at a preliminary hearing.

GUILFORD ALUMNI BANQUET

NOTABLE OCCASION SATURDAY NIGHT—SEVERAL STRONG SPEECHES HEARD.

The Guilford College alumni banquet, which was held at the Guilford hotel Saturday night, was a notable occasion and was attended by a large number of former students of the college. Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., was the guest of honor and Mr. William A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, was the toastmaster.

The address of Dr. Sharpless was a plea for the preservation of the old standards in the educational world and was listened to with the deepest interest. He said a man educated by the old standards has a bent of mind that will serve him well in every relation of later life. The men who conceived and founded the government of the United States received only that sort of training. In their college days they never dreamed of attempting to prepare themselves to found a new government; but their intellectual capacity was so prodigiously developed that they were ready to meet any emergency.

Dr. L. L. Hobbs, who is soon to retire as president of the college, spoke on "Guilford's Place." He reviewed briefly the splendid work Guilford has done in the past as evidenced by the lives of the notable men and women she has turned out.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke of the endowment of the college, which has grown from \$60,000 in 1905 to \$180,000 at the present time.

Home Burned.—The residence of Mr. John Dean, about three miles south of Greensboro, was destroyed by a fire that was discovered about 5 o'clock Thursday morning. The fire had made such progress when discovered that there was little time left to save any of the household effects, although all the members of the family escaped without harm. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

A Bold Robbery.—Raymond Fair, a young white man, was arrested shortly before midnight last night a moment after he had broken a plate glass window in Bernau's jewelry store and taken about \$150 worth of jewelry. Three police officers who were going down South Elm street heard the crash of breaking glass when they were two doors above the jewelry store and took Fair in custody before he had time to cross the sidewalk. He was locked up for a hearing today.

Recovering Nicely.—Miss Rebecca Phoenix, who recently underwent an operation at St. Leo's hospital for cancer and later was carried to Johns Hopkins hospital, in Baltimore, returned to the city Saturday, accompanied by her father, Mr. John J. Phoenix. The specialist who examined her in Baltimore gave a favorable report and advised that she return to Greensboro for further treatment in St. Leo's hospital. Miss Phoenix was treated in Baltimore by Dr. Howard Kelly, one of the most eminent cancer specialists in the country, and her friends will be glad to know that he holds out hopes of her early and complete recovery.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Following are among the transfers of real estate recorded in the office of the register of deeds during the latter part of last week:

H. B. Hoskins to Lillian I. Harper, property on Steele street, in High Point, for about \$2,500.

W. R. Self, trustee, to the Brown Real Estate Company, on South Cedar street, Greensboro, for \$1,000.

Henry Farmer to Ernest Elliott and others, 15 acres, for \$225.

R. P. Gorrell to Gate City Motor Company, property on Chapman street, for \$375.

Gate City Motor Company to L. M. Ham, property on Chapmen street, for \$375.

Joseph P. White to J. W. Terrell, lots in Gilmer township, for \$640.

Charles L. Sockwell to W. F. Martin, 236 acres in Washington township, for \$6,844.

G. H. Miles to May S. Miles, for \$50, a lot on Schenck street.

L. F. Thompson to G. R. Thompson, property on Gregory street, for \$300.

H. P. Cox to L. F. Thompson, property on Gregory street, for \$300.

E. Fremont Edwards to Lewis Ogburn, 13 acres in Friendship, for \$225.

DENY ANY RESPONSIBILITY

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE RE-PLIES TO AMERICAN NOTE OF PROTEST.

The British foreign office Friday evening issued a note in reply to the representation of the United States government concerning the use of the American flag by British vessels.

The note says that the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania on her recent voyage from New York to Liverpool raised the American flag "to save the lives of non-combatants, crew and passengers." It adds that in spite of the fact that American passengers embarking on the Lusitania on her outward voyage for New York asked that the American flag be hoisted, "the British government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request and, it is understood the Lusitania left Liverpool under the British flag."

After discussing the Lusitania incident the memorandum says:

"The British government has no intention of advising merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction."

In conclusion the statement says:

"The obligation on a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it and a fortiori (stronger reason) before sinking and destroying it has been universally recognized. If that obligation is fulfilled the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping and the British government holds that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregarding this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding and upon the government giving orders that it should be disregarded that the full responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest."

"It is understood that the German government announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes, without giving any opportunity of making any provision for the saving of lives of non-combatants, crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the Lusitania raised the United States flag on her inward voyage."

"In regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels, the British merchant shipping act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed that in the case of some other nations there is similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flags, and that none has forbidden it."

"The British government has no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it and fortiori before sinking and destroying it has been universally recognized. If that obligation is fulfilled, the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping and the British government holds that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest."

Cargo Held For Prize Court.

London, Feb. 10.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, announced today that the British government has decided that the American steamer Wilhelmina's food cargo should be held for a prize court.

This declaration appears to make clear Great Britain's purpose to declare all foodstuffs for Germany contraband as well as to foreshadow other reprisals. The foreign minister, after reviewing the German methods of warfare and denouncing them as violations of all international usages, says:

"If, therefore, his majesty's government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be, challenged on the part

TWO MORE VESSELS ARE SUNK

GERMAN SUBMARINE GETS IN ITS WORK OF DESTRUCTION IN IRISH SEA.

A German submarine appeared in the Irish sea Saturday and torpedoed without notice the British coasting steamer Cambank, of 440 tons register. Three of the crew were killed and a fourth was drowned while the men were taking to the boats.

Except for the loss of life, the sinking of the Cambank was not in itself a serious matter, but the presence of a German submarine near the route which the Atlantic liners take to and from Liverpool and along which many steamers pass daily, is certain to cause uneasiness.

The submarine yesterday found another victim in the little Irish coasting steamer Downshire. The Downshire was sunk not far from the spot where the British steamer Cambank was torpedoed Saturday. The Downshire's crew, however, were given time to escape in their boats, and, instead of waiving a torpedo, the Germans used a bomb.

The submarines up to now have demonstrated their ability to attack only slow steamers or those anchored, as a number of liners have passed to and fro in the Irish sea where the German craft have been at work, without being approached.

The Land Fighting.

None of the official reports of the land fighting contains important information, although there are big battles in progress near the East Prussian frontier, where the Russians claim to have stemmed the German advance; in western Galicia where the Russians have become more active; in the Carpathians, and in Bukovina, where again the Russians have been reinforced and are resisting the Austro-German advance.

There seems to be little change in the relative positions in West Galicia and in the Carpathians, the battle lines remaining about as they were. A big battle is being fought north of the Nadworna-Kolomea line in southeastern Galicia, and according to German correspondents, the Russians have brought up large reinforcements from Stanislaw.

The Russian and Turkish forces again have come into touch in the Caucasus, in the Trans-Thoruk region, but the result of the encounter is not given.

There again has been a slackening in the activity in the west.

Dardanelles Bombarded.

The British and French fleets bombarded the Dardanelles forts Friday with considerable effect. The bombardment was renewed Saturday with seaplanes and aeroplanes co-operating.

Besides desiring to bring Turkey to her knees, the allies in their attempt to force the Dardanelles aim at an early release of the large stock of wheat which the allies wish to get out, both to relieve the markets and to provide Russia with necessary credit to pay for war material bought abroad.

"Lazy Husband" Bill Passed.

What is known as the "lazy husband" bill has been passed by the Indiana state senate without a dissenting vote. The bill provides:

"Every husband who neglects to support his wife and provide her with necessary food, clothing and medical attention, and every person having any boy under the age of 16 years or any girl under the age of 17 years depending upon him or her for education or support who willfully neglects to furnish the necessary food, clothing, shelter and medical attention for his or her child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding \$500, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse for a period not exceeding six months."

Mr. J. R. Kernodle and young son, of Brown Summit Route 1, were visitors at The Patriot office Saturday.

of neutrals states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine, which, as a whole, their enemy frankly boasts the intention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

AMERICAN VESSEL BLOWN UP

VESSEL CARRYING COTTON IS SUNK BY MINE IN NORTH SEA.

The American steamer Evelyn, which sailed from New York January 29 with a cotton cargo for Bremen, was sunk by a mine Saturday off Borkum island, in the North sea. The vessel's captain and 27 of her crew were saved.

The nationality of the mine which destroyed the Evelyn has not been established.

The Evelyn is the first American vessel to meet with disaster as a result of a sea warfare of the European nations. She did not sink within the war zone included in the German admiralty's decree. Borkum island lies directly off the German coast at the mouth of the Ems river and is German territory.

News Received in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The United States government was advised officially tonight of the destruction of the first American vessel on the high seas since the outbreak of the European war. American Consul Fee at Bremen, cabled that the steamer Evelyn and her cargo of cotton bound for Bremen had been "blown up at Borkum" just off the German coast, and that the crew had been saved. The cause—submarine or mine—was not given in the dispatch.

After a conference with President Wilson, Secretary Bryan cabled Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make an exhaustive inquiry as to the facts, and, if the crew were landed in either of their respective jurisdictions, to furnish every care and convenience to Captain Smith and his men.

Although the extent of the sea zones of war proclaimed by Germany was never defined exactly, the Borkum islands are considered far distant from the danger areas of submarines. The waters of the vicinity and mined for defensive purposes and Germany always has piloted incoming ships through.

At the German embassy tonight, it was pointed out that the accident must have been caused by a mine as Germany, sorely in need of cotton, would not torpedo a vessel laden with such a cargo for German consumption.

No Ground For Action.

Early press dispatches from Berlin announcing the loss of the vessel by a mine caused a sensation in Washington where the tension has been more or less pronounced over the situation in the war zones since the dispatch of warning notes to both Great Britain and Germany. It was virtually conceded that if the cause of the accident was proved to be a mine, there probably would be no ground for diplomatic action by the United States, as the laying of mines is not prohibited by any international conventions now in force.

Fire in Wholesale District Friday Night.

Fire early Friday night gutted the building and destroyed the stock of the American Commission Company, a wholesale grocery concern doing business on South Davis street. The fire was discovered shortly before 9 o'clock and the firemen were on duty until 11 o'clock, and by hard work prevented the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings occupied by the Patterson Company on the north and Stockton & Hire on the south.

The burned building was the property of Mrs. W. M. Ridenhour and was insured for about half its value. While no appraisal has been made, it is thought the damage to the American Commission Company is \$25,000 or more, partially covered by insurance.

A "Tadpole Statesman."

A bitter verbal clash between Representative Palmer and Farr, of Pennsylvania, on the floor of the lower house of Congress Thursday night held up final action on the annual pension appropriation bill. Debate took a wide range, and in the course of some remarks Representative Palmer said it cost a million dollars to elect a Republican senator from Pennsylvania. This drew a hot attack from Mr. Farr. In the exchange that followed Mr. Farr charged that Mr. Palmer had been a lobbyist and Mr. Palmer called Mr. Farr a "tadpole statesman."

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPIRING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Candidate.—S. H. Hobbs, of Sampson county, who is prominently identified with the Farmers' Union in the state and nation, will be a candidate next year for the Democratic nomination for state commissioner of agriculture.

Belgium Refugees.—The first party of Belgian refugees that will settle in North Carolina arrived in Wilmington last week from New York and went to Columbus county, where they will settle on lands of a development company.

Dropped Dead.—Miss Mary McDonald, of Cabarrus county, aged 65 years, dropped dead in the Southern Railway passenger station in Salisbury Friday. She was being carried by the sheriff of Cabarrus county to the state hospital for the insane at Morganton.

Graham Inauguration.—The formal inauguration of Dr. E. K. Graham as president of the University of North Carolina will take place April 21 and is to be made a notable occasion. Some of the leading educators in the nation will be present and make addresses.

Will Build Road.—The project to build a new sand-clay road from Ashboro to High Point is assuming definite shape and it is expected that actual work will begin inside of 30 days. The route is by the Randolph county home, through the gap of Carraway mountain by the home of ex-Representative Thomas Redding, thence by Flint Hill and Frazier's Siding, and will be 23 miles long.

President Resigns.—It is understood in Statesville that Rev. Dr. J. A. Scott, president of Statesville Female college, will sever his connection with the institution when the present school term closes. The college trustees are expected to make definite announcement of the matter within a few days. Dr. Scott has been president of the college for many years and the institution has grown during his administration.

Schools For Orphans.—The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has taken the position that orphan homes should be made public school districts and the children of those homes should share in the educational advantages of the state the same as the other children of the state. At present the children of the orphan homes are a nonentity so far as partaking of the state's educational advantages is concerned, it is pointed out.

TRAVELING MEN ATTEND SPECIAL MEETING HERE.

A special meeting of the North Carolina Council of the United Commercial Travelers was held in this city Saturday afternoon and was followed at night by a banquet in the Y. M. C. A. building. The meeting was attended by traveling men from all over North and South Carolina and was made notable by the presence of two supreme officers of the order—Grand Secretary W. D. Murphy and Grand Page T. J. Phelps.

The first meeting was held at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Grand Secretary Murphy made an address to the various secretaries of the North and South Carolina councils. This was intensely practical and interesting to his audience. At 4.30 a meeting of the state council was held and the initiation was conferred by the degree team of the Greensboro council. The secret work was followed by an address by Grand Page Phelps.

Mr. C. C. Taylor served as toastmaster at the banquet and toasts were responded to as follows:

"Greensboro, the Home of the Traveling Man," Mayor T. J. Murphy.

"Greensboro Council No. 296," E. C. Caldwell.

"The Traveling Man as a Factor in Commerce," J. E. Latham.

"The Grand Council of the Carolinas," E. A. Hughes, grand counselor.

"The Order of the United Commercial Travelers as a Fraternity," T. J. Phelps, supreme page.

"The Best Asset of a Live City—the Traveling Men," C. O. Kuester.

"Unity, Charity, Temperance," W. D. Murphy, supreme secretary.

Mr. T. R. Kirkman, of Pleasant Garden, was among the callers at The Patriot office Saturday.

Purifies Blood With Telling Effect

Gives Conscious Evidence of
Its Direct Action.



S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, almost takes 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 antidotal 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.

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WOULD BUY BATTLE GROUND

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MAKE
NATIONAL PARK OF THE
HISTORIC FIELD.

The proposition to have the government take over Guilford Battle Ground and convert it into a national park, which has been agitated intermittently for the past 20 years or more, has been revived. Congressman Stedman has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to take control of the property for the government and maintain it as a national military park, and it is said the chance of the passage of the bill is good.

Under the provisions of the bill three commissioners would be appointed by the secretary of war, one of whom must be a resident of Guilford county. The salary of these commissioners will be \$1,500 a year. It is also provided that offices for the commissioners must be maintained in Greensboro and further provides that a secretary to the commission be appointed at a salary of \$750 a year.

The text of the bill follows:

"Section 1. That in order to preserve for historical and professional military study one of the most memorable battles of the Revolutionary war, the battle of Guilford Court House, in the state of North Carolina, is hereby declared to be a national military park, whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States, that is to say, the area enclosed by the following lines:

"Those certain tracts or parcels of land in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, Morehead township. The aforesaid tracts of land containing in the aggregate 125 acres, more or less, and being the property of the Guilford Battle Ground Company and the area thus enclosed shall be known as the Guilford Court House National Military Park.

"Section 2. That the establishment of the Guilford Court House National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the secretary of war, who is hereby authorized to receive from the Guilford Battle Ground Company, a corporation chartered by the state of North Carolina, a deed of conveyance to the United States of all the lands belonging to said corporation, embracing 125 acres, more or less, and described more particularly in the preceding section.

"Section 3. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized and directed to acquire at such times and in such manner such additional lands adjacent to the Guilford Court House National Military Park as may be necessary for the purposes of the park and for its improvement.

"Section 4. That the affairs of the Guilford Court House National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the secretary of war, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by him, one of whom shall be a resident of Guilford county, state of North Carolina, such resident commissioner shall be chairman of the board so appointed, said commissioner shall have an office in the city of Greensboro, state of North Carolina, and each shall be paid such compensation as the secretary of war shall deem reasonable and just, not to exceed \$1,500 per annum, and for the purpose of assisting them in their duties, the secretary of war shall have authority to employ some person who shall act as secretary of the commission and be paid such salary as the secretary of war shall deem reasonable and just, not to exceed \$750 per annum.

"Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the commission named in the preceding section, under the direction of the secretary of war, to open and repair such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the secretary of war may determine, all lines of battle of the troops engaged in the battle of Guilford Court House and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle within the park or its vicinity, and the said commission in establishing this military park shall also have authority, under the direction of the secretary of war, to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and material as may be necessary to the establishment of the said park under such regulations as he may consider best for the interest of the government, and the secretary of war shall make and enforce all needed regulations for the care of the park.

"Section 6. That it shall be lawful for any state that had troops engaged in the battle of Guilford Court House to enter upon the lands of the Guilford Court House National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: Provided, that before any such lines are permanently designated

ed the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the secretary of war, and all such lines, designs and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports, which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park.

"Section 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the secretary of war, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any person thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county of Guilford, state of North Carolina, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the said county of Guilford, state of North Carolina.

"Section 8. That to enable the secretary of war to begin to carry out the purposes of this act, including the purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park, opening or repairing necessary roads, maps and surveys, and the pay and the expenses of the commissioners and their secretary, the sum of \$15,000, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this act shall require the approval of the secretary of war, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress."

92 Years Old and Lives in Open.

A dispatch from Iola, Kans., to the New York Sun says:

While many of his younger associates are spending zero weather indoors around a roaring red stove L. H. Gorrell, 92 years old, will live in a tent on the bank of the Grand river, in northern Iowa and spend the winter hunting and trapping. He returned from his camp on the river recently, bringing with him furs valued at \$125, accumulated within the past three weeks. He will return to Iowa at once. Mr. Gorrell is as active and as healthy as a man half his age.

"I keep young living outdoors and exercising," he said. "Plenty of pure air, freedom from worry, and temperate habits maintain a physical poise impossible under other conditions. I take my axe into the woods and chop my own firewood, prepare my own breakfast, and enjoy it. My traps frequently lead me over 25 miles of rough country, but that does not exhaust me.

"With a log fire glowing before my tent I sleep soundly between my blankets. I have not touched tobacco for 35 years, and I have never tasted intoxicating liquor. The only stimulant I need is a drink of the life-giving oxygen, abundantly available to all of us, and a cup of cold water. Give me a drink of pure water and the man beside me a drink of whiskey and I can stand weather that would freeze him to death."

United Temperance Campaign.

The commission on temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America recently held a meeting at Washington at which plans were made for a nation-wide temperance campaign, in which all the thirty denominations of the Federal Council, through their temperance committees, shall unite. The commission on temperance hopes thus to widen the activities of the inter-church federation to whose work it has practically succeeded.

Life Insurance Refused.

Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills today. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Many a widow becomes less reconciled to her loss after she has picked out number two.

**FRANK JAMES, EX-BANDIT,
DIES IN MISSOURI**

Frank James, of the notorious James gang, died on his farm near Excelsior Springs, Mo., Thursday. James, who was 74 years old, had been in ill health several months and was stricken with apoplexy a few hours before his death.

One of the last members of the robber gang whose unparalleled career of crime during the Civil war and the unsettled period that followed kept the people of a dozen states in terror, Frank James had been living the life of a quiet farmer for more than 30 years.

The son of a minister, respected throughout the community, Frank James joined Quantrell's guerillas, together with his brother, Jesse, and took part in the sacking of Lawrence, Kansas.

After the guerillas disbanded the James brothers became bandits. Many notorious crimes of the decade following the war have been laid at their door.

Detectives surrounded the James home near Kearney, Mo., on January 25, 1875, and threw a lighted bomb into the house, thinking to kill the James brothers. It exploded, tearing the arm off their mother and killing their brother, Archie.

In 1882, after Jesse James had been shot and killed in his home in St. Joseph, Mo., by Bob Ford, also a bandit, for a reward of \$50,000, Frank James surrendered in Jefferson City, Mo.

After his surrender James was taken to Independence, Mo., where he was held in jail three weeks, and later to Gallatin, where he remained in jail a year awaiting trial. The trial was hard-fought and lasted several weeks. Finally James was acquitted and went to Oklahoma. He never was in the penitentiary and never was convicted of any of the charges against him.

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Backache? Feel tired? Not so spry as you used to be? Getting old? Many persons mistake kidney trouble for advancing age. Kidneys out of order make you feel old before your time. Foley Kidney Pills tone up and invigorate the kidneys, banish backache, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Any lawyer will tell you that where there's a will there's a way to make away with a will.

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This Almanac contains many
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Branch at South Greensboro

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR FOR AMERICA.

By Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph. D., General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Each of the nations is fighting in others the very sins which it has itself committed. Each is fighting now a foe without, because each failed to fight her foe within.

More than one nation had by newspaper and by its literature contemplated this holocaust, sometimes with criminal levity. Each was unwilling it should come, but not enough unwilling. Even now it is talked of by more than one, with appalling complacency; as a more or less permanent event.

All have, in varying degree, either talked or acted an imperialism, and each has constantly increased the suspicions of the other. Men of all these nations had helped it to come by perpetually reminding themselves and the others that it was "bound to come." The national snobs were not of one nation alone. And in the final judgment, while the guilt for certain immediate acts may rest more heavily on one or two, they will all admit their share of guilt, and on no other assumption can we hope for justice at that judgment.

And one thing had been absolutely neglected by each and all, although if anything stands out as the clear verdict of history, it is that no nation was ever killed by guns and powder, but that all who have gone down have died of injuries internal. Out statesmen, some of them, are telling us that Europe's war, is America's warning; that we must get ready and that our readiness must be very much like that of Europe's nations; that we must do the very things that they for thirty years have done. They tell us that our chiefest need and our most permanent defense and our lasting security is a battleship, which costs millions of dollars and takes years to build, but which can be blown to the four winds with a little torpedo that can be made in a day or two and costs a few dollars. But I want to approach it from another viewpoint, and put the warning in a different light. They say that we must get more guns and ships and shells. I want to point out a different kind of armament. They are dealing with one set of forces. I will try to deal with another. And one thing I admit—we must have either theirs or mine. Our nation must have forces either material or moral, and the only question is—which shall they be?

The duty of the hour for us is to seek how we may build the new Jerusalem, the holy city, upon the ashes of the old; and most of all to ask ourselves what should be our own state of mind and condition of heart at this moment, when the world has lost its way. Our first duty is not to condemn the world, but to find out how it may come again to life and have it more abundantly than before.

For let us forget it not, far above

this, another battle is being fought, one of whose armies may with right and truth appeal to God. Let us rise out of this conflict into the higher one, which is not against flesh and blood, but against the spiritual hosts of wickedness within the heavenly places of our own souls, the battle of eternal and ultimate realities and ideals.

It will, therefore, be wise and well, instead of lamenting the national misdeeds of others, to make this the solemn occasion when we turn our eyes inward and seek in an inviolable solitude of our national personality to stand face to face with the divine reality, and having judged our brothers, if we so must, proceed then to judge ourselves.

The blame is universal. We have all assented to a so-called balance of power, equipped upon a sword, with bullets in the scale for weights. We have all agreed to secret alliances other than for reason and justice. We all share the peril of the sword because we have taken the sword. The differences are in degree and not in principle and kind.

The conflict in Europe was no mere accident. The ultimate causes of her woe are selfish ambitions, material competition, unfair advantages, suspicions, the doctrine that might makes right, the confusion of moral with physical power, the ruthless law of the survival of the fittest; in all which the militarists have been ably supported by the intellectuals and the aristocrats of the old world. It arises out of a false philosophy of human life, a false conception of racial relationships, and a false view of human progress. Are we free from the danger of these ultimate causes?

Oh, if the nations of Europe had only thought less about their foes without and more about their foes within. We blame them because they are not democratic either in form or in fact, but perhaps there is still greater danger to the nation that has the form without the fact; that raises hopes before its people which it does not enable them to realize, and ideals before the world which it sadly fails to demonstrate within itself.

The nations are still suspicious of us. Japan has an attitude of watchful waiting as to whether or not we are a just people. China has her alternate hope and doubt, and is mercurial in her temper toward us. The little nations to the south are not quite sure of us, and the most hopeful signs of this day and generation was that three of them did try us once and did not find us wanting.

We need to arm ourselves against them; yes, but we shall do it best by disarming them of their doubts and their lingering suspicions. Confidence is the only ultimate security of the relations between nations. The unselfish return of China's indemnity was worth at least one battleship to this nation.

The new patriotism will begin to transform the world when one nation makes her own people see that to love one people truly is to live all peoples, and that the loss of a na-

tion's honor is infinitely worse than the loss of land, and that her service to other nations is the measure of her greatness.

Mexico is really waiting to see whether we shall send into her midst the messengers of light. And now the eyes of the whole world are on us. It does not yet know whether our democracy is real or specious, and whether the whited sepulchres without are inwardly filled with dead men's bones. The eyes of God are on us. At this moment the vineyard is in our possession and it is ours to say whether or not, in us, the parable shall be fulfilled. Put if our own house only can be set in order, we shall, under the hand of God, become the world's messiah. By self-discipline alone is moral domination won, and the surest way to protect ourselves without is to purify ourselves within.

And now, when all else has broken down and the darkness about them is so dense that the light cannot be mistaken, let the nations see in us a nation that will rather suffer wrong than do a wrong.

TO APPROPRIATE NINETY MILLION DOLLARS A DAY.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Confronted with the necessity of appropriating an average of \$90,000,000 a day for the next eleven legislative days, Congress today began hurrying through the measures which will supply the billion dollars needed to run the government during the next fiscal year.

The senate passed the \$39,000,000 legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and the house passed the pension bill carrying \$164,000,000, and took up the diplomatic and consular measure, appropriating \$4,500,000.

Beyond the naming of the house conferees the ship, purchase bill received no attention, reposing in the custody of the conference committee where it will remain until February 27, under the agreement reached yesterday in the senate. The conferees probably will not meet this week.

A committee amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial bill appropriating \$160,000 to be used by the president in connection with the formal opening of the Panama Canal was adopted by the senate after a sharp debate. Senator Fall sought to establish the basis on which the estimate of expenses had been made. Chairman Martin, of the appropriations committee, said that at a conference of Democratic and Republican leaders, called by the president, it had been agreed to ask for \$250,000 to defray the expense of the president and his party, which was to include foreign diplomats and two or three hundred members of Congress. The appropriations committee, upon being advised of some criticism of this last provision, however, had reduced the appropriation \$90,000, leaving it to the president to invite whom he would.

Chairman Martin said he understood the president proposed to invite former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and a small committee from Congress to make the trip to San Francisco with him.

Senator Kenyon proposed an amendment providing that none of the money be expended to pay the expenses of members on the trip, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 30.

President Breaks Another Precedent

How President Wilson broke another precedent by paying a quiet visit to Speaker Champ Clark at his home last week came to light Friday.

It was February 10 when the ship-purchase bill died at its height. After a long series of conferences with Democratic leaders the president was undecided whether it would be better to continue the fight in the senate or to transfer it to the house. He promptly determined to talk it over with the speaker; a telephone message developed that the speaker was at home, and a few minutes later an automobile had carried the president to the Clark home.

The conference lasted an hour, and the two not only agreed on putting the ship bill through the house, but virtually concluded that an extra session of Congress should be called if necessary. Since then plans have been changed and it is known that the president now does not contemplate an extra session.

The president has called at few Washington homes. Once he went to the home of Senator Stone, of Missouri, when the senator was ill.

Five Cents Proves It.

A generous offer. Cut out this ad enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by Conyers & Sykes. adv.

A WAR WITHOUT RULES NOW TO BE LOOKED FOR.

War without rules is now to be looked for. Great Britain and Germany both, in their recent notes, have practically declared their intention to stop at nothing that will injure the enemy. There is to be no restraint. "It is impossible," said Sir Edward Grey in his note to Ambassador Page, made public yesterday, "for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them." The same words might have been used by Von Bethmann-Hollweg. International law, Hague conventions, declarations of London—these things are indeed, becoming scraps of paper. The rights of neutrals will be respected only when they do not interfere with the plans of one belligerent to punish another. This is the situation, and the United States as well as other neutral nations must face it.

It might be easier to decide the right and wrong of this matter if it were possible to say which nation is to blame for this condition of affairs. But that is practically impossible. Great Britain defends its policy of thorough blockade on the ground that Germany threw off all restraint in issuing the war-zone decree; Germany defends that decree on the ground that it was necessary to meet Great Britain's move in making foodstuffs contraband; Great Britain defends that action by saying that Germany's government control of foodstuffs makes it impossible to distinguish between goods intended for the army and goods intended for civilians; and so the debate goes on, and the blame is thrown from one nation to another. If we follow it we get at length back to the original question as to who is responsible for the war itself, and then the dispute begins over again.

This then is the situation. It would be idle to deny that it is both unpleasant and dangerous to this country. We cannot abandon our rights as neutrals without a loss of reputation in the eyes of the world, and without abandoning the cause of other and lesser neutral nations. We cannot change the laws of warfare to suit the convenience of the belligerent nations. Yet it is plain that the situation with reference to Germany at least is becoming such that that nation soon may not be able to regard the expressed wishes of this country. Some believe, even, that the time may come when Germany will prefer warfare with the United States to peace. This rather extreme idea is based on the assumption that our navy could not do Germany much more harm than the British navy has already done it; that in case of war with this country Germany would be perfectly free to sink all merchant vessels carrying our flag and bearing foodstuffs to England, and, lastly, that in the event of final defeat, Germany would prefer to have the United States in the councils of the victors rather than not. This is not very plausible, but if there is any suggestion of truth in it, then, on the military principle that you should find out what the other fellow wants you to do and then do it, it would seem to be just as important for this country to keep out of war with Germany as it might become desirable for Germany to get into war with us.

The great need of such a situation is a government at Washington that will keep its head in the trying circumstances that may possibly ensue. That is the duty of the government. The duty of the people is to sit still and not rock the boat, be the storm little or big.—Baltimore Sun.

Oratorical Peace Contest.

The state inter-collegiate peace oratorical contest, held in Raleigh Friday night in connection with the third annual convention of the North Carolina Peace Society, resulted the first prize going to S. L. Saddle of Atlantic Christian College and the second prize to Earle Levitt, of Wake Forest College, the prizes being respectively \$75 and \$50.

The theme of the first prize oration was "The New Empire," and that of the second prize oration, "Is War Rational?"

Others who delivered orations in the contest were: Norman Johnson, Davidson; G. S. Sexton, Trinity; H. S. Smith, Elon; E. A. Moore, Guilford; H. M. Blalock, University of North Carolina; R. L. Haynes, A. & M. College; J. A. Frye, Lenoir College.

You never can tell. Sometimes it's when a woman is green with envy that she looks blue.

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Here is a store which not alone studies your every day needs, but as well the limitations of your purse. That means that we realize as no other store does that these are "economy times," that you want to make your house and personal allowance go as far as it can.

Careful buyers—those who compare and look well to the needs of their households—come here in hundreds. There's a reason for this, which you, yourself, will find out, if you do as they do.

Yellow trading stamps help you to economize. We give yellow trading stamps with every 10 cent purchase. Bring your books to the third floor and select from a large collection of valuable premiums, which cost you nothing.

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1,800 yards Silk and Cotton, including ratines, marisettes, in all colors, solids and fancies; also fancy printed cotton crepes, values from 25 to 75c., at 15c. yard.
36-inch Bleaching, soft finish, at 6c. yard.
9-4 and 10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, 25c. value, for 19c. yard.
72x90 Bleached Seamed Sheets, wide hems, at 29c.
76x90 Unbleached Sheets, regular 50c. value, for 29c.
300 White Sateen Bed Spreads, hemmed, also embroidered scallop, with cut corners, extra sizes in the lot, values up to \$3.50, for \$2.39.
Mill ends of White Ripple Bed Spreads, suitable for rompers, crib spreads and skirts, two yards wide, at 19c. yard.
33-inch White Curtain Scrim, regular 10c. quality, for 6c. yard.
36-inch Extra Heavy Unbleached Sheetting, 8c. value, for 6c. yard.
Solid Color Kimono Crepe, in pink, sky, white and red, 15c. value, for 10c. yard.
25-inch Tan Linen finish, regular 10c. value, for 4 1-2c. yard.
Standard Apron Gingham, pure Indigo blue, regular 6 1-2c. value, for 5c. yard.
36-inch Box Loom Crepe, in pink and sky, 25c. value, for 12 1-2c. yard.
American Shirts, the best made at 5c. yard.
Fifty dozen Union Linen Huck Towels, mill accumulations, some woven names, some slightly imperfect, choice 8c.
Linen finish Sheets, welded center seams, 72x90, at 39c.
64-inch Mercerized Table Linen, regular 50c. value, for 39c.
Amoskeag Gingham Bungalow Aprons, white repp trimming, pearl buttons, \$1 value, for 59c.

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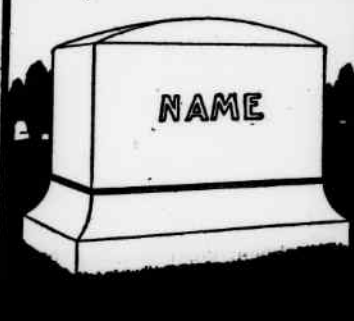
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915

IN WRONG DIRECTION.

In these latter days of all kinds of fads and reforms legislative activity is often expended in a direction just the opposite of that expected or needed. A case in point is seen in the measure now pending in the Connecticut legislature prohibiting any individual from working more than eight hours in any one day. We believe everybody who will express an honest opinion on the subject will admit that far more harm is done in this world by the loafers than the persons who insist upon working more than is good for them. The state of Connecticut is not different from other states in this respect. The idlers, the loafers on the corners of the streets in her cities, and in her saloons, the men who prefer to be drones in the hive, depending upon their wives and children or upon their parents to maintain them, form the class of the population that is giving trouble to police officers and courts of justice. The man who wickedly insists upon working ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day is not a menace to the peace, progress and general welfare and prosperity of the community.

Nevertheless, Connecticut and every other state probably would be benefited by legislation such as proposed, provided the lawmakers also would decree that every able-bodied citizen should put in eight hours at work every week day of the year. Occasionally there are instances of men who overtax themselves, but for every one such case there are dozens who cannot be made to respond to the demands of those dependent upon them by exercising even reasonably their brawn or their brain for a livelihood. If any state is to have a general law prohibiting any man from working longer than eight hours a day, it should by all means place on the statute books as supplementary or corollary legislation a law compelling every man to work at least eight hours out of the twenty-four.

ENCOURAGING THRIFT.

It is not to be disputed that anything that tends to encourage public thrift is for the good of the community. The more we can drill into the people habits of prompt payment of their bills, large and small, care for their credit and understanding of the value and earning capacity of a dollar, the better for all of us. One of the most effective agencies working to this end is the savings bank, which probably has done more to inculcate ideas of thrift in the minds of the American people than all other institutions and organizations in our country. One of the greatest weaknesses of the American character, especially in the cities, is its unthrift and tendency to wastefulness. It is a familiar fact, established by statistics and proved by general observation, that the average American family, even in poor circumstances, wastes each week what would support a family of equal size in one of the European countries a full month.

The spirit of thrift should be encouraged in every man, woman and child. When we once get the people habituated to watching closely their dollars and dimes and to trying to acquire some interest on whatever they may have in excess of the daily cost of living, we are making thrift and accumulating wealth to be added to the general store. We have learned in the in-

stance of France how enormously the small accumulations count up and what they mean to bank deposits and balances and the financial stability of countries and communities.

WILL STAND PAT.

The latest advices from Washington indicate that the United States government will make no reply, for the present at least, to either the British or German notes regarding the use of the American flag on foreign vessels and the dangers to neutral shipping in the naval war zone, but will stand firmly on its warning against destruction of American lives or vessels. Some further move on the part of this government may be expected only in the event of some overt act.

In the case of the note to Great Britain objecting to any general use of the American flag by British vessels, the communication from England is not regarded as altering the original warning of the United States against the measure of responsibility which would seem to be imposed on England if any American vessels or lives were lost as a result of such general practice. The American government already has stated in emphatic language that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any loss of American vessels "or lives" and this warning is construed by administration officials to be sufficiently broad also to cover any injury to American citizens aboard belligerent vessels.

WRONG CANNOT DESTROY RIGHT

England complains that Germany violated international law when she invaded the territory of Belgium, a neutral nation. Germany says she invaded Belgium because Great Britain and France were planning to do so. Germany says she will sink all neutral vessels in British waters because Great Britain has violated international law by causing her merchantmen to use the flag of the United States and other neutral countries to deceive German warships and save the merchantmen from capture.

These are alleged violations of the laws of nations by both belligerents made the excuse for disregarding the rights of neutrals on the high seas. We of the United States are the "innocent bystanders," always a dangerous role.

America insists that while such violations on the part of one belligerent may excuse breach of international law by the other so far as stopping its enemy from protesting is concerned, such breaches cannot excuse violations affecting the rights of neutrals.

The position taken by the United States is impregnable. Two wrongs never made a single right.

Thinks World is Nearing End.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.—That is looks as if the scriptures are being fulfilled and the end of the world is approaching was the statement of Cardinal Gibbons tonight. The prelate made the statement to a reporter in a general discussion of the war. "The news coming from Europe is terrible," he said. "It awes me. It is beyond my realization. We cannot grasp its magnitude or what it means. It is terrible, horrible, indeed."

"Does it not look like the scriptures are being fulfilled?—'Nation shall rise against nation and there shall be sorrow throughout the world'—which will be a sign that the end is near?" he was asked. "Yes, it does," he admitted in reply. "Think for a moment what this war means, if you can. I cannot. When one life is lost on board ship, all the country is startled. When the Titanic sank with more than 1,000 of its passengers, the world was horrified. That was a thing that occurred only once. Loss of life in great numbers occurs only once in a while. But now, in this greatest war of the world, a thousand, nay, 10,000 lives, are being sacrificed every hour the war continues."

Demand For the Efficient.

Alert, keen, clear headed, healthy men and women are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, inert, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keeps the stomach sweet, liver active and the bowels regular. Conyers & Sykes.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT
MAY SEIZE ALL CATTLE

A dispatch from Berlin to the New York Sun says:
The Sun correspondent learned from an authoritative source today that the German government is thinking seriously of taking radical steps to regulate the meat consumption in the fatherland. Government seizure and administration of Germany's meat supply may be confidently looked for within the next few weeks.

The paramount question which the government is considering at present is: "Where shall we begin: with the butchers or with the farmers?" It is probable that the final decision will be to "start at the root," which means that all cattle will be seized by the government as all grain and cereals were seized recently.

Should the government decide not to go so far, but to start with the butchers and wholesale meat dealers instead, serious opposition from the meat industry would result. The butcher, dependent as he is upon the producer as well as the consumer, would be hard hit, while the farmer would not suffer.

The price of pork is rising constantly. Yet Germany's supply of hogs is unusually great this year, so great in fact that the government in semi-official exhortations and hints to the public has continuously emphasized of late that pork is sufficiently abundant to be accessible to all classes of the population. The contemplated action will be aimed, therefore, at speculation.

Little is revealed in the press as to the expected action of the government. The seizure of grains and cereals was by no means hailed with enthusiasm by the German people at large, although all classes acquiesced, and government seizure of cattle might serve to provoke a protest.

GERMANY'S REPLY COUCHED
IN FRIENDLY REPLY

Germany's reply to the protest of the United States against designation of a naval war zone about the British Isles is couched in the most friendly terms, but firmly maintains the position of Germany as already announced.

The note, which has been transmitted to Washington through the American embassy, explains that Germany's action was made necessary by Great Britain's policy of attempting to cut off the food supply of the German civil population by a method never recognized in international law.

England's course in ordering merchantmen to fly neutral flags, equipping them with artillery and ordering them to destroy submarines, Germany contends, renders nugatory the right of search, and gives Germany the right to attack English shipping.

The reply closes with expression of the hope that the United States may prevail upon Great Britain "to return to the principles of international law recognized prior to the outbreak of the war," and in particular obtain observance of the declaration of London. If this were done, the note explains Germany would be able to import food supplies and raw materials. Germany would recognize in this says the reply, an invaluable service toward a more humane conduct of the war and would act in accordance with the new situation thus created.

Concerned Over Japan's Demands.

That the United States government forwarded overnight a note to Japan, bearing on the latter's demands upon China, was hinted in administration circles Friday.

Unusual activity has been manifested in the state department's far Eastern bureau the past few days, and it is known that a long message was dispatched, with more than the department's wonted secrecy, presumably touching on the troublesome Oriental situation.

Secretary of State Bryan and other officials have cloaked the subject with extreme mystery, yet they have not concealed that they regard seriously Japan's apparent efforts to obtain a more dominant hand in China's affairs, and perhaps to disregard the "open door," in which the United States is vitally interested.

Should be in Every Home.

Coble's Croup and Pneumonia Remedy should be in every home. It is the new liquid treatment for children and adults for croup, pneumonia, sore throat, hoarseness and all cold troubles, and all inflammations. You just rub it on and inhale the vapors while it penetrates; not messy to use and does not stain the clothing. It relieves instantly; your money back if it fails. Sold on a guarantee by your dealer at 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle. adv

Even failure may have its compensations. It doesn't have to respond to an encore.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT
IN SUBURBS OF RALEIGH.

William T. Aycock, engrossing clerk of the North Carolina house of representatives, was instantly killed, and Emmett R. Wooten, speaker of the house, and Senator Rivers Johnson, of Duplin county, were injured in an automobile accident in the suburbs of Raleigh about 1 o'clock Friday morning. They were returning from a visit to the Raleigh Country Club when, in rounding a sharp curve in the road, the car overturned.

Aycock was pinned beneath the car, where he remained for nearly an hour until assistance arrived. It is thought that he was killed instantly when the heavy car fell upon him. Speaker Wooten and Senator Johnson were carried to a hospital and given treatment. Senator Johnson was able to leave the hospital after a few hours, but the condition of Speaker Wooten is more serious. He is suffering from several fractured ribs and internal injuries and is not expected to be able to resume his duties during the session of the legislature.

Mr. Aycock resided at Fremont, Wayne county, where the funeral and interment took place Saturday. He was one of the most prominent young men in his section of the state and unmarried. He was a son of the late B. F. Aycock, former corporation commissioner, and a nephew of the late Governor Aycock.

Mr. Thomas C. Bowie, of Ashe county, has been elected speaker pro tem. of the house to preside during the illness of Speaker Wooten.

For Woman Suffrage.—The proposed woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution passed the house of the Massachusetts legislature by a vote of 196 to 33. It will be voted on at the November election, having already passed the senate. The New Jersey legislature also has voted to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution, the election to be held in September.

Watch the date on your label.

Rare
Bargains

We have just received a lot of Coats and Suits which came in too late for the holiday trade that we are offering at special low prices. The reduction is very marked and you will certainly save money if you buy one of these Coats or Suits.

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."

318 South Elm Street.

B. Poole J. H. Blue

POOLE & BLUE

(Exclusive)

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

and

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204 N. Elm St. Opp. City Hall
Night Phone 61; Office Phone
420; Night Phone 1490.

CHARLES A. HINES

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building.

North Elm St. Opposite Court House

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the authority and power in the undersigned by reason of a certain mortgage deed executed to the undersigned by Henry Thompson and wife, Millie Thompson, on the 22nd day of December, 1909, and duly recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county, N. C., in book 217, page 518, etc., default having been made in the payment of money secured hereby, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on

Monday, March 22, 1915,
at 12 o'clock M., the following described land in Madison township, adjoining the land of J. H. Rudd, James Weatherly, Mary Green and others, and bounded as follows:
Beginning at Eckel's corner 2 1-2 degrees east 30 poles to a stone; thence south 68 degrees east 17 1-4 poles to a stone; thence north 41 degrees east 27 1-2 poles to stone; thence south 66 degrees east 58 poles to a stone; thence south 19 degrees west 102 poles to a poplar in Rudd's line; thence northerly 36 1-4 poles to the beginning; containing 40 acres more or less.

This February 20, 1915.
W. O. DOGGETT, Mortgagee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the estate of George William Welker, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of February, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This January 30, 1915. 9-19.
WILLIAM A. WELKER,
JOHN T. WELKER,
Executors of the estate of George William Welker.

Here Is



one of the handiest, labor-saving, perfectly satisfactory mounted "Grind Stones" ever offered for sale in this place. It is strongly built, nicely adjusted, light running, ball bearing, and is a most profitable investment. Where help is scarce, you really can not afford to be without it. Fine for all edge tools, mowing machine sections and lots of things which need grinding. We want you to see this Grind Stone for yourself. The price is RIGHT too.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

'Phone 240

Our Best Clubbing Offer

The Greensboro Patriot, twice a week. \$1.50
The Atlanta Constitution, three times a week 1.00
The Progressive Farmer, once a week. 1.00
\$3.50

All One Year For Only \$2.00

We have had the good fortune to make a special arrangement by which we are able to offer, until the end of the year, the three publications named above—six papers a week—at the extraordinarily low price of Two Dollars.

Hunt the entire country over—North, South, East and West—and you cannot outclass this great offer.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT, published every Monday and Thursday, gives you all the local and county news, the state and general news in condensed form, and in addition, a variety of healthful and stimulating miscellaneous reading matter for the family.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, speaks for itself every time, with the news, markets, stories, special departments and features, with the best from the best writers in every line of thought.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is a weekly for the farm home. It is the best agricultural paper published for the farmers of this section of the country.

SUBSTITUTE PREMIUMS

If you desire to do so, you may substitute for the Progressive Farmer either one of the two following special premiums:

NEW HOME LIBRARY WALL CHART, new edition, giving maps of North and South Carolina, the United States, North and South America, Panama Canal Zone, etc., census of North and South Carolina by towns and counties, census of all towns in the United States of over 3,000 population and much other valuable information.

WEBSTER'S "BLUE BACK" SPELLER, latest revised edition of this practical spelling book by Noah Webster, LL. D., the acknowledged standard of the English language. This is the old "blue back" speller that has been in vogue for generations, certainly one of the best in use.

Don't delay, but take advantage of this unprecedented clubbing and premium offer today. Send all orders and remittances to

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT
GREENSBORO, N. C.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.
In the Superior Court, January Term,
1915.

Lessie Lee

vs.

John B. Lee.

The defendant, John B. Lee, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of said county by the plaintiff to obtain an absolute divorce; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior court, of said county, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1915, at the court house in said county in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This February 1, 1915.
M. W. GANT, C. S. C.
G. S. Bradshaw, Atty. 13-19

Dr. W. P. Reaves, M. D.

Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat.

Office and Infirmary—McAdoo Building,
Next to Postoffice.
Phone No. 20.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrator of A. Walker Scott, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 5th day of February, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This February 3, 1915.
CHAR. A. HINES, Admr.,
of A. Walker Scott, Decd.
11-2

Where Is Your Grain?

Suppose by hard work you had got together a bushel of very fine, very rare, very costly grain. You wouldn't put it in an old stove—you wouldn't hide it in some out-of-the-way place. Rats, mice or birds might destroy it—insects make it worthless—fire destroys it—servants steal it. You would keep that costly grain in a safe place, so that you could plant it and get a bounteous harvest. Why not use the same care with your hard-earned dollars. Keep them at the Greensboro Loan & Trust Co. We watch your dollars for you all the time and you can get them at any time. We are a Bank of Personal Service.

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

Hours: 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

We pay 4 per cent. interest in our Savings Department.

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.

SCHOOL BUILDING AT JAMESTOWN BURNED.

The Jamestown high school building, one of the best rural high school buildings in the state, was completely destroyed by a fire that was discovered shortly after noon Thursday. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue and had made such progress when discovered that it was impossible to save the property.

The school was in progress when the fire was discovered. The members of a class in a room on the second floor smelled smoke for several minutes before it was noticed sweeping between the planks of the ceiling. By this time practically the entire roof was ablaze and the teachers quietly sounded the alarm for the fire drill. Not many of the students were aware that the building was ablaze and that their lives were in danger. The students, under the direction of the teachers, formed into orderly lines and marched from the building, and it was then that they discovered that the building was really on fire, and, owing to the effectiveness of the fire drill, all had escaped without even a scratch.

The Jamestown school was one of the most widely known high schools in the state. There were 265 students in the school. The oldest part of the destroyed building was erected about 10 years ago, another part five years ago and the latest addition was completed only last November. It was a two-story frame structure with a shingle roof, valued at \$8,000, with insurance amounting to \$5,500. The contents were valued at \$1,000 with insurance amounting to \$500, making the total valuation \$9,000, total insurance \$6,000 and the actual loss \$3,000.

Citizens of Jamestown and the surrounding community held a meeting Thursday night and discussed plans for continuing the school until a new building can be built. It was the unanimous opinion that the school should not be allowed to suspend if it was possible to secure quarters for the class rooms. Arrangements are being made to have the classes continued in the Methodist church, the lodge room, an empty store and perhaps other quarters that may be brought into service.

Already plans are being discussed for a new and better school building.

and it is probable that it will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the school term next fall. It is expected that the new building will be of brick and better in every way than the structure burned Thursday.

INTEREST IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS WARMING UP.

Although the election is over two months off, interest in city politics is beginning to warm up. There is no exciting talk concerning issues, but here and there one may hear a little gossip concerning candidates and prospective candidates.

While, so far, there is no avowed opposition to Mayor Murphy, there are candidates for the positions held by Commissioner of Public Safety Rees, Commissioner of Public Works Foushee and Municipal Judge Brown. Mr. William B. Byrd desires to succeed Judge Brown; Mr. Charles A. Hendrix has announced his candidacy for commissioner of public works, and the people of South Greensboro have named Mr. J. Henry Phipps to oppose Mr. R. M. Rees for commissioner of public safety.

The name of Mr. Phipps was put forward at a meeting of South Greensboro people Friday night, the meeting being presided over by Mr. Chalmers McLean.

The meeting discussed municipal politics and it was agreed that the welfare of the city should be the first thought. By resolution, the voters declared there should be representation of their section of the city on the board of city control.

After this resolution was adopted, the candidacy of Mr. Phipps was offered and the gathering settled with unanimity on him for its endorsement. There was no other candidate offered. The chairman of the meeting and Mr. Phipps will select a committee which will investigate the needs of the Southside and other needs of civic improvement and will have as its duty the publication of the findings.

Try Coble's Croup and Pneumonia Remedy for all cold troubles. It's liquid; you rub it on. If it fails to relieve instantly, you get your money back. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

STOLEN

A Ford Touring Car belonging to Miller, Robins & Weill, Inc., was taken from Greensboro between 9 and 10 o'clock last Wednesday night.

State License No. 13555
Car Number 516989
Motor Number 550394

A reward of \$25.00 will gladly be given for return of car or for information leading to its recovery.

Miller, Robins & Weill,
(Incorporated.)
108 North Elm Street,
Phone 44

DR. HOBBS TO BE PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF GUILFORD

No item of news The Patriot has carried in a long while has evoked more interest than the article in Thursday's paper stating that Dr. L. L. Hobbs had resigned the presidency of Guilford College and was to be succeeded by Dr. Thomas Newlin, formerly dean of the faculty of Guilford and at present president of Whittier College, at Whittier, Cal. The board of trustees of Guilford College, of which Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, is chairman, has issued the following statement concerning the change:

"There is a movement on foot for enlarging the scope and usefulness of this institution and making her advantages better known and felt throughout the state and nation.

"To this end Dr. L. L. Hobbs, who has been connected with Guilford College thirty-nine years, and president for nearly thirty years, and one of the best known educators in the state, will be made president emeritus and devote his energies to the enlargement of the endowment and keeping in close touch with the educational life and interests of the Friends church in North Carolina and elsewhere, as well as lecturing and kindred work at the college.

"The board and Dr. Hobbs have been for some years looking for the most suitable educator among Friends in America to fill the responsible position thus left vacant, and after careful consideration and mature deliberation have issued a unanimous call to President Thomas Newlin, of Whittier College, Whittier, California, to become president of Guilford College and enter into his official duties as such, the first of the next college year. Word has just been received from President Newlin of his acceptance.

"President Thomas Newlin, A. M., Ph. M., has been president of Whittier College for eight years, in which time that institution has made wonderful strides. He is well known in North Carolina, having served as dean of Guilford College for several years. He is a man of sincere purposes and in his letter of acceptance states that he will give his life to Guilford College and the cause of education in North Carolina. He has splendid educational qualifications and a man of deep spirituality and will prove a valuable acquisition to the educational interests of our state."

Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., February 19, 1915.

Rev. J. A. Barber, Lester Balden, Steve Boulware, Mrs. W. Brooks, C. A. Brown, Miss Mary Brown, J. R. Burgess, G. H. Butler, Miss Thelma Carter, W. S. Cary, Mrs. Mary Cooper, Dock Cook, Miss Mary Daniel, Mrs. B. T. Dennis, Miss Mary Doan, Miss Neta Drake, Miss Lessie Earles, Eagle Jewelry Company, Miss Lula J. Fitzgerald, Miss Pearl Fox, Mrs. Alfonso Garner, Miss Florence Gardner, Miss Lucy Galloway, Mrs. Anna Gatling, Welford Green, Miss Gertrude Hasting, D. F. Harris, Lester Hood, J. Winder Hughes, W. M. James, Mrs. L. T. Kent, Miss Bessie Link, Miss Mary McIver, Kenie McIntosh, Mrs. Mary McKenzie, George McPherson, New England Cas. Co., Mr. Neese, sawmill man, D. W. Neeson, Miss Lillian Nichols, Frank D. Oppie, Julian Pollack, Joe Pridmore, Miss Agnes Pruitt, W. H. Renn, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Fannie Rook, Will Ross, col., Walter Rodgers, Scott Rooks, William Ryan, John Simpson, Miss Mattie Siler, Miss Ellen Shepard, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Mattie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Smith, Southern Tobacco Co., John Stanley, E. L. Steward, Miss Daisy Stanfield, Jeff Stiles, F. M. Sullivan, Miss Doratha Terrell, M. Tenrened, Roxlevill Tell, Charles Thompson, Miss Mary Tinsley, James Thompson, B. O. Townsend, J. Vanleer, Susan A. Watkins, Mrs. Willie Watson, Claud Watson, E. D. Watson, Roy Watts, W. H. Walden, Mrs. Jessie Waldkins, Mrs. B. E. Whitfield, Miss Susie Winstead, Elie Williams, Lindo Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Woods, J. S. Wilson.

Proximity Branch.

Tom Davis, Mrs. A. M. Henson. In order to insure prompt delivery of mail please have it directed to proper street and number or route.

ROBT. D. DOUGLAS,
Postmaster.

What She Wanted.

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

A man naturally feeling high and mighty when he thinks he is above reproach.

GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

Primary Bill Killed.—The Indiana state senate has killed a bill providing for a state-wide direct primary law, which was endorsed by Secretary of State Bryan and United States Senators Kern and Shively.

Fatal Mine Accident.—Eight mine workers were killed and six seriously injured by a gas explosion at the Prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Wednesday. Two of the injured probably will die.

Fireman Killed.—One fireman killed, another so badly injured that he died soon after being taken to a hospital, and six others severely injured, two of whom may die, was the toll Wednesday when the Odd Fellows' building at Danville, Va., was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Oregon Now Dry.—State-wide prohibition, effective January 1, 1916, became the law of Oregon Wednesday, when Governor Withycombe signed the bill passed by the legislature to make effective the people's mandate of last November, when a prohibition amendment was voted into the state constitution.

Old Woman Killed.—Mrs. Joseph Kimbel, 70 years old, was murdered and her husband, Joseph Kimbel, 72 years old, was probably fatally beaten, by unknown men at their home near Bradens, Wood county, Ohio. Kimbel was a wealthy farmer and it was generally understood that he kept much money about his house.

Killed His Sweetheart.—Jean McElroy, a youth 21 years of age, shot and instantly killed Miss Roxie Steadman, 18 years of age, in the street at Beaumont mill village, near Spartanburg, S. C. McElroy then ran a short distance and turned the pistol on himself, inflicting a slight wound. McElroy was arrested and is in jail. A love affair was the cause of the tragedy.

Dynamiter Arrested.—David Caplan, last of the men wanted in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building in 1910, was placed in jail Friday at Port Orchard, Wash. He was arrested on his chicken ranch two miles inland from Rolling Bay, Bainbridge Island. Detectives said he admitted his identity and expressed a willingness to return to Los Angeles for trial.

Wood's Trade Mark

Clover and Grass Seeds

are best qualities obtainable, of high tested germination and purity.

WOOD'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG for 1915 gives the fullest information about Grasses and Clovers, best methods of preparation, seeding, etc., to secure good stands and good crops. Mailed on request.

Write for Catalog, and prices of any
Grass and Clover Seed, Seed Grain or Seed Potatoes required.

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

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County, In the Superior Court.
Nannie Dunson vs. Jesse Dunson.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county for an absolute divorce by Nannie Dunson from Jesse Dunson, on the ground of fornication and adultery, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior court of said county to be held on the 8th day of March, 1915, at the court house of said county in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief therein demanded.

This February 12, 1915.
M. W. GANT, C. S. C.
Chas. A. Hines, Plff's Atty. 1319

THOMAS C. HOYLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wright Building Greensboro, N. C.

C. CLIFFORD FRAZIER
LAWYER

Phone 629. Residence Phone 1615

OFFICES
102 Court Square, Greensboro

Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST

SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phones: Office, 29; Residence 22.

G. S. BRADSHAW
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Court Square, Greensboro, N. C.

Buy Slippers For Your Girls Now at a Saving

You know you will have to buy Slippers for the children in a few weeks. Why not buy them now at a considerable saving in price? We have a lot carried over from last season, real good slippers, nearly all sizes, that we want to close out at a reduction before the regular spring season opens. All kinds in this lot, patents, gun metal, vici kid and white canvas.

Our new Colonials, Strap Pumps and Oxfords for ladies are coming in and by the time you read this the line will be complete and ready for your inspection.

Shackery Brockmann

You Need a Tonic

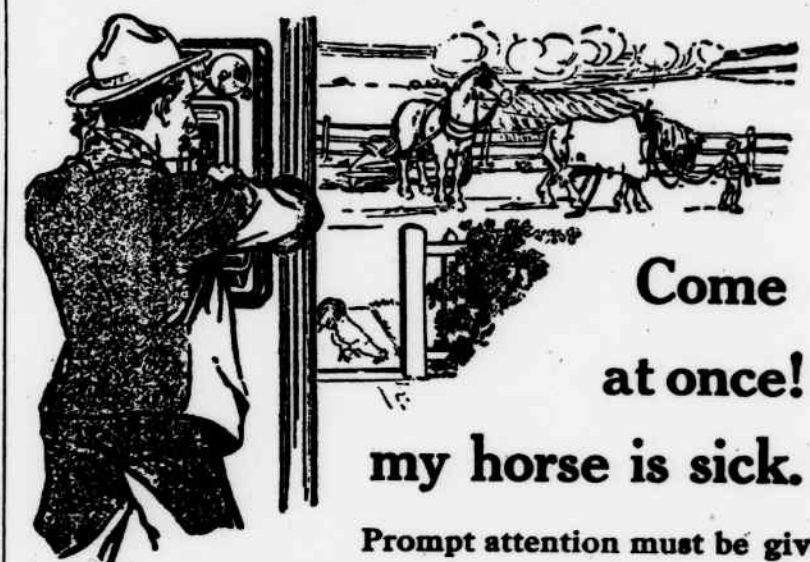
There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you. You can't make a mistake in taking

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.



Come

at once!

my horse is sick.

Prompt attention must be given

ailing stock so that farm work may not be delayed.

Bell Telephone Service on the farm enables you to get the veterinary quickly.

It also keeps you in touch with the markets and your neighbors.

If there is no telephone on your farm write today for our Free Booklet.

Address:-

Farmers' Line Department.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Box 181, 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

PLANS OF BOTH PARTIES REVIEWED.

The Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, an independent and conservative journal, sends his paper the following concerning the next national political battle in this country:

The present session of Congress, it is believed, will move or less definitely shape the platform upon which the Republicans will stand next year, when they get ready to attack the Democrats and ask the country for a vote of confidence which will give them control of the machinery of government. The Democrats of course will stand upon the administration of President Wilson. Their party will be voted up or down as the country inclines to favor or to oppose what the president has been doing. The Republican line of attack, however, until lately has been somewhat uncertain, depending upon administration movements; but it is now beginning to assume somewhat certain outlines.

First in order and perhaps in importance will be the tariff. The Republicans will make their attack upon the Underwood law broad enough to embrace the entire fiscal policy of the Wilson administration. They will assert that the new tariff and this fiscal policy have done more than all else combined to bring about an era of depression. Business they will say, has halted, not knowing what to expect next in the way of regulatory experiment, and the result has been such a slowing down of industry as the country has not experienced since 1893. As a part of this attack upon the tariff, the Republicans will demand provision for a tariff commission.

The Democrats will reply to this attack by claiming that the depression as no time has been as great as the Republicans have claimed, and that it has been due almost entirely to the fact that business the world over has been put out of joint by the European war. Even the Underwood tariff, they will say, has not had a fair opportunity to prove its working efficiency. Enacted when the world was at peace and designed to fit peace conditions, it has suddenly and unexpectedly been compelled to fit into the business abnormalities produced by the war. It is the war, too, the Democrats will say, that has necessitated a special stamp tax and that has in a variety of other ways made such a heavy drain upon the federal treasury as to bring about a considerable deficit.

A second line of attack upon the Democratic party will be found in the international policy of President Wilson. The Republicans will claim that this has been the weakest the country ever has known in a time of disturbed conditions. They will declare that the policy at all times should be vigorous and strong and of such a character generally as to command the respect of the world at large and the enthusiastic confidence of Americans regardless of party affiliations. Partisanship, they will say, should stop at the water's edge, and has done so the world over since all England rallied to the support of Queen Elizabeth to beat off the Spanish armada.

The policy of the Wilson administration, however, the Republicans will claim, has been weak, vacillating, uncertain and apparently directed by individuals either ignorant or incompetent to deal with the great problems that have been presenting themselves. It has been viewed with suspicion not only by Republicans, they will urge, but also by many intelligent Democrats, and that, too, notwithstanding the admitted fact that everybody would have been glad to approve it with a will. Watchful waiting in Mexico and the ship purchase bill, with resultant entanglements, will be two of the numerous specifications in this general indictment.

The Democrats will reply by saying that the Wilson international policy has been all that it was humanly possible to make it, unless the United States were to be dragged into war. The only alternative to "watchful waiting," it will be claimed, was armed intervention, with all the horrors that would have followed it. And, looking at the case from a broader viewpoint, estranged all the rest of Latin-America, and proved to the satisfaction of these people, whose confidence and good will the United States has been earnestly seeking since Elihu Root, in the Roosevelt administration, made his historic trip to South America, that their suspicions of American good faith were well founded.

The policy of absolute neutrality set up at the outbreak of war in Europe, the Democrats will insist, was the only policy possible, if the American people were to keep themselves free from annoying entanglements. That the administration policy has been really neutral, it will be pointed out, is proved by the fact that it seems to please the Germans and the Austrians. All the bel-

ligerents, in other words, have been finding serious fault with the American position, and it is unbecoming for American citizens to "join in this criticism for the mere purpose of securing partisan advantage. Much corroborative detail will be furnished by the Democrats by way of proof that the administration policy as to Europe has been not only patriotic, but highly efficient and statesmanlike, and that the Republicans could not have done differently had they been clothed with responsibility.

EXPORTATION OF CORN FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

All the corn exported from North Carolina passes through the port of Norfolk, according to W. R. Camp, chief of the division of marketing of the state department of agriculture. For the last ten years North Carolina has averaged about 140,000 bushels per year through this port, most of the corn going to Germany. Only the variety known as Horse Tooth corn has been exported. This corn brings from five to ten cents a bushel over Western corn. South African corn is beginning to enter into active competition, however. This corn will germinate 98 per cent, while our corn germinates only 81 to 88 per cent. Our corn is more prolific than the South African, so the corn from the two places stands on equality.

No corn has been exported this season on account of the war.

T. W. Wood & Sons are reported to buy about 1,000 bushels a year of North Carolina Horse Tooth corn for distribution as seed in the United States. Norfolk also handles from 10 to 11 thousand bushels of other corn from North Carolina. So under normal conditions this would make the total amount of sale of North Carolina corn from 136,000 to 166,000 bushels a year through Norfolk alone. At the same time a great deal of corn is shipped from Norfolk and Richmond into North Carolina. This should not be so if we had a proper system of distribution.

World's Most Important Diplomatic Power.

"Who is responsible for the low European estimate of the United States?" screams the Boston Evening Transcript in the course of an attack upon President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Nobody is responsible, because there is no low European estimate of the United States.

The United States today is the most important diplomatic power in the world. In England it is looking after the interests of the Germans and the Austrians. In Germany it is looking after the interests of the English, the French and the Russians. In France it is looking after the interests of the Germans and the Austrians. In Russia it is looking after the interests of the English, the French and the Russians. In Belgium it is feeding the starving millions and protecting their civil rights. In the greater diplomacy of the world it is the commanding influence, and the most important diplomatic pronouncements of this war emanated from Washington.

There are plenty of people in Europe who criticize our neutrality policy, but the only people who habitually insult the government of the United States, the president of the United States and the secretary of state are German-Americans, Anglo-Americans and Republicans.—New York World.

Solving a Problem.

The arithmetic lesson that day had been hard and trying, and now, at the closing hour, Tommy stood before the teacher, waiting to hear results, according to The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Your last problem was wrong," was the verdict. "You will have to stay after school and do it again."

Tommy looked at the clock. "Tell me please, how much am I out?" he asked.

"Your answer is two cents short," Tommy's hand dived into the pocket where his most treasured possessions were stored. Swiftly he separated two pennies from a bunch of shoe strings a penknife and some marbles and pieces of chalk.

"I'm in a hurry, please," he said, "if you don't mind, I'll pay the difference."

How to Cure a Lagrippe Cough.

Lagrippe coughs demand instant treatment. They show a serious condition of the system and are weakening. Postmaster Collins, Barnegat, N. J., says: "I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a violent lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me, and less than half a bottle stopped the cough." Try it. Conyers & Sykes, adv.

Watch the date on your label.

HELPS FOR HOME-MAKERS.

Edited by the Extension Department of the State Normal and Industrial College.

Economy in the Meat Diet.

Economy in the meat diet may be observed in the home not only by buying the less expensive cuts and handling them intelligently, but by using substitutes for meat, which are valuable as food.

For example:

Eggs in all their combination.

Milk.

Cheese.

Stuffed vegetables (left over meats.)

Peas and beans.

Fish.

Nuts, etc.

Substitute For Meats.

Stuffed Onions.

Boil Spanish onions in salted water until nearly tender; drain and remove the core. Chop fine a little cold ham or beef and mix with the chopped core, adding salt and pepper to taste. Stuff the center of the onions with the meat, cover with cream sauce and bake until tender.

Cream Sauce.

Melt the butter, add the flour, mix until smooth; then add the milk and stir constantly until it boils. Add salt and pepper and pour over the onions.

Stuffed Peppers.

Cold cooked ham, veal or beef, 1 pint; milk, 1 cup; flour, 3 tablespoons; butter, 1 tablespoon; salt and pepper to taste. Heat the milk, melt the butter, add the flour to the melted butter and when thoroughly blended pour into the hot milk. Stir until thick, add salt and pepper and mix with the meat. Take the core from the peppers, stuff and bake.

Rarebit.

Cheese, (grated), 1-4 pound; cream or milk, 2-3 cup; mustard, 1-4 teaspoon; salt, 1-4 teaspoon; cayenne, a dust; egg, 1; butter, 1 teaspoon; toast.

Melt cheese over hot water, drop the whole egg into the cup of milk and pour into the melted cheese, stir until it thickens. Season. Serve on toast.

Baked Beans.

Beans, 1 quart; onions, 1; bacon, 1-4 pound; salt, 1 teaspoon; mustard, 1 teaspoon; molasses, 1-4 cup; chili sauce, 2 tablespoons.

Soak beans over night. In the morning put them in fresh water and simmer until shells are soft. Then pour cold water through them and put them in the bean pot with the onion and chili sauce. Bury the pork in the bean pot, add boiling water to the mustard, salt and molasses, sufficient to cover the beans and keep them covered until the last hour. Then lift the meat to the top and brown.

Rice and Creamed Eggs.

Boil rice until thoroughly tender, drain, and season with butter or cream.

Boil the eggs by method 1 for hard boiled eggs, remove the shells, cut in equal parts and serve in cream sauce over the rice.

When there are skins and bones left from a roast chicken the above may be made by cracking the bones and boiling bones and skins to make sufficient sauce to use instead of the milk in the cream sauce for the rice and eggs.

Rice and Creamed Chicken.

Mince cold chicken and reheat in some of the stock made from the bones and skins. Cook the rice so that every grain will be separate. Place the creamed chicken in the center of the platter and make a border of the rice, or

Mold rice, cooked soft as a cereal, and pour the creamed chicken around it.

Scalloped Potatoes.

Mix cold mashed potatoes with two to two tablespoons of grated cheese, cover with tomato sauce and brown in the oven.

Baked Cabbage.

Cook the shredded cabbage in boiling unsalted water until tender, drain and salt, then cover with tomato sauce and grated cheese. Bake a few moments in a moderately hot oven.

Curd cheese and nuts are a good substitute for meat.

Macaroni With Chicken.

Macaroni, 1 cup; salt, 1 tablespoon; water, 2 quarts; cream sauce, 1 cup or more; cold chicken, 1 cup.

Drop the macaroni into boiling salted water, cook until tender, drain, pour cold water through it to keep it from sticking. Put a layer of macaroni in the baking dish and a layer of chicken alternately, and cover with the cream sauce, or a sauce made of chicken stock.

When bits of beef are left from a roast or stew, the same may be used with macaroni and tomato sauce, as a meat substitute.

See tomato sauce under brown beef stew.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

RULES OF NORTH CAROLINA BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

1. All members must be between ten and eighteen years of age January 1 of the year of membership.

Boys under ten or over eighteen January 1, 1915, are not eligible for membership in the 1915 contest.

2. Each boy must plant one acre of corn in one piece (4,840 square yards), doing all the work himself, except that small boys may hire their land broken, and have help hauling out manure, and harvesting.

This does not mean two-thirds or five-sixths of an acre, but that the boy must have laid off for him an exact acre. It does not mean that the boy may go into his father's field in the fall, where the corn has been cultivated by the negro labor and select the best acre. It does not mean that the father and hired help are to help cultivate the acre. Of course small boys may have some help in breaking their acres, in hauling out manure and in harvesting the corn. The purpose of the work is to have the boys lay off an acre, prepare and cultivate in accordance to instructions. It is embarrassing to find some boys are really doing very little of the work themselves. When a boy signs his report he should remember that under the rules unless he has done the work himself he is doing that boy an injustice who has done the work himself.

3. Each member must keep a record of his time, charging ten cents an hour for himself and five cents for his horse. Also keep a record of the amount of manure and fertilizer used, charging for manure at the rate of two dollars for a two-horse load, or a ton, and one dollar for a one-horse load. Cotton-seed meal must be charged as commercial fertilizer. Cotton-seed when used must be charged at market price. However, whenever possible the seed should be exchanged for cotton seed meal, because one ton of cotton-seed meal is worth two tons of cotton-seed in fertilizer value. A daily record book will be furnished in which to keep this record.

4. Do not use more than \$10 worth of commercial fertilizer. This does not include lime, which may be used profitably on many soils.

This rule must be rigidly observed. If we find a boy running over this amount he will be debarred. Be sure to charge rent of land at \$5 per acre. This does not mean you must pay rent, or that you are not to charge it unless you pay. We charge every boy this amount and unless the boy does it we have to work out the expense on his report. These daily record books will be sent you in time for use during the season, so please keep an accurate record of all time and of all fertilizer used during the season of cultivation. This will make it easy for you to make an accurate report.

5. Each member must read the instructions sent him by the department of agriculture, and the circulars that go from this office.

It is gratifying to find how well the boys read the letters we mail them. It is some trouble to write the letters and it would be very inconsiderate for the boys not to read them. These letters should be kept for reference.

6. The boys are expected to harvest their corn by the regulations and send in a report, even though they make a small yield.

The boys do not seem to read carefully the rules and regulations about harvesting. Before harvesting time please read carefully instructions in the "Handbook," and also in the Daily Record Book. A large percent of the reports have to be returned. We want every boy who joins to report. It is not the number of boys we enroll that counts, but the number that reports.

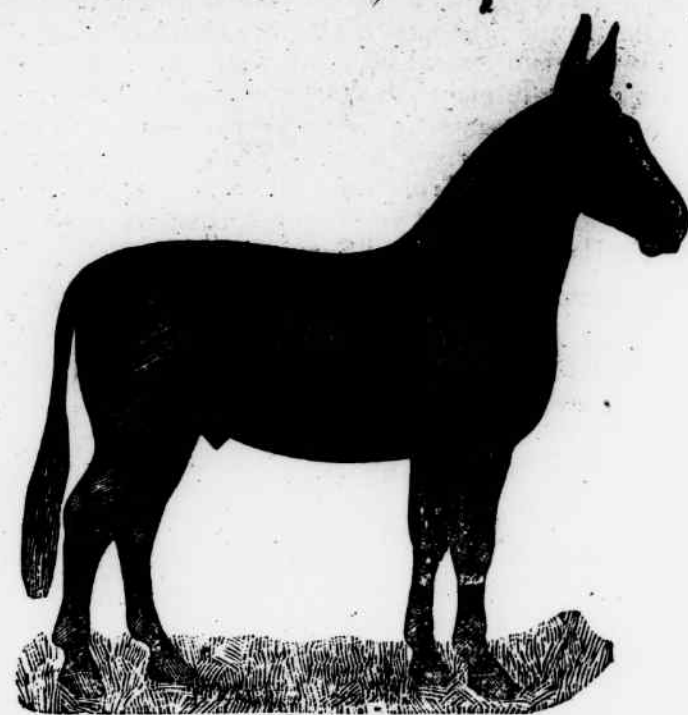
7. All prizes will be awarded according to the best record on the following basis (see circular A-74, page 8)—largest yield 30 per cent, largest profit 32 per cent, best ear exhibit 20 per cent, best written history 20 per cent. T. E. BROWNE, Assistant in Charge Boys' Clubs.

Travel Between England and Continent Suspended.

All travel between England and the continent of Europe has been suspended by the British admiralty until further notice, according to advices received at the state department in Washington.

Some state department officials interpreted the suspension of "travel" as referring to passengers and as a measure adopted until there could be some re-arrangement of ship schedules with protection of convoys; but other officials thought it might temporarily include all commercial intercourse across the English channel. The suspension probably will affect the trans-Atlantic considerably though lack of definite information as to England's retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign rendered it difficult for officials to forecast what the exact results of the order would be.

Horses and Mules



I have just received a splendid lot of Horses and Mules, consisting of driving animals and good work stock. They are to be sold as early as possible and at low prices. Every Horse and Mule must be as guaranteed. You are invited to call and examine these animals at Taylor & Hire's stables, on South Davie street.

J. E. DILLON,
TELEPHONES 17 and 559

Smart New Flare Frock
McCall Pattern 6331. One of the 44 new February designs.

The Newest Style Flare Skirt
McCall Patterns 6458-6521. Two of the 41 new and attractive February designs.

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EARLY SPRING FABRICS
Now on Sale
Watch the Special Piece-Goods Sale and make at home yourself, the stylish but economical clothes which are accurately described and beautifully illustrated in the new McCall Fashion Publications. Get the New McCall Book of Fashions Today.
IF IT'S STYLISH IT'S McCALL—IF IT'S McCALL IT'S STYLISH.
BROWN-BELK CO., Greensboro, N. C.

OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA
successfully treated at WILLIAMS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM. Methods humane, easy, and ethical. Seventeen years' successful experience. Flat rate terms for men—\$100; \$150; \$200; \$250; \$300. No extras. Small additional charge for women patients. Time required for average patient, from two to five weeks. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor GREENSBORO, N. C.

LAND SALE.

Pursuant to the powers contained in a certain deed of trust executed by H. P. Martin and wife, Latha Martin, to Robert D. Douglas, as trustee, dated July 28, 1914, and recorded in book 248, on page 379, in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, default having been made in the payment of a note thereby secured and the holder of said note having demanded a foreclosure of said deed of trust according to the terms thereof, the undersigned trustee, will on
Saturday, March 6, 1915,
at 12 o'clock, noon, or as soon thereafter as may be, sell the lands conveyed in said deed of trust in front of the postoffice in the village of Stokesdale, in said county, to the last and highest bidder for cash, the said lands being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a stone, running thence north 5 degrees, west 29 poles to a stone, A. W. Pegram's corner; thence north 85 degrees west 55 poles to a stone in a hollow; thence south 4 degrees west 32 poles and 15 links to a stone in a hedgerow; thence north 88 degrees west 27 poles and 8 links to a stone, R. W. Warren's corner, in A. W. Pegram's line; thence south 31 degrees east 47 poles and 2 links to a stone, A. W. Pegram's corner; thence south 79 poles and 4 links to the beginning; containing 23.25 acres, more or less; this being the land conveyed to H.

P. Martin by Joe Knight by deed recorded in book 240, on page 453.
This February 1, 1915.
ROBERT D. DOUGLAS, Trustee.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

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

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Gives a beautiful shine to the hair. Prevents hair falling out. And is sold at drug stores.

Secret Dispatches

How They Were Obtained
For President Lincoln's
Inspection

By Captain F. A. MITCHEL

In acknowledging myself to have been a professional secret service man I must admit that I lost much of the sympathy of those who love the romance of war. But war is not romance; it is what General Sherman described it. The soldier is paid for standing up to be shot. The paid spy is as necessary to an army as the soldier. Indeed, he may be of more benefit to a commander than an army.

During the big north and south struggle Allan Pinkerton established a secret service bureau in Washington. I was living there at the time, the oldest of a family of five children, orphans, who were dependent on me for support. I was nineteen; the next in order of birth was a girl of fifteen; the next a boy of thirteen, and so on down to the youngest, a boy of six. My father died several years before the war broke out and left my mother to do the best she could in feeding and clothing us. I, being the oldest, soon became her main reliance, and when in 1862 she died I fell heir to the problem of providing for the family necessities.

I had lived till I was twelve years old in Richmond, and my natural dialect was southern. My sympathies were neither with the south nor the north. It occurred to me that I was in a position to earn money by going south and bringing back information for the federal government. I knew of Allan Pinkerton's secret service bureau, and one day I went in there and had a talk with him. He was at the time furnishing spies for President Lincoln and listened attentively to all I said. When I had finished he suggested that I would likely have more success playing the part of a girl than a man.

His reason for this was that I had a feminine face at that time, no beard and spoke with a soft voice that would be called contralto in a woman. He questioned me a good while to assure himself that I could be relied on to serve the Union side, and, although I confessed to him that I had no preference for either cause, I won his confidence simply by promising to stand by the interests of the federal government.

He sent me to President Lincoln, with whom I had a private interview. The time was the summer of 1862, when the Federal armies in the west had little or nothing to oppose them, and had competent leaders then been in command the war could have been ended within a very short period. Mr. Lincoln wished me to go to Richmond to investigate the feeling at the capital of those in power, to learn whether it was an advantageous time to offer terms for peace. If I came back with the desired information I was to receive a very large sum of money. A sum sufficient to take care of my brothers and sisters during my absence was given me, and I was promised a pension for them in case I was taken and hanged.

My sister Margie, though four years younger than I, was nearly my height and weight, and, having accepted Mr. Pinkerton's suggestion to dress as a girl, I used her clothes. With Mr. Lincoln's pass made out for Miss Alice Hunter, I had no difficulty in getting out of the Federal lines. I was admitted into the Confederate lines readily because it was much easier to pass into Confederate territory than to emerge from it. When I reached Richmond I sought a boarding house, where I settled myself to remain long enough to accomplish my mission.

This was early in July, when the vacation period for schools had come, and I gave out that I had been studying in New York when the war broke out and preferred to remain another year in order to finish my course at a northern school. But I was very chary about making definite statements. Mr. Pinkerton had told me that Confederate spies were constantly passing between Washington and Richmond and their number was legion. Realizing that I would be in more danger from them than any one else, I was suspicious of all persons whose connections and occupations were not accounted for.

I talked with a good many persons about the gloomy aspect of Confederate affairs in the west, but found few, if any, who were in favor of giving up the struggle. I made various attempts to interview persons of influence, but was not very successful. One person in power whom I succeeded in getting near I found unwilling to give me his real opinion. But I made up my mind that, even if the leaders were willing to listen to terms for peace, the people were not, except on the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate states. However, I learned through the wife of a member of the Confederate cabinet that the government was with the people in this respect and looked for General Lee to make good in the east what other Confederate generals had lost in the west.

All the time I spent in Richmond I was very exclusive, though my story of having been at school in the north, which I told to avoid accounting for where I really had recently been, drew forth numerous questions as to the feeling in the northern states. I

told them that there the feeling was divided, there being many southern sympathizers.

Having made up my mind that there was no hope of the southern people accepting any terms that the Federal government would offer, I left my boarding house, giving out that I was going to my home, a plantation on the James river, intending to go there with a view to striking Fortress Monroe, in possession of the United States forces. From there I could easily proceed north by sea in a government transport.

I succeeded in finding a steamboat carrying freight that was going down the river from Richmond as far as the boat could proceed without encountering any Federal force. I took passage on her, finding a few other passengers. It was on this boat that I received my first and only scare. Up to this time no one I had met seemed to have the slightest suspicion of my sex. Being suspected was not the cause of my trouble on the boat, but that I was too attractive to a man.

On the guard as we left Richmond, standing near me was a young fellow, a typical southerner, who from his glances I judged was quite struck with my appearance. When I went into the cabin he followed me and in order to scrape an acquaintance offered me some books to read. Thinking that it might be more dangerous to repulse him than to accept his attentions, I accepted a novel and in order to get rid of further devotion pretended to be absorbed in it. This did not serve, for, though he was considerate, deferential and all that, he insisted in taking advantage of every opportunity to converse with me. Finally I concluded to favor him and permitted him to do so. Since he seemed to be smitten with me, there was surely no reason to fear that he would suspect me of being a man and my true errand. At last, remarking that the air in the cabin was stifling, he insisted on my going out on the guard with him.

We sat together, passing along the yellow stream, with its banks nearly as bare as when the settlement of Jamestown found the peninsula a wilderness. My companion at first said he was opposed to secession, but on my asserting that any man who did not stand by the south was a traitor to his country he veered around and admitted that he was in the Confederate service. To draw him out I pretended not to believe his last statement, and he confessed that he was a lieutenant in a Virginia regiment.

"Then why are you not in uniform?" I asked, with feigned suspicion of the truth of his statement. This was too much for him. He confessed that he was going to Fortress Monroe on secret service. He was the bearer of dispatches to prominent southern sympathizers in the north and intended sailing on any vessel he could find to take him there.

This confirmed Mr. Pinkerton's story that the routes between the north and south were full of Confederate spies. I was seized with the fear that one of them had suspected me and had made my acquaintance with a view to trapping me. I nerved myself to an effort and gave every evidence of my appreciation of one who was about to risk so much for the Confederate cause.

It was hard for me to believe that one bent on such an errand would thus give himself away to a stranger, yet, on the other hand, he was still in Confederate territory talking to one who professed to be wrapped up in the success of the south. At any rate, I should soon know whether he was deceived by me or was playing a game to trap me.

I thought it best to leave the boat at a landing some distance above the end of her route. I bade my friend goodbye with my best wishes for his success and, going ashore, hired a man to drive me in his buggy toward the point I wished to reach. In one way or another I got as far as a Federal outpost and asked to be taken to the commander.

I had kept sewed up in my clothing an order, signed "A. Lincoln," to all in the Federal service to give me aid and comfort and showed it to the general commanding. I was at once provided with man's clothing, and an ordnance officer furnished me with a revolver. I wished this weapon in case I should meet my admirer with whom I had traveled. I did not wish to give him away, but I wanted to get the dispatches he carried, so I could give them to President Lincoln. I had not been at the fort two hours before I saw the young man passing across the parade. I approached and accosted him. He did not recognize me at once, but as soon as I broke in upon his brain that he had given himself away to a man thinking him to be a girl he turned ghastly pale.

"Don't fear anything for yourself," I said. "I have just come off the same boat with you in more respects than one. I have been in the Confederacy on secret service. I know what it would have meant had my mission been discovered. I would have got the rope. Give me the documents you carry and I will keep your secret."

He looked relieved, though his sense of honor deterred him from giving me what would compromise others. But what could he do in the center of a United States fortress? He gave me the dispatches, and I helped him to get back into Confederate territory.

In due time I made my report to President Lincoln, and he told me that the dispatches I had captured were of far more importance than the information he had sent me for. His possession of them thwarted an important plan in the interest of the Confederacy.

I made several other trips for Mr. Lincoln. On the last, having escaped capture by a hair's breadth, I concluded not to risk going again. But I had the capital to set me up in business.

NAMES OF OUR EARTH.

It Was Called Go by the Greeks and Terra by the Latins.

Answering the question, "Who named our planet the earth? Why could it not have had a romantic and beautiful name such as astronomers have given to the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mars or Neptune? Our planet alone has the utilitarian, but not graceful name the earth," Edgar Lucien Larkin in the New York American says:

The good Anglo-Saxon folk gave the name earth to this, our world, and the British dwindle the word down to earth. But is this not fully as romantic as the name Ge, given to it by the Greeks, and Terra by the Latins? Ge is indeed commonplace, but Terra is highly romantic.

Classic mythology tells that Terra was one of the most ancient deities and wife of Uranus and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclopes, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phoebe, Tethys and Mnemosyne. And she is the same deity as Tellus. But Tellus was the most ancient goddess after Chaos. In later mythic ages she was called by the exceedingly romantic names Cybele, Rhea, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Rona, Dea, Proserpine and others. And when sailing under the euphonious titles she passed through many very romantic episodes. At times she got into romantic difficulties when circulating around with other goddesses and gods.

POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

Financial Effect of Whitefield's Sermon on Ben Franklin.

Whitefield made seven visits to America. He brought great blessings to our land. Whittier wrote of him thus:

The flood of emotion, deep and strong,
Troubled the land as it swept along.
But left a result of holier lives.

In Philadelphia he preached with such effectiveness that the dancing rooms were discontinued, and the ball and concert rooms were shut up "as inconsistent with the gospel."

Benjamin Franklin tells that in Philadelphia 30,000 heard him with ease. Ben was caught with the matchless delivery of his sermons. "I happened in a meeting in the course of which I perceived," writes he, "that he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved that he would get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars and five pistoles in gold. As he preached I began to soften and concluded to give the coppers; another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that and determined me to give the silver; and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pockets wholly into the collection dish, gold and all."—Christian Herald.

Spanish Boys' Game.

Spanish lads have a game which they call "Hobbybull," and it has something on the American kiddies' hobbyhorse, according to those who have seen it. The boys of Malaga and other Spanish cities find an immense amount of excitement and amusement in mock encounters with the hobbybull, which is merely a framework mounted on wooden wheels and has a pair of horns lashed to its forward end. Armed with a scarlet cloth, one of the boys infuriates the hobbybull, while another operates the "animal."

If the untutor has talent in the art of taunting and teasing and the other lad is spirited the game may become serious. Boys in training to become matadors practice regularly with the hobbybull and consider such play a part of their training.—Philadelphia North American.

Qualities of the Topaz.

The name of the precious stone inserted in the ring of Gyges has not been handed down to us, but it is probable that it was the topaz, whose wonders Philostratus recounts in the life of Apollonius. An attribute of the sun and of fire, the ancients called it the gold magnet, as it was credited with the power of attracting that metal, indicating its veins and discovering the treasures. Heliodorus in his story of Theagenes and Charicles says that the topaz saves from fire all those who wear it and that Charicles was preserved by a topaz from the fiery vengeance of Arsaces, queen of Ethiopia. This stone was one of the first talismans that Theagenes possessed in Egypt. The topaz at present symbolizes Christian virtues—faith, justice, temperance, gentleness, clemency.

Our Moral Codes.

Our moral codes were invented not to prepare men for heaven or for Utopia. They were invented by men who were none too good themselves to protect themselves from people who were not much worse. There are great differences in human beings as to the amount of knowledge and wisdom which they possess, but there is small difference in regard to the amount of goodness or morality that they manifest.—Mowry Saben in Forum.

A Suffering Case.

"Those detectives have just arrested as osteopath as a felon."
"That must have been a painful duty."
"Why painful?"
"Didn't it give them a bone felon on their hands?"—Baltimore American.

Sure.

"Why do we always speak of the silly moon?" asked the boob.
"On account of its quarters and halves," I suppose," replied the cheerful idiot.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

All human things of dearest value hang on slender strings.—Edmund Waller.

The Time to Break It.

There is an anecdote in some volume of French theatrical memoirs narrating an experience of Mlle. Clairon, the great tragic actress, with a pupil of hers, a girl of strong natural gifts for the histrionic art, but far too frequent and too exuberant in her gesticulation. So when the pupil was once to appear before the public in a recitation Mlle. Clairon bound the girl's arms to her side by a stiff thread and sent her thus upon the stage.

With the first strong feeling she had to express the pupil tried to raise her arms only to be restrained by the thread. A dozen times in the course of her recitation she was prevented from making the gestures she desired until at the very end she could stand it no longer, and in the climax of her emotion she broke her bonds and swung her hands to her head.

When she came off the stage she went humbly to where Mlle. Clairon was standing in the wings and apologized for having snapped the thread.
"But you did quite right," said the teacher. "That was the time to make the gesture, not before."

When Earthquakes Come.

That animals are sensitive to the approach of earthquakes is a fact frequently observed, and the more recent seismic troubles in various countries give numerous examples of this singular faculty which many animals possess. For instance, in Japan horses set up an unusual agitation whenever a seismic shock is near at hand. In Central America dogs and cats flee from houses, and the inhabitants have become so accustomed to this that they follow the example of the animals and leave their dwellings so as to escape danger.

In Italy it has been observed that birds left their nests and flew up to a great height in the air, not with out noise before the earthquake took place. However, at the time when the earthquake shocks were produced the birds uttered cries which lasted for all the duration of the earthquake.

It is asserted that in Sicily cocks crow and dogs howl just before an earthquake.—Chicago News.

Power of the Supreme Court.

"The supreme court of the United States," writes Christian Hunter in Case and Comment, "exercises a power which we think is unique in the world, to pass upon the constitutionality of the statutes enacted by congress. It may thus suspend the execution of the resolutions lawfully adopted by both houses."

"The French courts have the right to interpret the law. They cannot refuse to do so under pretext that the law is not clear or that it is silent or insufficient. By so doing the judge becomes guilty of a misdemeanor called denial of justice, and he is punished by a fine and deprived of all civil rights for a period varying from five to twenty years. But our court in France, not even the court of cassation, has the power to decide whether a law passed by congress is unconstitutional or not."

Two Kettles of Water.

Sir Robert Hart, speaking of marriage and death customs in the far east, told a story of a great Chinese scholar and high official who said that the foreign way of letting the young people fall in love and choose and the Chinese way of first marrying and then making acquaintance reminded him of two kettles of water. The first—the foreign—was taken at the boiling point from the fire by marriage and then grew cooler and cooler, whereas the second the Chinese—a kettle of cold water put on the fire by wedlock and ever afterward growing warmer and warmer. "So that," said his friend, "after fifty or sixty years we are muddy in love with each other!"—Exchange.

Why He Was Careful.

A man who believed in pedestrianism coaxed a friend to accompany him on a little jaunt. Every time they crossed the road his friend looked first one way and then the other and refused to budge if there chanced to be a motorcar in sight.

"It's all well enough to be careful," said the pedestrian, "but you seem to have let automobiles get on your nerves."

"I've good reason to be careful," answered his friend. "The insurance policy I carry is void if I get run over by one."—Judge.

The River Indus.

The river Indus in width during the year may vary by miles. Traffic for long distances cannot be guaranteed because the ever shifting channel throws up mud flats and sand banks here and overthrewed good and there in a manner which defeats the wisdom of the ancient builders.

Gastronomic Health.

"Pa, what is envy?"
"Envy, my boy, is what your mill horse uncle feels every time he hears you begging your mother for a second piece of pie."—Detroit Free Press.

The Object.

"Why do you write articles on how cheaply people can live if they try?"
"In the hope of getting enough money to avoid having to live that way."—Washington Star.

Romans and Beards.

The ancient Romans considered it effeminate to wear beards. All their busts, representing the famous men of olden times, are without beards.

No weather is ill if the wind be still.—Spanish Proverb.

Wood's Seed Oats

are all choice, re-cleaned stocks, much superior to oats as ordinarily sold.

Oats are one of the crops that promise profitable returns. For best crop results, sow as early as practicable.

Write for "WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL," giving prices and special information about the most profitable crops to plant at this season of the year. Mailed on request.

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

Wood's Descriptive Catalog for 1915, telling about all Farm and Garden Seeds, free on request. Write for it.

Only the Best

Only the best of everything in the drug line is carried at Herndon's Pharmacy, the new drug store on the corner of North Elm and West Gaston streets. Your needs will receive prompt, careful and courteous attention at our hands. Give us a call.

Herndon's Pharmacy

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Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

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

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

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

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The Best Known Newspaper in the United States—Over One Million Readers Weekly.

Popular in Every State—No Objectionable Advertising.

This marks the seventy-ninth successful year of America's greatest national weekly—The Toledo Weekly Blade. From the year of its establishment, the influence of The Toledo Weekly Blade has been tremendous. Its editor has clung to the original ideal—a constructive newspaper for the information, entertainment, and education of every member of the household. It stands for our national hope of better homes and better Americans. Wholesome, sane optimism is its platform. It seeks to build through the spread of valuable knowledge and the betterment of those who put their faith in its world. The Toledo Weekly Blade is today as always it has been, the most respected of all our national publications and its columns are notably filled with the truth and stanchly honest opinions.

You will not find a publication anywhere which appeals so thoroughly to the family circle as the Weekly Blade. It is indeed, a fireside companion. It carries the news of the world crystal clear and complete. Its various departments are edited by men and women who understand the needs and ideals of its readers. The household page is a delight to the women and children—current events and national problems are treated editorially without prejudice—its serial stories are selected with the view of pleasing the greatest number of fiction lovers, the Question Bureau is a scrap book of invaluable information—the farmstead columns are designed purely for the purpose of giving its readers a means of exchanging ideas and information on farm topics. No department of family interest is neglected—but every feature is taken care of with the desire to make the Weekly Blade worth intrinsically many times the price of subscription—\$1.00 a year.

Sample copies mailed free. Address: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will send The Greensboro Patriot (semi-weekly) and The Toledo Weekly Blade both one year for \$1.75. Send all orders to THE PATRIOT, Greensboro, N. C.

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.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VARIABLE ROUTE TOURS

AND

REDUCED ROUND-TRIP FARES

VIA

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

March 1 to November 30, 1915.

Very Liberal Stop-Over Privileges.

All information upon application to

W. B. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDERS,

Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A.

Roanoke, Va.

Southern Railway

Premier Carrier of the South

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

12.15 A. M.—No. 32 daily. The Southern's Southeastern Limited. Pullman drawing room, and open section sleeping cars Jacksonville and Augusta to New York. Day coaches. Dining car service.

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Raleigh open at 9.50 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh till 7 A. M.

1.50 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars New York, Richmond to Birmingham and Columbus, Ga. Daily tourist car Washington to San Francisco via popular Sunset Route. Coaches and dining car service.

1.42 A. M.—No. 30 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars Birmingham and Columbus to New York, and Birmingham to Richmond. Dining car service and day coaches.

3.15 A. M.—No. 31 daily. The Southern's Southeastern Limited. Pullman drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York to Jacksonville, and Augusta. Day coaches and dining car service.

3.45 A. M.—No. 45 daily. Local for Charlotte, connecting for Atlanta and points South.

7.10 A. M.—No. 8 daily. Local for Richmond.

7.15 A. M.—No. 27 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New York to New Orleans, and New York to Asheville and Macon. Pullman parlor car Greensboro to Montgomery. Club car Washington to Montgomery. Dining car service.

7.30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro.

7.25 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta. Pullman cars Norfolk and Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.

7.40 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local for Ramseur.

8.15 A. M.—No. 227 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman sleeping car Raleigh to Winston-Salem.

8.20 A. M.—No. 133 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

9.30 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.

9.40 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Pullman car Atlanta to Raleigh.

12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Asheville and Waynesboro. Connecting at Asheville with Carolina Special for all points west. Chair car Goldsboro to Asheville.

12.55 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

1.30 P. M.—No. 7 daily. Local for Charlotte, connecting for Seneca and Columbia.

1.30 P. M.—No. 36 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York and points North. Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.

2 P. M.—No. 207 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday for North Wilkesboro.

2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday, for Madison.

3 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday, for Ramseur.

4.15 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Chair car.

5.05 P. M.—No. 131 daily. For Mt. Airy.

6.25 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham. Day coaches and dining car service.

6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.

7.15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Sanford.

7.32 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Atlanta and points South. Sleeping car Raleigh to Atlanta.

10.15 P. M.—No. 12, daily. Local for Richmond. Sleeping cars Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk.

11.20 P. M.—No. 48 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New Orleans, Macon and Asheville to New York. Dining car.

10.20 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.

E. H. COOPERMAN, Vice President and General Manager, Washington, D. C.

S. H. HARRIS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

H. P. CARY, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

R. H. DEBETTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

THE PROHIBITION BILL PASSES

LEGISLATURE TAKES BULL BY HORNS AND SEEKS TO APPLY REMEDY.

To make the prohibition law more effective, the house Saturday passed a bill making it unlawful to manufacture and sell malt in this state. The bill was passed without a dissenting vote.

The machinery act relative to the assessment of property and the collection of taxes was introduced in the house Saturday by Chairman Doughton, of the finance committee, and three hundred copies of the bill ordered printed. The house will take up the bill early in the week and it is expected to pass same and have it in the hands of the senate by the latter part of the week.

The new act provides each county with an assessor and each township is likewise provided with one of these officials. The county commissioners are continued a board of equalization.

The act provides that all the sheriffs of the state must make settlement with the treasurer on the third Monday in January but they are given 60 days latitude before being penalized.

The appropriation committee gave the bill for the establishment of a state highway commission a favorable report. It had previously been favorably passed on by the committee on public roads and turnpikes.

After strenuous argument of nearly three hours, the house Friday afternoon voted 100 to 6 for the Grier bill for the prevention of shipments of intoxicating liquors from points without the state to points within the state and delivery within the state, the bill for which the State Anti-Saloon League has been working. The final vote passing the bill was preceded by a vote against a referendum amendment that was offered by Williams, of Cabarrus, for the act not to be operative until ratified by the people of the state at the polls. This vote was 31 to 80.

Before the special order hour arrived for the bill to be taken up, Representative Cameron moved that the special order be displaced and set for Wednesday of next week to give the senate time to develop its amendments and substitute the bills, the indication being, Mr. Cameron said, that the senate would considerably change the measure before it could get through that body. Displacement and postponement were strenuously opposed by Mr. Grier, who said he entertained the highest regard for the senate but that the house should proceed to vote its conviction on this issue without reference to the senate. The house refused to displace and continue the special order.

Argument for the bill began at 12.30, Mr. Grier opening for the bill and arguing that the measure is constitutional, that it will not in any way operate to the detriment of the Democratic party in the passing of it and that it should not be referred to the people for ratification, the people having, he said, already spoken.

Representative Doughton discovered a defect in sections subsequent to Section 1 in their not having been made to conform with the expression "for hire" in the first section so that there was danger that it would be an indictable offense for a friend to bring to another in this state a bottle from another state as a gift, and this was corrected.

Representative Hutchison made the most vigorous speech against the bill. He believed that the people of the state voted the 1908 act because they had the assurance that it would operate only to do away with the saloons and that they would have still the right to get their wines and liquors in an orderly way by ordering it from without the state. He did not believe the bill would even have managed to get a majority of the votes in 1908, but for this understanding.

He charged that the petitions that have flooded the legislature were worked up through manufactured sentiment stirred by Superintendent R. L. Davis, of the Anti-Saloon League, whom he charged with making a spectacle of himself from day to day in the house. He believed the bill, if passed, would react and destroy much of the good that has come from the original prohibition measure. Indeed, he regarded this is the most drastic measure ever attempted to be put upon a civilized people.

The bill now goes to the senate, where it is the expectation that it will undergo very considerable change, if the house will be able to recognize its handiwork at all.

Land Segregation Bill.

There has been introduced in both the senate and the house a bill providing for land segregation between the races. In both houses the measure was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. It is stated that the bill was prepared

after conference with eminent lawyers and Farmers' Union leaders and has the approval of the leaders of the union charged with the duty of framing legislation on this subject. The bill calls for a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the regular election next year, the amendment being in the following language:

"Section 29: Relating to ownership of lands. The general assembly by regulations applicable to all races may provide that by vote of the qualified voters or of the freeholders of any prescribed district within a county, the lands in such district may be segregated to the ownership, use or occupancy of a particular race. But the percentage of the lands of the state segregated to any particular race by districts shall not be greater than the percentage which the population of that race bears to the total population of the state; nor shall such segregation impair the vested rights of persons who have previously bought or leased land in such districts, nor prevent a person of the race to which such district is segregated from employing persons of a different race as his servants, laborers, or agricultural croppers or tenants and providing homes for them on his land. Provided, also, that no election shall be held under the provisions of this section except upon petition of a designated proportion of the freeholders within the proposed district presented to a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners and a finding by said reviewing authority that the establishment of the proposed district will promote the general welfare of the people of the district after allowing time for counter petitions for change in the boundary lines of the proposed district. Provided, also, that no school district or township in which the land is wholly owned by persons of one race shall be included in any district segregated to any other race."

Court Defends Noah's Name.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19.—A man may have been drunk one or more times in his life and still be of good character, according to a decision by the Georgia Court of Appeals, today in granting a new trial to Waldo, who had been convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

The Appeals court held that the trial court erred in allowing evidence to go to jury that Dunn had been seen drunk prior to the homicide.

In its decision the Appeals court mentioned Noah, kings, presidents, senators, governors and other notables who got drunk and yet were esteemed men of good character.

Concluding, the court says:

"A judicial decision should not be written this late day reversing history and blighting the good character of so many of those whom the world has so long delighted to honor. A man may have gotten drunk and still have a good character."

Doubts the Worth of Honesty.

"Tommy" Lavender, a page in the house of representatives at Washington, is doubtful whether honesty is the best policy; at least, he is somewhat skeptical regarding this old maxim. Tommy found a purse containing \$165 on the floor of the house a few days ago. It belonged to Representative Sam R. Sells, who hails from Johnson City, Tenn. Tommy hurried to the Republican cloakroom, where Sells was puffing away at a perfecto.

"Here's your pocketbook," said Tommy to the Tennesseean. "I found it a few moments ago." "Take this," replied Representative Sells, with a self-sacrificed air, and he handed the honest page 50 cents as a reward.

Kaiser May Exile the Rich.

Copenhagen, Feb. 19.—The report is in circulation here that, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, the German government intends ordering 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes, and are ineligible for military service to leave Germany for neutral countries, and remain there until the war is over.

It is planned, according to the report, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to the Scandinavian countries, 1,000,000 to Holland and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

Modern Education.

"Helping a child with his lessons used to mean that you wrote a composition or did a few sums."

"Well?"

"Now you may have to model something in clay or even go out and capture a live snake."

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Subscribe to The Patriot.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. T. M. Troxler, of Kimeville, paid The Patriot a short visit while in the city Friday.

Mr. W. O. Doggett, of Brown Summit, was among the callers at The Patriot office Saturday.

Mr. T. J. Brooks, of Brown Summit Route 1, gave The Patriot a call while in the city Friday.

Mr. R. L. Coble, of Liberty, was in the city Saturday and gave The Patriot the pleasure of a call.

Mr. M. L. Minor, of Greensboro Route 4, was a welcome caller at the Patriot office Saturday.

UTAH INDIANS ON WARPATH BECAUSE POSSE SEEKS CHIEF.

Cortez, Col., Feb. 19.—Twenty-six mounted and heavily-armed men started westward today on a 90-mile ride to Bluff, Utah, where an attempt will be made to arrest Tse-Negat (Everett Hatch), a Plute Indian outlaw, charged with the murder of Juan Chacon. The posse was accompanied by two wagons loaded with food, camp supplies and ammunition. It is estimated that from three to five days will be required for the journey.

Reports from Bluff said Hatch and his band of about 50 Indians, who have prepared to resist the posse, have begun killing cattle and sheep belonging to white settlers in that vicinity. The Indians outnumber the whites in the Bluff neighborhood.

The posse expected to be joined at Grayson, Utah, by United States Marshal Aulia Nebecker, of Salt Lake City, who will take command of the combined party. Leaders of the Colorado contingent said their plan was to surround Hatch and his band and try to capture them by siege or strategy, rather than in battle. Hatch was indicted by the United States grand jury in Denver in October, charged with the murder last March of Juan Chacon, a Mexican, on the Ute reservation.

Modesty Rewarded.

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights." "You seldom see a chorus girl like that." "Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living picture model."

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

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.

J. P. JOHNSON repairs anything, sells anything, buys anything, trades anything. Phone 1410, Greensboro.

Exton Barker is again with us and will be glad to see and wait on all his old friends and customers as early and often as possible. Thacker & Brockmann. 15-t

FOR SALE.—One three H. P. gasoline engine, nearly new. J. P. Johnson.

Bring your hides to J. C. Olive, Davie street, city market. 15 cents per pound. Phone 713. 14-tf

FOR SALE.—A ditching machine for sewer or drainage ditches, ready to work. Cost \$6,500—forced sale price \$2,000, if bought immediately. G. R. Pittard, at McAdoo Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.

Lucretia dewberries, the only good kind; \$1 per hundred. Henry Hunter, Greensboro. 15-3t.

HARDLY USED five horse power, three phase motor in fine condition. H. E. Matthews, Greensboro, N. C.

We have just received from T. W. Wood & Sons a supply of clover seed, seed oats and all kinds of field and garden seeds; also onion sets. See us for seeds. Hiatt & Company.

2,000 POUNDS telephone wire, 3,000 pounds cable, cheap. Address H. E. Matthews, 210 1-2 Washington street, Greensboro, N. C.

Asparagus roots, fine, one year old; 75 cents per bushel. Henry Hunter, Greensboro. 15-3t.

I WANT TO SELL my saw mill engine and boiler, twenty-five horse power, ready to run. Can be seen any time. Write me McAdoo Hotel, Greensboro. G. R. Pittard.

THREE MANURE SPREADERS and three mowing machines of very best make, slightly scarred in handling, but perfectly new stock. Will sell this stock at less than cost. International Machinery Company, Phone 1410, 319 Davie street, Greensboro, N. C.

ALL KIND, new or second hand machinery or motors. International Machinery Company, 319 Davie street, Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED—Man with small family wants to farm on shares, good worker. Address Box 78, Greensboro, R. F. D. 7. 14-2t.

TWO MOTORS, one a single phase, one H. P., and one three phase, 3 H. P., both in good running condition. Phone 1410, Greensboro, N. C.

A year's supply of reading matter for the entire family for only \$2 if you take advantage of The Patriot's great clubbing proposition, the best offer ever made by a newspaper.

2 CYCLE gasoline engines, best make, lowest price. For washing, for churning, and pumping. Phone 100. T. T. McAdoo, Greensboro, N. C.

ONE STEEL WHEEL two-horse wagon very cheap. W. D. McAdoo, Greensboro, N. C.

Highest cash prices paid for feathers. Guilford Mattress Company, South Elm street extension. 13-4t

AGENTS John Deere farm machinery and engines. International Machinery Company. Phone 1410. 319 Davie street, Greensboro.

Send us \$2 and get The Patriot, the Atlanta Constitution and the Progressive Farmer—six papers a week—a whole year.

ONE three ton automobile truck, heavily built, solid tires, 20 H. P. Phone 1410. International Machinery Company, 319 Davie street.

MACHINE SHOP and repair work, J. P. Johnson. Motor and engines. Davie street.

Six papers a week one whole year for \$2 is what you get if you take advantage of The Patriot's best clubbing offer.

WANTED—Six or eight men to buy second hand gasoline engines, etc. Phone 1410. 319 Davie street. International Machinery Co.

You can't beat this combination: The Patriot, semi-weekly, the Atlanta Constitution, thrice-a-week, and the Progressive Farmer, weekly, all one year for only \$2.

FOR SALE.—One wood saw, engine and double end wood splitter. This outfit is in fine condition and may be seen by applying at F. N. Taylor's harness and buggy store, 311 Davie street, Greensboro, N. C.

The clubbing offer of The Patriot, the Atlanta Constitution and the Progressive Farmer all one year for \$2 is still open. This is the best offer in wholesome reading matter ever made.

YOU ARE WELCOME to our hitching lot next to Taylor & Hires' livery stable on Davie street. Just across the street is our implement house and machine shop. Welcome to our fire, welcome to our water. Our telephone is at your service, so are our chairs. Incidentally look over the John Deere line. The Waterloo line. The Big Chief line, the International line and salesmen. Phone 1410. 319 Davie street. International Machinery Company.

Post Hole Diggers

Post Hole Augers, American Steel Woven Wire Fence, Heavy Poultry and

Rabbit Fence, Lawn Fence, and all kinds of Tools. Let us show you our complete line of up-to-date goods, and the prices are right.

We Are, Yours to Please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.

Phones 457-458

221 South Elm Street

Southside Undertaking Company

We wish to announce to the public that we will continue to conduct an undertaking and embalming business at the stand occupied for many years by the Wilson Undertaking Company, at 600 South Elm St.

JOHN A. HODGIN AND N. RUSH HODGIN,
Proprietors

W. A. WILSON, Manager
Day Phone 757 Night Phone 1408-70

Last Call For Taxes

I will attend in person or be represented by deputy at the following places on the dates named below, from 10 to 3 o'clock to receive the State and County Taxes for the year 1914:

Concord School House, Monday, March 1.
Brown Summit, Monday, March 1.
McLeansville, Tuesday, March 2.
Summersfield, Tuesday, March 2.
Hillsdale, Wednesday, March 3.
Whitsett, Wednesday, March 3.
Tabernacle, Thursday, March 4.
Summer's Mill, Thursday, March 4.
Pleasant Garden, Friday, March 5.
Colfax, Saturday, March 6.
Gibsonville, Monday, March 8.
Merry Oaks, Tuesday, March 9.
Stokesdale, Wednesday, March 10.
Oak Ridge, Thursday, March 11.
Jamestown, Friday, March 12.
Guilford College, Saturday, March 13.
Bennett's Store, Monday, March 15.
Rate of Taxation: State, 23 2-3 cents; Pensions, 4 cents; County, 19 cents; Road, 23 1-3 cents; School, 20 cents.

Very respectfully,
D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE

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

Z. V. Taylor J. I. Scales

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. L. G. COBLE

DENTIST
Rooms 346-348, Benbow Arcade
Greensboro, N. C. Phone 601

Going to Build?

Got Our Prices on Anything
In the Line.

Going To Fence?

Get our prices on anything in that line.

Going to Buy a Plow?

We know you will investigate the

"Genuine Oliver Chilled"

We Aim to Please All Our Customers.

Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.