

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 Here.—Mr. J. Mack Williams, formerly of Charlotte, who was recently licensed to practice law, has located in Greensboro.

Stole Automobile.—A Ford automobile belonging to Messrs. M. Robbins and Charles Weill was stolen from in front the Y. M. C. A. building last night between 8.30 and 10 o'clock. The car is practically new.

Buy Property.—Messrs. O. L. Sapp and M. W. Gant yesterday purchased a lot on South Elm street, adjoining Mr. J. A. Long's bottling works, for a consideration of \$7,000. The property has a frontage of 79 feet and a depth of 128 feet.

To Sell Bonds.—The city commissioners say the issue of \$100,000 of street improvement bonds advertised for sale March 1 will doubtless be sold at a good price. Inquiries have been received from a number of prospective bidders. The commissioners are planning to begin the street work by May 1.

To Visit Neighbors.—The directors of the Chamber of Commerce are planning a number of monthly trips by business men of the city to neighboring towns, the idea being to strengthen the business relations between Greensboro and her neighbors. The first trip will be made to Mt. Airy next Wednesday.

Moves to Greensboro.—Mr. Thomas J. Jerome, one of the state's well-known lawyers, has moved to Greensboro from Salisbury and will engage in the practice of his profession here. Mr. Jerome enjoys the reputation of being a splendid lawyer. He has leased Miss Rebecca Schenck's residence, on Edgeworth street, and will occupy it upon the arrival of his family in a few days.

Want New Building.—A delegation of colored citizens appeared before the city commissioners yesterday afternoon and asked for a new public school building to take the place of the present building on High street, which was declared to be inadequate to the demands made upon it. The commissioners promised to use their best efforts to improve conditions at the High street school.

For New Members.—Several teams representing the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday began the annual canvass for new members and renewals of membership. They reported a splendid day's progress. More than 200 people and firms are to be canvassed. During the last two years subscriptions to the work of the organization have been liberal and as a result, the chamber has done much effective work.

Many Convictions.—So far this week more than 20 defendants have been convicted in Municipal court on the charge of retailing liquor, and while it is not claimed that the blind tiger industry in Greensboro has been entirely destroyed, it has probably received the worst scare in its history. Judge Brown sentenced practically all the convicted defendants to the county roads. Several of them took an appeal to the superior court and were released under bond.

Case Tried Yesterday.—The case charging A. Horwitz and his daughter, Miss Thillie Horwitz, with concealing assets in a bankruptcy proceeding, came up yesterday for a hearing before United States Commissioner D. H. Collins. Miss Horwitz was discharged and her father was held under bond for a judgment to be rendered today. It is contended by the government that about \$2,000 was concealed by Horwitz when he went into bankruptcy some months ago.

The Guilford Banquet.—Preparations have been completed for the annual alumni banquet of Guilford College, which is to be held in this city Saturday night, and the indications are that the attendance will be the largest in the history of these annual events. The principal address of the occasion will be made by Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, one of the leading Quaker educators in the country. Official announcement will be made of the retirement of Dr. L. L. Hobbs from the presidency of the college and an address will be made by Dr. Hobbs. Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, chairman of the board of trustees, and Mr. George W. Wilson, of Gastonia, a member of the class of 1892, will also make addresses.

Wants Football Game.—Secretary Garland Daniel of the Central Carolina Fair Association announces that he is prepared to offer special inducements to football teams that will play a game on the large field in the center of the race track during the annual fair here next fall. He has invited two eleven's and wants at least one game. Probably arrangements could be made for at least one more game during the four days of the fair. The plan is in keeping with the movement by Greensboro people to bring intercollegiate games to the city.

Funds Distributed.—In the United States District court here yesterday Judge Boyd signed a supplemental decree in the case of the United States against S. Montgomery Smith, making a further distribution of the funds in custody of the court for the purchase of the lands of the defendants, which were condemned under the provisions of the Appalachian park act. The original purchase price was \$107,000, and the amount heretofore distributed, together with that disbursed yesterday, leaves still in the custody of the court about \$15,000, concerning which there are conflicting claims.

Playground For School.—The Pomona school has arranged to purchase an entire block of property on Spring Garden street and Cameron avenue to be used as a playground. The property was purchased at a good figure, yet the advocates of the proposition feel that it is a moderate price considering the location and the advantages that will come to the school from it. The block is about 300 feet square and is a very attractive piece of property. The school now has an enrollment of 400, which will be doubled within the next few years. It is one of the most progressive schools in the state.

Southern Buys Farm.—The Georgia Industrial Realty Company, acting for the Southern Railway Company, has purchased from Mr. H. C. Rudd 116.80 acres of land lying along the tracks of the Southern near Rudd station, paying \$10,000 for the property. In its double track work north of Greensboro the Southern has deviated from the original right-of-way in several places, the Rudd farm is one of these points of change. The new survey ran between the Rudd residence and the outhouses of the home. Under this survey the Southern contracted for the tracks to be laid, whereupon, when the work was begun, Mr. Rudd sought an injunction and secured it. Tied up in its contract, it is said that the offer of sale for \$10,000 was accepted by the railroad or by those purchasing for the purpose of guaranteeing the Southern right-of-way.

Killed by Train.—C. W. Gordon, a prominent citizen of Mullins, S. C., was instantly killed by an engine on the C. A. and W. Railway in Hamlet at 8.30 yesterday morning.

PRESIDENT HOBBS RESIGNS

HEAD OF GUILFORD COLLEGE TO RETIRE—DR. NEWLIN WILL SUCCEED HIM.

Dr. L. L. Hobbs, one of North Carolina's foremost educators, has resigned the presidency of Guilford College and will sever his connection with that old and honored institution of learning at the end of the present term. He will be succeeded by Dr. Thomas Newlin, at present president of Whittier College, in California.

It is understood that Dr. Hobbs is to retire from the position he has adorned so long out of consideration for his health. He placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees of the college about a year ago, since which time the members of the board have been quietly looking around for a suitable man as his successor. The resignation was formally accepted at a recent meeting of the board of trustees, after it had been ascertained that Dr. Newlin would accept a call to the presidency of the college.

Dr. Hobbs has been connected with Guilford College for about 30 years, going to the institution as a teacher when it was known as New Garden Boarding School. Under his administration the college has taken high rank among the educational institutions of the state and is recognized as one of the leading colleges of the Society of Friends in the nation. The retirement of Dr. Hobbs will be a matter of regret to the thousands of his former students and the public generally.

Dr. Newlin, the president-elect, is a splendidly equipped man and will not come to Guilford as a stranger. He formerly taught in the college and was dean of the faculty when he resigned some years ago to become president of Whittier College, the Quaker institution of learning on the Pacific coast. He will receive a cordial welcome upon his return to Guilford, and the friends of the college believe it will continue to grow and prosper under his guidance.

Fatal Sawmill Accident.

Oscar Spough, aged 17 years, was suddenly killed about six miles from Winston-Salem Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when he was caught by a belt which he was trying to put on the fly-wheel of a saw mill engine. When he was caught and carried around the first time he struck the belt running the governor and knocked it off. The governor did not shut off the steam entirely and the unloading engine ran at terrific speed, carrying the young man round the fly-wheel for about 15 minutes before it was stopped.

When the engine was finally stopped Spough was dead. His clothing was torn and he was badly bruised and lacerated, but it is said that he was not torn or cut.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE'S LAWMAKERS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The joint liquor committee of the legislature last night voted to report favorably the Anti-Saloon League bill to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors from any point without the state of North Carolina to any point within the state, and to prevent the delivery and receipt of any intoxicating liquors so shipped within the state.

The house yesterday passed by a large majority the Seawall Insurance bill to give the state commissioner of insurance the power to raise or lower the fire insurance rates after the manner of the law in Kansas, as recommended by the legislative investigation commission.

The house defeated by a vote of 70 to 40 the bill of the state department of education and State Teachers' Assembly to provide uniform examination and certification of public school teachers.

Senator Hobgood introduced a bill yesterday to amend the corrupt practices act by prohibiting the payment by candidates any money for services other than clerical service, being designated to stop ward heelers from taking money for their votes on the pretext of rendering service in the primary.

The house yesterday killed the Douglas bill providing for the examination of railroad trainmen in North Carolina. This measure had been opposed by trainmen from all parts of the state, committees going to Raleigh from various cities.

A joint resolution passed by both branches of the legislature endorsing the administration ship-purchase bill that has been pending in the United States senate for some days under such strenuous conditions. It passed the house without opposition, but in the senate Senator McMichael pronounced the resolution a "trap in the face" for Congressman Claude Kitchen.

Senator Ward denied that anything of the sort was intended, but insisted that he and the North Carolina legislature have the right to differ with Congressman Kitchen on any measure of public policy. Mr. McMichael's vote was the only one against the resolution in the senate.

The house committee on education has reported favorably several bills providing for election of the county boards of education by the people. Several of the bills included provision that the county superintendent of schools be elected also, but this was eliminated in each case. The counties named are: Lee, Moore, Henderson, Richmond, Brunswick, Beaufort and Anson. Two are Republicans, these being Henderson and Brunswick.

The joint finance committee has about completed the machinery bill but it will require a day or two to perfect it for introduction. It was decided to cut out the \$6,000 appropriation allowed the state auditor for enforcing the machinery act and concentrate this duty and the appropriation with the state tax commission which has had \$6,000 appropriation for several years. This was increased to \$10,000.

Bankers Want Legislation.

There are five bills that the North Carolina Bankers' Association will undertake to press at this session, chief among which is a bill to authorize eight per cent interest on loans in cases where there is agreement in writing between the parties. Another would specify a penalty for false pretenses in the making of false statements in effort to obtain a loan from a bank. Still another would impose severe penalties for making false statements or starting reports about the standing of any bank; and another would make the crime of breaking into banks with the use of explosives a felony and impose severe penalties. There will also probably be a bill to prevent the use of the term "trust" in the name of any company that is not engaged in the actual banking business under the supervision of the corporation commission.

Death From Apoplexy.—Thomas E. Caldwell, for 13 years dining car conductor on the Southern Railway between Charlotte and Jacksonville, suffered a stroke of apoplexy while on his run Wednesday night and died from the effects.

NEGRO DRAYMAN KILLED UNDER FREIGHT TRAIN

John Walker, a colored drayman, was crushed to death under a freight train at the Davie street crossing Monday afternoon while engaged in hauling stage property from the Southern freight depot to the Grand opera house. When the accident occurred the dray Walker was driving was crossing the railroad tracks on South Davie street, and it is supposed that he failed to see the moving cars because of his interest in keeping the piled up trunks from falling. When the wagon was struck Walker was knocked under the car and his body was cut almost two pieces.

Another colored man engaged in the work was uninjured. He felt the impact of the car and escaped, but after the accident was unwilling to return and refused to go on with his work. The engineer of the locomotive to which the freight car was attached is said to have been unable to see what was happening at the end of his half dozen or more cars, on account of the misty atmosphere. He did not know until the car struck that the accident was imminent.

Walker's body was sent to his former home at Mebane for burial.

In the Superior Court.

The Superior court yesterday afternoon took up the case of John H. Deligny against the Tate Furniture Company, of High Point, it being a damage suit for \$10,000 for alleged personal injuries.

A non-suit was entered in the suit of E. G. Allred against the Southern Railway Company for damages alleged to have been sustained in a collision between a train and the defendant's automobile at a street crossing in this city.

J. R. Pitts was given a verdict for \$199 against the trustees of Mt. Sinai colored church, in this city.

A verdict for \$100 was given the plaintiffs in a suit brought by Armfield & Taylor, of High Point, against the A. G. Dale Motor Car Company.

The Vaughn Seed Store was given a verdict for \$122.32 in a suit against George W. Todd.

A non-suit was entered in a suit brought up on appeal by Claude Mills against C. B. Matlock.

Real Estate Transfers of the Week.

Deeds for the transfer of real estate have been filed in the office of the register of deeds this week as follows:

C. C. Walker, et ux, to Ada L. Ragan, a lot 68 by 75 feet in the city of High Point, High Point township, \$200.

R. M. Stafford to N. L. Hanner, a small tract, \$5.21.

W. L. Hanner and wife to J. B. Cobb, a tract consisting of 52.94 acres in Morehead township, \$2,435.24.

C. E. Rutledge to T. B. Mooney, a lot 100 by 160 feet on Julian street, in the city of Greensboro, Gilmer township, \$350.

A. C. Lyons to Nathan L. Hanner, a tract consisting of 17 acres, \$41.

R. M. Stafford to Pleasant Burton, a small tract, \$5.21.

G. P. Edwards and wife to E. F. Edwards, a tract consisting of 13 acres in Friendship township, \$200.

E. B. Stilwell and wife, Mary Stilwell, to H. H. Hill, two lots, one 50 by 150 feet and the other containing 7,500 square feet, in the city of High Point, \$600.

W. G. Balsey and wife to Joseph H. Armfield, two small tracts in Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

J. A. Newton and wife, S. A. Newton, to R. B. Murphy, two lots on Cassady street, each 50 by 150 feet, in the city of High Point, \$350.

Tells Alleged Trade Oath.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15.—An oath of allegiance to the National Association of Master Plumbers containing the sentence, "May all the horrors of the damned be my portion when I retire at night," was declared by Joseph Hagen, of Sioux City, in his testimony at the trial of the 36 master plumbers charged with violation of the Sherman law here today to have once received his signature. He was to suffer the "horrors of the damned" in case he violated the rules of the organization, the witness said. Each member, he testified, was sworn to the utmost secrecy.

Mr. J. H. Stanfield, of Greensboro Route 4, gave The Patriot the pleasure of a call Tuesday.

GERMANY'S WAR ON SHIPPING

TIME LIMIT OF WARNING TO NEUTRAL NATIONS HAS EXPIRED.

The time limit set by Germany for neutral shipping to take measures of safety has expired and Germany is now expected to put into operation her declared intention of employing her submarines and mines in the waters around the British Isles, which she has proclaimed a war zone, with the object of cutting off food supplies to the British people.

Germany has earnestly warned the neutral states that this zone will hereafter be a danger zone for all shipping and has expressed her determination to take the most stringent action against British merchantmen.

It is announced from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American note of protest against this action has been handed to the American ambassador at the German capital, but the reply has not been received by the state department at Washington.

In the meantime, Germany, in developing her submarine warfare, has added one more merchant ship to the list of vessels destroyed, by sinking the small French steamer Ville de Lille off Cherbourg.

Regarding operations of land, it is apparent from the official announcements issued by the French war office that heavy fighting is taking place both in Belgium and in France.

British Make Another Air Raid.

London, Feb. 16.—The air wing of the British navy today made another massed attack on the German positions along the Belgian coast in an effort to destroy or damage the submarine base at Zeebrugge, the guns at Ostend and Middelkerke and the aerodrome at Ghistelles.

According to the official report good results were attained. Forty machines were utilized.

While the British airmen were dropping their bombs on the gun positions and the supply trains, barges and trawlers used in mine-laying and mine-sweeping operations, eight French airmen attacked the Ghistelles aerodrome, preventing the German airmen from making an attempt to cut off the British machines.

"The air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge district were continued this afternoon. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombed Ostend, Middelkerke on transport wagons on the Ostend-Ghistelles road, on the Mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks on Zeebrugge."

"Instructions are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on any residential portions of towns."

The official report makes no mention of the airmen engaged, so it is presumed they all returned safely. The day was bright and clear, conditions being more favorable than for last week's raid.

MAY ABOLISH OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

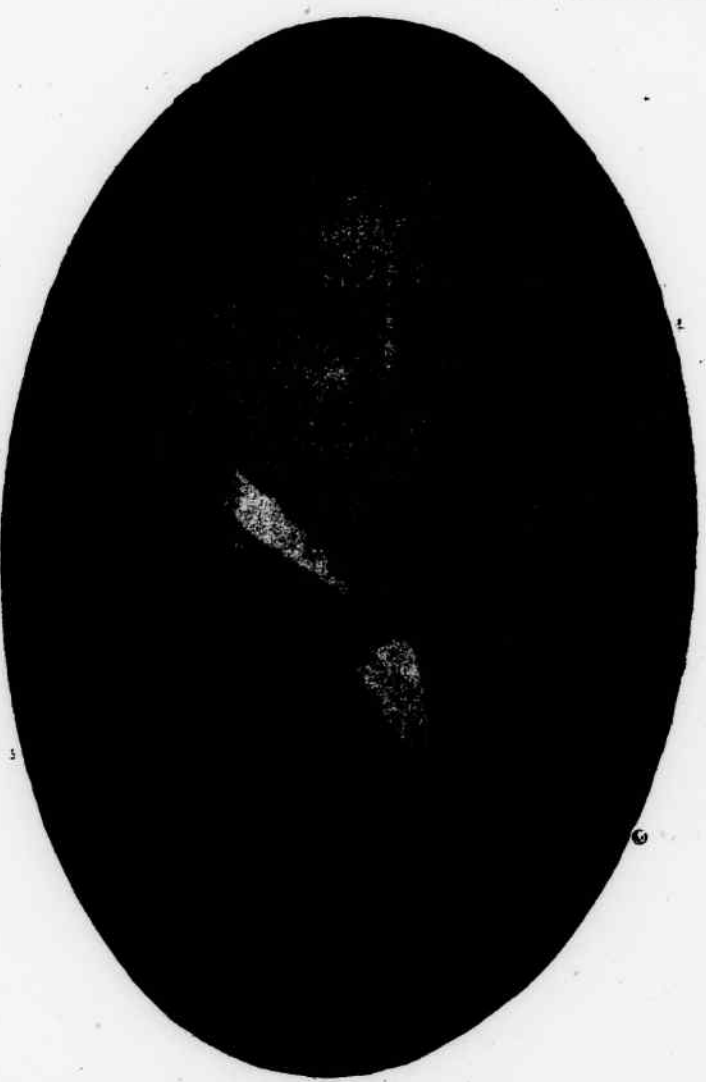
The citizens of Guilford generally will be interested in the announcement that a bill has been drawn and is to be introduced in the legislature to abolish the office of county treasurer. The bill was sent to Raleigh this week and probably will be introduced within the next few days. The bill was drawn at the instance of the county commission and the county board of education.

Should the office of treasurer be abolished, the county's funds would be disbursed by a bank or banks without cost to the county. Such a law has been in effect in Moore county for the past two years and is said to be working well there.

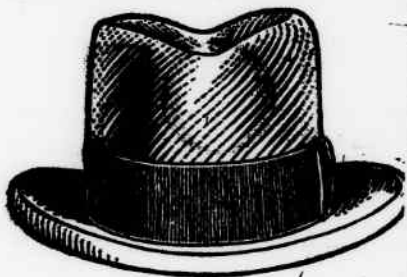
The proposed law would result in a saving of \$1,200 a year, which is the salary of Guilford's treasurer. If passed, the law could not become effective until the expiration of the present term of County Treasurer McKinney on the first of December of 1916.

Prof. Thomas R. Foust, county superintendent of schools, spent yesterday in Raleigh on business.

Mr. E. P. Huffines, of Gibsonville Route 2, was in the city on business Tuesday.



Dr. L. L. Hobbs, Retiring President of Guilford College.



Just Take a Look at This New Style Hat

and tell us how
you like it. Your
confidence will
be respected.

**Priced \$2, \$3
and \$3.50**

Same shape but
difference in
price is repre-
sented by differ-
ence in material.
Roller Tray,
Steamer and
Tourist Trunks.
New spring pat-
terns in soft
shirts.

\$1.00 Regal Shirts always
a bargain at \$1.00.
Savoy Shirts \$1.50.
Boyden Shoes \$6.50.

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To make your hens
producers feed
them

**Beef Scrap,
Granulated
Bone, Charcoal,
Grit, Lee's and
other Egg
makers.**

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CHARGES MADE OF A WAR TRAFFIC TRUST

Sensational charges against an alleged "war traffic trust," composed of American and foreign armor plate, ammunition and gun manufacturers, who are said to be robbing the United States and European countries of vast sums of money through connivance with army and navy officers and members of legislative bodies, were made by Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, of Illinois, in the house Monday. His opening arraignment of the "war traffic trust" was startling. He said:

"I mean to say that those army and navy officers who do the purchasing of war munitions, and who are paid a salary by the people and are trusted by the people to see that the government receives a dollar's worth of material for every dollar expended, have permitted a ring of ammunition manufacturers to outrageously overcharge Uncle Sam for armor, guns, powder and munitions in general. For instance, the war department in 1913 purchased 7,000 4.7-inch shrapnel from the ammunition ring, paying \$25.26 each therefor. At the same time precisely the same shrapnel was being manufactured in the government owned Frankford arsenal for \$5.45.

"This instance is not the exception; it is the rule. The army and navy officers in 20 years have purchased \$175,000,000 worth of armor, armament and munitions from four firms, which have a monopoly in this country on the manufacture of such supplies, and have paid this grasping war trust from 20 to 60 per cent more than the same articles could have been manufactured for in government plants.

"Armor, armament and ammunition contractors are not big enough fools to cut each other's throats. Their business is to supply for a gigantic profit the wherewithal for the people of the earth to enjoy a monopoly of throatcutting and the pulling of limb from limb. As for themselves, they do not indulge in price-cutting warfare. Their game is purely profit-making. They start the ball rolling by making nations distrustful of one another, and then in inducing them to over-prepare for war. Does anyone doubt that if the European nations had not been so over-prepared for war they would have been so willing to have entered into it?

"To begin with, who and what is the armor ring, if there really is such an animal. Is the term 'armor ring' a mere figure of speech, something invisible, or is it possible definitely to place our finger upon it? Answer: It is possible. The armor ring is the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Midvale Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company. These three firms, exclusive of their subsidiary war-trafficking auxiliaries, have drawn down since 1887 from the navy department alone contracts aggregating \$93,628,912, divided as follows: Bethlehem, \$42,321,237; Carnegie, \$32,954,377; Midvale, \$20,353,298.

"I have just stated that the armor ring is composed of the Bethlehem, Midvale and Carnegie companies. Remember the names. Ammunition ring, Carnegie, Midvale and Bethlehem. We will add to the ammunition ring, for good measure, the du Pont powder trust, which has no competitors in the sale of smokeless powder to the government, for reasons that will appear most remarkable when explained. The "powder trust" has obtained contracts aggregating about \$25,000,000 since 1905. From the army and navy combined the other three concerns—Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale—have obtained orders since 1887 exceeding \$150,000,000."

The State's Brick Elephant.

At the time Governor Kitchin made his recommendation to the legislature that the penitentiary at Raleigh be abolished, this paper thought a sensible idea had been advanced. Senator Stevens, a member of the legislative committee on penal institutions, says that Governor Kitchin's recommendation will be practically repeated to the present legislature. The suggestion is based on common sense. Such a thing as farming out the convicts was unthought of when the penitentiary was designed and the building constructed. The institution is now practically empty, and it is a dead asset to the state. We do not know what the building has cost from first to last, but in brick and mortar it represents a large investment at this time, while half a dozen cells in some remote corner of the vast building would give accommodations for all the prisoners kept there. For the purposes of a prison, an ordinary county jail would serve the state just as well. Perhaps the property could not be disposed of to advantage at this time, but the legislature might arrange matters so that it could be sold when opportunity offers.—Charlotte Observer.

LAYMEN'S CONVENTION ATTRACTS THOUSANDS.

Charlotte, Feb. 16.—The biennial laymen's missionary convention of the Southern Presbyterian church east of the Mississippi opened its three-day session in this city this morning at 11 o'clock with the singing of "Come, Thou Almighty King," by a vast masculine chorus led by Dr. Charles G. Vardell, of the Southern Presbyterian College for Women at Red Springs.

The delegates were welcomed to Charlotte by Morgan B. Speir, chairman of the convention committee, and the response was by Dr. James Lewis Howe, member of the laymen's executive committee, of Lexington, Va.

At the morning session, "Tourist View of Missions," was presented by Rev. J. H. Mills, D. D., Washington, D. C.; at the afternoon sessions, "Holy Spirit and Missions," by Dr. Rockwell Brank, Savannah, Ga.; "Life and Missions," Rev. Dr. D. H. Ogden, Atlanta; "Prophecy of Missions," Rev. Dr. William R. Dobyns, St. Joseph, Mo.

Tonight, in addition to the address by Dr. Mott, C. V. Vickery, secretary of the mission education movement, New York, demonstrated the "possibilities of moving pictures in missionary education."

The registration for the convention tonight was in excess of three thousand, and arrivals were still registering. This exceeds by a thousand or more the attendance at any previous meeting. The crowd at tonight's session of the convention far exceeded the capacity of the city auditorium, and an overflow meeting was held in the first Presbyterian church, which was also filled.

Dr. John R. Mott, of New York City, spoke tonight on "The Message of the Hour," which concerned his recent visit to the European countries at war and the scenes and impressions gathered on that visit. The nations of Europe, sobered by the staggering conflict going on there, are turning as never before in their history, he said, to a reliance in religion. An undercurrent of ethical reform is one of the most striking features of the condition and he believes that the world-wide scope of mission work and the student volunteer work will be the leading factor in restoring the peoples of Europe in sanity and normal ideals when the gigantic conflict is over, which he does not believe will last another winter, military experts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dr. Robert Speer, of New York; George Innes, of Philadelphia, and other noted religious workers are among those who will have a part in the program tomorrow and next day.

The meeting is being presided over by C. A. Rowland, of Athens, Ga., chairman of the executive committee of the laymen's missionary movement.

Cause For Disappointment.

The Observer believes it is the duty of every Democrat in Congress, and more particularly the duty of Southern Democrats, to uphold the hands of President Wilson in the carrying out of the administration policies. The historical weakness of the Democratic party is that it has failed to stand together when facing the crisis. This has been in evidence in the ship-purchase bill. A recent incident of much disappointment is found in the opposition developed by Representative Claude Kitchin, close upon the investment of him with the honor of leadership of the house. The fact that he will make no pronounced opposition scores but little to his credit. The Democrats of the whole country will regret that Leader Kitchin has not been able to place himself in entire harmony with the president. Higher hopes than that had been entertained for the course of the new leader.—Charlotte Observer.

A Half-Way Law.

It seems that about the best thing the legislature can accomplish in the way of a dog tax is the enactment of a law by which the commissioners of a county may order a tax levied. It is hoped that the new law will not interfere with the situation in those counties that have a dog law for themselves and from which they are receiving good returns in school money. Representative Currie did not get all he asked for in the way of a dog law, but he did get a start that will lead up to the finishing touches by the next legislature. A half-way law is better than no law at all.—Charlotte Observer.

Stop That Cough—Now.

When you catch cold, or begin to cough, the first thing to do is to take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It penetrates the linings of the throat and lungs and fights the germs of disease, giving quick relief and natural healing. "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey for coughs and colds," writes Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio. It always helps. 25c. at your druggist.

DIPLOMATS PROBABLY WILL LEAVE MEXICO

Washington, Feb. 15.—Virtually all foreign diplomatic representatives in Mexico City have been instructed by their government to use their own discretion about leaving the capital, according to an announcement by Secretary Bryan.

The British and Italian ambassadors inquired of the state department during the day as to its advice from Mexico, reflecting the anxiety of their governments over the situation in Mexico City, where food is scarce and the water supply shut off. The situation has been complicated further by General Carranza's decree that none of his subordinate military chiefs shall discuss diplomatic questions. This deprives the diplomatic corps at Mexico City of the privilege of dealing with General Obregon, or the de facto authorities. The only alternative is a visit to Carranza at Vera Cruz where diplomats are unwilling to go.

Some embassies here understand that diplomats in Mexico City have agreed that if they leave Mexico City they will leave the country entirely.

Secretary Bryan said he did not know the plans of the Brazilian minister in charge of American interests. The Brazilian minister was informed, however, that the American government does not look with favor on Carranza's suggestion that the diplomatic corps go to Vera Cruz.

Secretary McAdoo Coming.

Hon. W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, will be the commencement orator at the University of North Carolina June 2. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and by Secretary Daniels, who extended the invitation to him in behalf of the university. It will be the only invitation from any school or college which Secretary McAdoo has accepted since he has been a member of the cabinet.

Colds Are Often Most Serious—Stop Possible Complications

The disregard of a cold has often brought many a regret. The fact of sneezing, coughing, or a fever should be warning enough that your system needs immediate attention. Certainly loss of sleep is more serious. It is a warning given by nature. It is man's duty to himself to assist by doing his part. Dr. King's New Discovery is based on a scientific analysis of colds. 50c at your druggist. Buy a bottle to day.

Come Here if You Want a Hot Water Bag That Won't Leak or Burst

Leaky rubber goods are a nuisance and never a comfort. We guarantee all our articles of rubber to give satisfaction or we will refund your money. Ever try rubber gloves to protect your hands when cleaning with strong solutions and soapy water?

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists
The Home of "Sy-Co" the Better Ice Cream.

IN NEW QUARTERS

L. M. AMMEN & CO.
**Funeral Directors and
Embalmers**

Have moved from their former location at 600 South Elm Street to new quarters across the street at 607 South Elm, next to Lowe's grocery store.

We have added to our business a department of Picture Framing and solicit the patronage of the public.

L. M. AMMEN & CO.
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Day Phone 488 Night Phone 1521

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by Floyd Womack and Eller Womack, his wife, to W. O. Doggett on the 31st day of December, 1913, and recorded in book 244, page 356, of the register of deeds office of Guilford county, N. C., default having been made in the payment of the money thereby secured, the same having been assigned to W. R. McKinney, the undersigned will, on Saturday, March 13, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse in Greensboro, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain tract or parcel of land in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, Monroe township, adjoining the lands of John Cooke, Thomas and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, Thacker and Cook corner; thence north 73 degrees east 32 poles to a stone in road; thence

north 17 degrees west 24 poles to a stone in road; thence north 19 degrees west 10 poles to a stone in road; thence east 10 poles to a stone; thence north 15 1-2 west 28 poles and 20 links to a stone; thence west 10 poles to a stone in road; thence south 49 poles and 20 links to the beginning; containing 7 1-2 acres, more or less. This February 10, 1915.
W. O. DOGGETT, Mortgagee.
W. R. MCKINNEY, Assignee.

Z. V. Taylor J. I. Scales
Taylor & Scales
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Greensboro, N. C.

FREE!

To every farmer of Guilford county who will mail us a postal card asking for an

Homestead Almanac FOR 1915

we will mail one absolutely free to each address, as long as the supply holds out.

This Almanac contains many valuable points for farmers aside from the regular information contained in almanacs.

Odell Hardware Comp'y

The Government Watches Your Interests

As a Depositor in the

American Exchange National Bank

Government supervision of National Banks is every year becoming more rigid, the examination into every detail more careful.

This means a great deal to you as a depositor. Whether yours is the largest commercial account on our books, or the smallest in our Savings Department, it receives twice yearly the attention of the National Bank Examiner, and is always safeguarded by the conservative management of experienced officers and directors.

American Exchange National Bank

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Bank for Your Savings

Branch at South Greensboro

OUR WEEKLY FASHION LETTER

Correspondence of The Patriot.

New York, Feb. 16.—It is during this season that the New York shops put out many novelties for spring and summer to gauge the feeling of the American women and see what they want and don't want. Queer little hats appear; for instance, I recently saw one in sailor shape with a large crown not more than an inch in height with a brim about two inches wide. Around the crown was a piece of old-fashioned picot-edged ribbon, which tied in a long bow and the ends flowed in streamers to the shoulders. No doubt this may inspire some ingenious modiste to make something really worth wearing, but for the hat itself—well, I suppose some woman who is aching for the latest fads in hats may wear it a few times. Another sailor hat had a very small high crown with a wide brim. This also was trimmed with a single length of picot-edged ribbon, which tied with two long loops and ends which fell to the waistline. Of such are fads made!



Tan Crepe Makes a Dress For Approaching Spring.

Last year, as a "feeler," crinoline gowns were shown at the early spring openings, together with the close-fitting directoire gowns, which really had the greatest influence on the early spring and summer styles. These fluffy gowns showed dainty little pantalons below, and, of course, in its adjustment these were dropped off, and merely the full skirts, daintily

ruffled, and bodices sometimes pointed in the front and with round drooped shoulder effects were taken. These are the prominent features of the dresses which are shown for the spring and summer.

This season, the decided Dutch and peasant styles are what the dressmakers are showing to the multitude of women, and it still remains to be seen what will be their decision.

The ample costumes of the Slav peasant women, who, in some cases, wear twelve or fifteen stiffened petticoats at a time, are proving inspiration for many of the up-to-date costumes, also the coats and smocks of the men, which are equally ample. They are, besides being full, short. This note is becoming more pronounced all the time in the fashionable woman's costume.

Below the peasant's short skirts, which often reach only to the knees, are worn high boots. Paul Poiret tried very hard to introduce high boots, but failed; now the peasant styles have launched them, and already Parisians are wearing boots with their walking costumes—not as high as the knees, but more than half way to the knee. In the United States this idea will probably be modified to unusually high lace or button shoes.

The full skirts are shown with the greater fullness at the sides, which is much more graceful than the barrel shape, which is given by the hoop. A few dressmakers, however, to the contrary, are showing their dresses over a petticoat which is reeded at the knees.

The uneven hem is often the result of this distribution of fullness, and is endorsed by dame fashion. Yoke effects have been introduced this season with the yoke often in a contrasting color. This yoke is an easy evolution from the low waistline.

Another idea borrowed from peasant costumes is the apron effect, with openings at either side showing a fluffy petticoat beneath.

Costumes and suits show the normal and high waistline but are distinctly different from the old-time empire line. The real empire line is decidedly ugly with the full skirt, but the slightly raised waistline accompanying the full short skirt is much more artistic than the long-waisted blouses and these same full skirts.

The length of the suit jacket or coat must also be considered in relation to the length of the skirt. Note my second illustration, and the placing of the belt at a short waistline, beneath which the lower part of the jacket shows moderate fullness. The skirt below is full and slightly flaring.

A decidedly new note in the spring styles is the change in the collars of waists and dresses. The military or high buttoned-up effects will doubtless be the most in evidence. The square or Dutch neck is excellent for summer frocks, and also the newer Callot neck, which is similar. The drooped shoulder lines of ante-bellum days is the latest novelty and

for day wear will be filled in with fichus of net and yokes of lace or embroidery.

The square or Dutch neck is shown in my first illustration, which is developed in soft tan crepe. This is an unusually good model for dresses of different fabrics, such as rep, pique, linen, or cotton gabardine.

The lone close-fitting sleeve with a small armhole is the favorite at present. The half sleeve of one color and the under-sleeve of another is an extremely effective idea adopted from the Slave peasant costume. In black and white chiffon it is both striking and attractive. Very short sleeves, directly traceable to the long shoulder-line and the 1830 period, are quaint and charming when added to a frock with the drooping shoulder effect.



A Suit on New Empire Lines.

There are the bell and other shapes for cutting the sleeve and frills of varying widths and design at the wrist, as well as many odd little cuffs, round or pointed.

The trimmings for spring dresses are varied. For black and white there are jet spangles and white beads in patterns often heavy in appearance, but light in weight. Military braids in black, dreadnaught gray and in colors matching the dress goods shades are used. Japanese and Chinese embroideries will lend their enlivening colors to the neutral colorings which are so smart.

Buttons in brass, silver, gun-metal and steel are in large demand for military costumes, and the vegetable ivory buttons are made in the average colors of dress goods.

A Young Girl's Thoughts.

In the March Woman's Home Companion, Ida M. Tarbell writes a highly entertaining and suggestive article entitled "A Young Girl's Thoughts," in which she says that it is highly probable that kind parents do not know what is in their daughter's mind. Following is an extract:

"There is the Vale of Secrecy, where the grown-ups move but never admit her—whispering sometimes in her presence things she cannot understand, but which she senses, concern her. These things she feels she must know. The impression they make on her is that, though they themselves walk in this Vale, they still think it somewhat wrong—'bad.' And there are moments when she weeps because these guardians and friends are smirched in her eyes by their concealments and winking. She hates them at moments—they who talk so much of goodness and 'doing right.' Why, why are they not fair with her? Nothing is 'bad' to her—nothing but concealment and lying. That is the way she is made. But she will know; and she finds out, and builds up strange, distorted images of things—unclean, false notions. A few years later when she is in the high school the grown-ups will attempt to teach her something of the Vale of Secrecy. It is too late. She knows a score of things they have forgotten, for they are old and she is young. She senses that the flame gone out of them is alive in her. Moreover, they shock her by the lateness and the indirectness, and the humorless solemnity of their teachings."

Lucky is the man who can jump from the frying pan into the fire and find the fire out.

NO FURTHER MOVE IN DIPLOMATIC CONTROVERSY.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The United States made no further move today in the diplomatic controversy with Great Britain and Germany over the use of neutral flags, the submarine campaign on merchantmen and the shipment of foodstuffs to Germany. Officials awaited formal replies from Great Britain and Germany to the recent American notes on the subject.

Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Gerard at Berlin sent dispatches to the state department telling of the informal conferences with the high officials of Great Britain and Germany respectively but did not indicate that the former intended to alter its policy on shipments of conditional contraband to civilians, or that the latter would recede from its announced intention of waging a submarine war on enemy merchant ships.

Ambassador Gerard reported that German officials were friendly and disposed to take into consideration the embarrassment of the United States and other neutrals in the situation.

While awaiting answers to the various American communications, high officials here admitting the gravity of the diplomatic situation, were disinclined to discuss future steps or policy.

One suggestion of the German government—that American organizations or consular officers supervise the distribution of foodstuffs as a guarantee of its delivery to civilians—seems to be set with more difficulties than were originally evident. While making it clear that the subject had not been considered formally, officials stated such a procedure could be undertaken by the United States only with the acquiescence of all the belligerents.

The situation in Belgium and in Germany proper were in this respect held by state department officials to be analogous. It was revealed, however, that before Minister Whitlock and American organizations were permitted to supervise food distribution in Belgium the consent of Germany as well as Great Britain had been obtained. For a neutral government to assist the civilian population of a belligerent to obtain supplies without the consent of the other belligerents would be unneutral, according to American officials.

But while the situation presents many difficulties, officials are still hopeful that an understanding on the question of foodstuffs will be reached which may avert the necessity which Germany declares will ensue for making war on enemy merchant ships. The British government has made its position clear on the principles under which conditional contraband will not be interfered with when destined to civilians in an enemy country, while the German government has stated that if it can get a food supply for its civilian population it will recede from its submarine campaign. These declarations contain no concurrence of views but officials say there is always the possibility that through the good offices of an intermediary a common ground for an understanding may be reached.

In this connection with the British supplementary note, replying to the American note of protest about contraband and shipping generally was laid before President Wilson today. It contains a lengthy argument on the subject of American shipping and concludes with observations on the subject of conditional contraband and the decree taking over the supply of flour in Germany by the government.

Substantiated.

Abner was a boy who lived in a thrifty country community where, from a point of economy, his hair was cut at home. At the village Sunday school one afternoon the teacher read the story of Delilah and Samson, whereat Abner sat right up and began to take notice.

"I knowed it! I knowed it!" he exclaimed with an air of positiveness when the story was completed. "That's just exactly what I have been tellin' mother!"

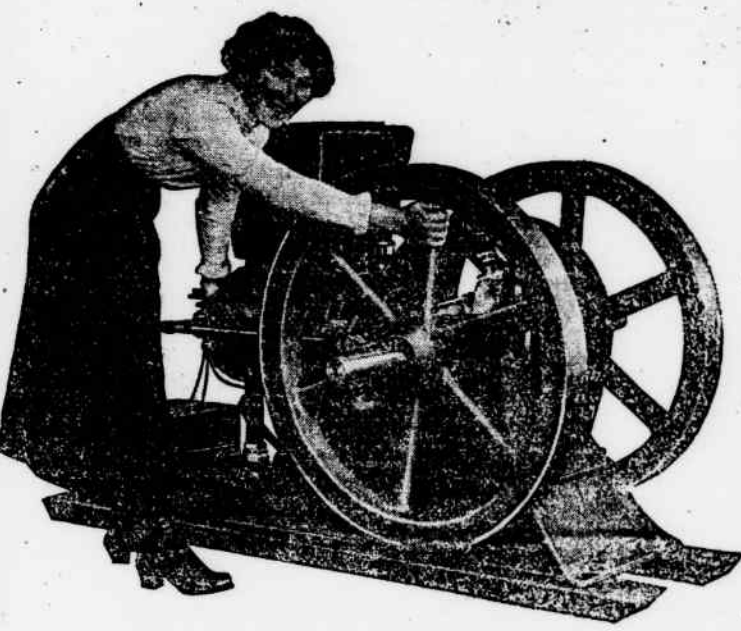
"Do you mean," kindly inquired the pleased mother, "that you have been telling her about Delilah and Samson?"

"No," was the prompt response of Abner, "I have been tellin' her that it don't pay to let a woman cut a feller's hair."

The Liver Regulates The Body—A Sluggish Liver Needs Care
Someone has said that people with chronic liver complaint should be shut away from humanity, for they are pessimists and see through a "glass darkly." Why? Because mental states depend upon physical states. Biliousness, headaches, dizziness and constipation disappear after using Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c at your druggist.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Remember the Electric Starting Woodpecker Engine



The dependable kind, with more points of merit and fewer parts to go wrong than any other make. Is sold exclusively by

Townsend Buggy Company

CEMETERY WORK

FOR MEMORIAL DAY



Seventeen years' experience in lettering and carving work. I employ no agents and pay no commission. For next 30 days I will give a discount of 25 per cent on cash sales.

F. E. TIPTON,

Corner N. Elm and Gaston Sts.

R. E. Wall Co.

Machinists and Oil Engine Experts

We are equipped at our shop to thoroughly overhaul your gasoline engine and put it in first-class shape at a reasonable price, as we specialize in this class of work.

We also do general repairing.

CLYMER'S OLD STAND
Phone 121 513 S. Eugene St.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to the powers vested in the trustee by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by Scott Reynolds and his wife, Neenah Reynolds, to A. M. Scales, trustee, on the 22nd day of November, 1913, and duly recorded in the office of register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., book 258, page 4, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on

Saturday, February 27, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, a one-half undivided interest in a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Guilford, state of North Carolina, Gilmer township, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southern margin of Fayetteville street, the northwest corner of what is known as the Levi Scott home place, and running thence in a southeasterly direction with the southern margin of Fayetteville street about 204 feet to a point in the western margin of Arlington street; thence with the western margin of Arlington street, about 200 feet to a stake, the corner of lot deeded to John R. Coble; thence with the line of said Coble in a western direction, about 200 feet to a stake, Coble's northwest corner; thence on the west line of the Levi Scott property in a northern direction, about 244 feet to the point of beginning.

Terms of sale: Cash.
This January 25, 1915.
A. M. SCALES, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned administrator and commissioner will offer for sale at the late home place of A. Walker Scott, near Rude station, Guilford county, N. C., on

Saturday, March 6, 1915, at 11 A. M., the following described real and personal property of said A. Walker Scott, deceased: First tract containing 10 acres; second tract, 31 1/2 acres; third tract, 16 acres; subject to easement of Southern Railway on west side of said tracts.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by James Womack and wife, Liza Womack, to W. R. McKinney on the 1st day of April, 1912, and recorded in book 237, page 374, of the register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., default having been made in the payment of the money thereby secured, the undersigned will, on

Saturday, March 13, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house in Greensboro, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain tract or parcel of land in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, Monroe township, adjoining the lands of J. F. Jordan, D. C. Suggs and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a double gum tree, thence south 12 degrees 15 minutes east 288 1/2 feet to a stake; thence south 23 degrees 15 minutes east 669 feet to an iron stake near railroad; thence south 40 degrees 15 minutes west 336 feet to an iron stake near railroad; thence north 23 degrees 15 minutes west 669 feet to a stake in bottom on bank of branch of the north 12 degrees 30 minutes west 88.5 feet to an iron stake corner; thence north 48 degrees 15 minutes east 336 feet to the beginning; containing 1 1/2 acres more or less.

This February 10, 1915.

W. R. MCKINNEY, Mortgagee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Paul W. Crutchfield, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at the office of Stern & Swift, Greensboro, N. C., on or before the 1st day of January, 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 18, 1915.

W. G. CRUTCHFIELD, Admr.

Stern & Swift, Attys. 6-16

DR. J. F. KERNODLE

DENTIST

Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building

Over Still's Drug Store.

Phone—Office 1648; Residence 1647

Greensboro, N. C.

FOLEY-KIDNEY PILLS

Watch the date on your label.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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

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Payable in Advance.

ONE YEAR \$1.50
SIX MONTHS75
FOUR MONTHS50Notice—Subscriptions are payable
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er period of time than it is paid for.
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dropped from the mailing list. WATCH
THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!Entered at the postoffice in Greens-
boro, N. C., as second-class mail mat-
ter.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915

ONE THING ROCKEFELLER
COULD NOT EXPLAIN.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal industrial relations commission, which has been investigating great philanthropic foundations, in a statement issued in Kansas City Monday, declared that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., dominates the Rockefeller Foundation, which, Mr. Walsh said, can apply the enormous power of the money it controls to almost any purpose it chooses.

"The testimony at the New York hearing," declared Mr. Walsh, "showed that the trustees of the foundation exercised no authority that did not come from him. It showed that the directors of the foundation also were directors of the industries from which the foundation obtained its funds. As an interlocking system it beats anything the railroads and banks ever exhibited."

"The powers it claims and exercises virtually are unlimited, as are its financial resources. They are powers which should challenge the attention of every thoughtful American citizen. Whether such powers can be permitted safely in the hands of any authority less than that of the government is a question which will form an important part of the commission's forthcoming report. I am inclined to believe these powers cannot be exercised under the American theory of government."

"The commission is not through yet with the Rockefeller and other foundations, but this much can be said:

"The Rockefeller foundation is entirely without the realm of government control."

"I am not surprised that the directors and trustees of the Rockefeller foundation do not know some of the things brought out at the hearing. They do not know anything about the foundation. They do not see Mr. Rockefeller twice a year."

"Mr. Rockefeller is a very smart man, perhaps the smartest in the country. But he could not tell the commission why he did not use his profits to pay a living wage instead of using them in the distribution of a charity that constituted a power which many Americans have come to look upon as a menace. The power of the foundation's money is being used to compete with the United States government in the investigation of the questions being investigated by the industrial relations commission. The United States government is spending \$400,000 in its inquiry. The Rockefeller foundation, if it will, can spend \$5,000,000 a year. Its investigation is being conducted by the author of an industrial act tried in Canada, which was opposed by every labor organization there and which failed signally."

Congress Passes Child Labor Law.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Palmer bill to bar products of child labor from interstate commerce was passed by the house last night, 232 to 44, after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster.

Opposition to the bill, led by Representative Byrnes, of South Carolina, was based on the contention that it interfered with state's rights.

The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old, shops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under fourteen or those between fourteen and sixteen who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week or after seven o'clock at night. Inspection by the department of labor would be authorized and fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both imposed for violation.

Get the Kernel.
Look to the essence of a thing,
whether it be a point of doctrine,
practice, or of interpretation.—Marcus Aurelius.

CONCERNED ONLY FOR
THE GENERAL WELFARE

A Washington dispatch says that, having little time or taste for partisan politics, Woodrow Wilson has effectively discouraged the efforts of well-meaning friends and admirers to start a second term boom for him. Party leaders who have talked with him within a week or two are convinced that the president is much more concerned over the welfare of the country at large than the promotion of any personal ambition—if he has any—to isolate himself in the White House for four additional years.

If the president has any inclination for a second term he is the only man in the United States that knows it. There is a cumulative array of evidence that he has not bothered himself with the eventualities of politics 16 months ago.

Democratic leaders are of one mind regarding the outcome of their next national convention. They do not admit the possibility of there being opposition to the renomination of Mr. Wilson, but they have not the slightest knowledge that he shares their confidence. Politics is apparently far remote from the president's daily concerns, farther than the vindication of the obligation of the administration of the people. The men brought into contact with him during the clash between him and the obstructing minority in the senate, have been compelled to admit that the only personal interest he has in the fate of his merchant marine bill is to provide relief to American commercial enterprise.

They have received daily reminders from him that he believes it to be his duty to provide the relief that circumstances have demonstrated to be absolutely necessary. They are convinced that his attitude is entirely disassociated with any idea of personal advantage that may accrue to his political fortunes.

Democratic leaders out of Congress who have been called to Washington tell the same story of their talks with him. Both united in the declaration that the president is much more concerned in protecting the interests of the government from complications that by some untoward circumstance might involve the United States in serious trouble with either side in the European conflict.

Next in its relative importance, as the leaders interpret the ambitions of the president, is the working out of the policy he has provided for the revival of business conditions, the ultimate success of which neither he nor they entertain any doubt.

The escape of the country from the menacing snarls of the partisan undertakings of Germany and Great Britain and the improvement of domestic conditions have given the president greater satisfaction than the assurances of his political callers that "the whole country will favor his renomination in July, 1916."

Why Wheat is High.

The extent to which European countries with access to the sea have been possessing themselves of wheat since the beginning of August is indicated by a recent letter from Rome to Broomhall's. Under date of January 10 this correspondent wrote to London:

"In addition to the quantities of wheat unloaded in the port of Genoa during the last few days and forwarded inland, on the 5th instant, 348,000 quarters of wheat were stored in the warehouse. Seven ships were being unloaded with 159,000 quarters of wheat, and 22 other steamers with cargoes of 555,800 quarters of wheat were awaiting to be unloaded. Therefore on the 5th instant, there were, in all, 1,063,000 quarters of wheat in the port of Genoa. A large number of ships loaded with wheat are further en route, about to arrive at Genoa."

That means that on the date given there were 8,500,000 bushels of wheat at the port of Genoa alone, and much more on the way.

North Carolina Cattle Grown in Number.

The latest "Agricultural Outlook" indicates that the herd of milk cows in North Carolina is still growing. It says that the estimated number of cows on the farms and their value January 1 were: 315,000 head, with a value of \$11,498,000.

January 1, 1914, the number was 309,000 and the value, \$10,846,000. In other words, the milk cows of North Carolina were worth \$652,000 more on January 1, 1915, than they were January 1, 1914.

In 1910 a North Carolina cow was worth \$25.50 and in 1915, \$36.50 and 1914, \$35.10.

January 1, 1915, North Carolina had 1,525,000 swine, valued at \$12,505,000 against 1,362,000 at \$12,258,000 in 1914. In 1910 the number was 1,228,000 at \$8,842,000.

The value of North Carolina hogs has increased \$3,463,000 during the last five years.

IMMEDIATE EMBARGO ON
WHEAT IS RECOMMENDED.

A press dispatch from New York says an immediate embargo on the exportation of wheat as a preventative of further increase in the price of bread is recommended for consideration by the federal government in the report of Mayor Mitchell's food committee, submitted by George W. Perkins, the chairman. The opinion is expressed in the report that if wheat continues to be exported at the present abnormal rate the price of bread will soar much higher. Mayor Mitchell has forwarded the report to President Wilson.

The withholding of wheat by the farmers for higher prices and speculation on the basis of continued heavy export are given by Mr. Perkins as the causes for the high prices. The report says:

"In the six months since the war began we have exported many million bushels more than we exported in the preceding 30 months, and the impression is abroad in the land that these large shipments to Europe have more than consumed our surplus and that our present supply is below our actual needs. Speculators doubtless believe that no steps will be taken to stop the exportation of wheat and that we are willing to go ahead indefinitely selling on a large scale at advancing prices."

"In the judgment of this committee, this situation is causing farmers and middlemen to hold their wheat and causing all classes of speculators to be very confident of higher prices. Your committee feels that the present situation and the future outlook are both so serious that the time has arrived for our federal government to state whether it is in favor of an immediate embargo, and, if not, what conditions in its opinion would have to arise to justify such action."

"If the government is not in favor of an embargo under any conditions, those who believe that the European demand for our wheat will continue will hold their wheat for higher prices and our people will have to be prepared to pay a still larger price for bread."

"If, on the other hand, the government is in favor of an embargo, the mere announcement to that effect by the government would undoubtedly bring out at present or lower prices much of the wheat that is now being withheld."

Blow For the Vote Traffic.

Pikeville, Ky., Feb. 16.—Following the conviction, fine and disfranchisement of 96 voters in this county who were charged with having sold their votes in recent elections, the trials of the remainder of the men against whom 1,104 indictments were found by the grand jury will be resumed here tomorrow. Two hundred and two cases have been disposed of since the trials began, February 2. This number would have been larger had it not been for the fatal shooting here Thursday of Attorney Milton Butler, himself counsel for some of the defendants and brother of Judge John F. Butler, chief counsel for the majority of the men on trial.

Of the other cases passed upon 19 resulted in acquittals, 59 were dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney, 25 were referred to the next grand jury on account of defects in the indictments and three cases have resulted in hung juries.

The 1,104 indictments were found against 800 men out of a voting population of 5,833 in this county, while three women have been indicted, charged with having sold their votes in the election for school board trustee.

To Put Militia on Army Plan.

Details of the war department's plan for organizing the regular army and the militia of the various states into field armies, ready to respond without confusion to a call for emergency service, are given in a circular issued this week by the militia division of the department.

Creation of 12 militia divisions, with headquarters in each district, is contemplated. To each state is assigned its definite quota of troops to be furnished. In the four proposed field armies there will be in all 216,264 enlisted men, in addition to some thousands who would be employed in time of actual war at depots and in transportation operations.

The circular shows that most of the states already maintain as many men as will be needed in the infantry and light artillery branches, but there is a serious shortage in coast artillery, cavalry and sanitary corps. States, consequently, are urged to transfer their unutilized infantry units to other branches of the service to complete their share in the divisional organizations.

Must Be Linguist.

In order to become a physician in Turkey one must be able to pass the required oral examination in either the French or Turkish language.

AFTER THE SALE
Many Special Values
For This Week

Sale Prices Will Apply on Many
Lines of Merchandise Through
The Entire Week.

LADIES' SUITS,
COATS, FURS,
DRESSES, ETC.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, all
High Shoes; Winter Underwear;
Blankets, Comforts, and many
lines of White Goods; New Spring
Coat Suits and Coats now on display.

Brown-Belk Company

WE SELL IT FOR LESS FOR CASH

Dies to Avoid Blindness.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Haunted by the fear of fast approaching blindness, due to his advanced age, David Long, 82 years old, of No. 1748 Dover street, committed suicide by cutting his throat early yesterday morning. He died shortly after being admitted to the Northwestern General hospital.

Long was a Civil war veteran and took a lively interest in the accounts of the European war. When his eyes became so bad several weeks ago that he could no longer read the newspaper stories of the battles, he became despondent. His son, George Long, who lived with him, heard moans yesterday morning and when he went to his father's room he discovered that he had cut his throat with a razor.

A Manless Office Building.

A woman's office building from which men will be barred as tenants and where there will be women elevator conductors, and women office messengers, is to be built in the downtown district by the Women's Council of St. Louis, composed of 54 organizations and clubs.

The council will issue stock. It is planned to begin work on the project in the near future.

The architect will be a woman and women will handle all of the business dealings in regard to the building.

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.

AUTO CASKET
WAGON

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

Phone Us Night or Day

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successfully treated at WILLIAMS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM. Methods humane,
easy, and ethical. Seventeen years' successful experience. First rate terms for men—Drugs
\$12; Whiskey, \$100. No extras. Small additional charge for women patients. Time re-
quired for average patient, from two to five weeks. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor GREENSBORO, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed the 30th day of December, 1909, by H. W. Neff and wife, Susan A. Neff, to Arthur J. Hughes, and recorded in book 217, page 326, in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., and default having been made in the payment of the sum of money secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will on

Saturday, March 6, 1915,
at 12 o'clock noon at the court house door of Guilford county, in the city of Greensboro, offer to public sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property lying and being in Guilford county, N. C.: Lots 12 and 13, Block E, beginning 60 feet from the intersection of Lucerne and Randolph avenue, northwest corner of lot No. 14, thence south 40 degrees and 4 minutes west 120 feet to a stake; thence south 35 degrees, 56 minutes east 150 feet to a stake; thence west 40 degrees 4 minutes east 120 feet to a stake; thence south 85 degrees 56 minutes east 150 feet to a stake; thence north 40 degrees 4 minutes east, 120 feet to a stake; thence north 85 degrees 56 minutes west 150 feet to the beginning. Lot 12 on lot A, adjoining lands of Phipps and others, beginning on the northwest of Hiale's lot No. 11, east side of Randolph

avenue; thence north 40 degrees 4 minutes east 60 feet to a stake; thence south 85 degrees 56 minutes east 150 feet to a stake; thence south 40 degrees 4 minutes west 60 feet to a stake; thence north 85 degrees 56 minutes west 150 feet to the beginning, ne lot beginning at a stake on east line of Randolph avenue, southwest corner of lot No. 12, block F, 180 feet from the intersection of Randolph avenue and Lucerne street and running thence east along the south line of lot No. 12 150 feet to a stake; thence south along lot No. 4 60 feet to a stake; thence west along lot No. 10 150 feet to a stake the east line of Randolph avenue 60 feet to a stake to the point of beginning, being lot No. 11, block F, Kathleen plot, recorded in the office of register of deeds of Guilford county.
This February 4, 1915.
ARTHUR J. HUGHES, Mortgagee.

E. J. JUSTICE E. D. BROADHURST

Justice & Broadhurst
LAWYERS

Offices in Banner Building
Federal and State Court Practice.
Subscribe to The Patriot.

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.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

HILLSDALE.

The health of this vicinity is very good at present.

Miss Florence Rayle visited Miss Annie Pearson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Moton spent Sunday at Mr. G. B. Moton's.

Mr. T. R. Dillard is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rayle, Jr., visited at Mr. W. J. Rayle's Sunday.

Messrs. Eugene Stanley and Arch Wright were welcome callers in this community Sunday.

Miss Daisy Warren is on the sick list.

Mr. L. D. Rayle, of Roanoke, Va., who has been visiting his parents, has returned to his work.

A large crowd attended prayer meeting Sunday night.

Miss Jennie Wilson, of Greensboro, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

Mr. Oscar Holder, of Kernersville, was a welcome caller at Mr. T. R. Dillard's Sunday.

Mr. W. J. Rayle, who has been sick for some time, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Arkins, of Rockingham, visited at Mr. A. J. Busick's Sunday.

Mr. Charlie Idol, of Walkertown, visited in this community Sunday.

A large crowd attends the debates every Friday night at the school house.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Lewis, of Greensboro, visited at Mr. S. L. Lewis's Sunday.

Mr. David Pearson and family visited at Mr. J. W. Pearson's Sunday.

Mr. W. L. Miles was a caller at Mr. Henry Warren's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morgan visited at Summerfield Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Rayle, of Bloomingdale, Indiana, visited at Mr. W. J. Rayle's Friday and Saturday.

We are expecting to hear the wedding bells ring soon.

The school at this place will close March 12 with an entertainment.

RANDLEMAN ROUTE 1

Farmers in this community are busy plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hodgkin, of Greensboro Route 1 visited friends on this route Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey Daniel is very sick.

Mr. Fred McGee, of Glenola, spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, Mr. J. H. McGee.

Miss Kelsey Coltrane, of Ashboro, spent last week with her parents.

Miss Myrtle Causey, who has been spending some time in Greensboro, has returned home.

Mr. Newlin Hodgkin, of the Jamestown high school, spent the week-end with homefolks.

Mr. W. J. Armfield, Jr., of Ashboro, visited in this community Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hodgkin, of Greensboro Route 1, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stanton Sunday.

K. G. Coltrane and S. E. Rockett have purchased a Frick.

Mr. W. D. Palmer went to Winston-Salem with a load of tobacco last week.

On last Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock Miss Mattie McGee gave a Valentine party to her many friends. Numerous games were played and afterwards refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses May and Maude Woody, Elsie Maye Rockett, Ruhamak Coltrane and Mattie Anthony, Messrs. Scott and Newlin Hodgkin, Robert and Walon Woody, Fred McGee, Herbert Otwell, Edwin Rockett and Dewitt Richardson.

GIBSONVILLE ROUTE 1.

Mrs. Fallin has entered St. Leo's hospital for an operation.

Mr. Virgil Cobb is not able to return to school at Pleasant Garden on account of an attack of grip.

Miss Ethel Cobb was in Greensboro Saturday and Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. D. May, and attended Verdi's celebrated opera, "Il Trovatore," at the Grand Saturday night.

The school at Union has been closed for this term on account of the serious illness of Miss Andrews' mother. The apron party will not be held there as was announced in last week's paper.

Mrs. David Sockwell and Miss Belle Sockwell have been visiting relatives at Franklinville for a week.

There will be services at Peace church Sunday at 11 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. T. S. Brown.

Mrs. C. A. Tickle and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Kivett spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clapp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Huffine and Miss Hazel Cobb visited Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Huffine Sunday afternoon.

MCLEANSVILLE.

Miss Annie Dick, who is a nurse at St. Leo's hospital, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dick.

Miss Ethel Cobb spent a few days with friends in Greensboro the past week.

Miss Julia Burch spent Tuesday in Greensboro shopping.

Messrs. P. V. and W. J. Boone spent Wednesday in Greensboro on business.

Mrs. W. S. Dick and little daughter Lucy spent Tuesday in Greensboro.

Practice has nearly been completed on the mock trial and all is in readiness for the performance Friday night. Much care has been exercised in preparing the entertainment, and a large crowd is expected. The program begins at 7.30 o'clock. Admission free.

Special Meeting of Farmers' Union.

We earnestly request that every member of the McLeansville local Farmers' Union No. 1123 be promptly at their lodge room at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 20, as we shall have something to say about buying our guano for spring crops. Our county demonstrator, Mr. Anderson, and also Mr. J. G. Frazier, president of the Guilford County Farmers' Union, will be with us. Mr. Anderson will have quite a number of views of silo, forage and grain crops to be shown with the magic lantern. After this he will give a demonstration in pruning and spraying.

The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting, as we have plenty of room in the high school building for holding our private meeting and also for the public to see this demonstration work. Now, brethren, please don't let any one throw his cow in the ditch Saturday morning in order to get to pull her out that afternoon. Come and bring your whole family, and especially the boys, to see this demonstration.

D. A. MONTGOMERY,
Business Agent.

Fate's Perversity.

"One of my daughters has tonsillitis," exclaimed Mr. Growcher, "and the other sprained her wrist!"

"That's hard luck."

"Yes. Nothing seems to work out the way it ought to. The girl who sprained her wrist sings and the one with a sore throat plays the piano."

The man who has no friends is playing in touch luck. He has no one to blame things on.

PAST YEAR'S GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCH.

The religious bodies of the United States have no cause to be discouraged over the results of the year 1914. The new communicants or members added made good all the losses by death, expulsion or withdrawal, and left a surplus of nearly three-quarters of a million. That is the total membership is 763,078 greater than it was in 1913. This is an average increase of two per cent, for all bodies great and small, Christian and non-Christian. Elaborate statistical tables prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, and issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, show in detail the gains and losses of the year.

The grand total of members is now 38,708,149. All the larger denominations share in the increase. Baptists gained 122,125; Eastern Orthodox churches, 36,500; the Roman Catholic church 136,850, the Lutherans 56,248, the German Evangelical synod, representing the state church of Prussia, 29,315; the Methodists, 231,460, the Presbyterians 56,019, the Protestant Episcopal church 28,641.

The Protestant Episcopal church has crossed the million line, having gained 86,468 since 1910, and over 300,000 since 1900.

The Roman Catholic church has gained nearly a million and a quarter since 1910 and more than five and a half millions since 1900.

The Methodist Episcopal church, the second largest denomination, gained 187,487 in 1914 and nearly 700,000 since 1900.

The thirty churches, constituting the federal council of the churches of Christ in America, report, as will be seen, nearly 17,500,000 members, somewhat less than half of the aggregate for all denominations, with 103,000 ministers and nearly 139,000 churches. These bodies have a net increase of over 500,000 members, or more than two-thirds of the entire increase of all bodies.

There are nine denominations which have a million and upward, the Roman Catholic, 13,794,637, the Methodist Episcopal, 3,603,265, the Southern Baptist, 2,592,217, the National Baptist (colored) 2,018,868, the Methodist Episcopal, South, 2,005,707, the Presbyterians, Northern, 1,442,498, the Disciples of Christ, 1,363,163, the Northern Baptist convention, 1,238,323, and the Protestant Episcopal, 1,015,238. These seven denominations aggregate over 29,000,000 members, or more than three-fourths of the entire aggregate of the 170 religious bodies.

The effects on church membership of the European war in narrowing the stream of immigration were probably quite small, as only the last five months of the year were involved. The emigration of men to take part in the great conflict would not be a very large factor for the same reason. The German bodies—Lutheran, Reformed, and the representative of the Prussian State church, all show unusual gains for 1914. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic gains are quite small.

The summary shows that the total increase of ministers was 3,212, which is unusually large, while the total increase of churches was 1,441, which is unusually small.

Pruning and Spraying Demonstration.

Mr. E. H. Anderson, the Guilford county farm demonstrator, and Mr. S. C. Clapp, state orchard and nursery inspector, will give two public demonstrations in pruning and spraying fruit trees tomorrow and Saturday afternoon. The demonstration tomorrow afternoon will be given at Jamestown, in the orchard of Mrs. E. J. Ragsdale, and will be conducted in co-operation with the Jamestown high school. All students studying agriculture in the school will be required to attend. It is hoped that a large number of farmers and school patrons will be present. The demonstration Saturday afternoon will be held at McLeansville, under the auspices of the Farmers' Union, in the orchard of Dr. W. T. Holt.

It is believed that these meetings will be interesting and of practical benefit to the farmers, and a large attendance is hoped for.

Queer Time to Boast.

Two men sat on the river bank fishing. One had a bite, and in the excitement he fell into the water. The other man watched him struggle, but did nothing to aid him.

"I can't swim!" shouted the man in the water. He went under, and when he came up he shouted again: "I can't swim!"

The man on the bank watched him with languid interest.

The man in the water sank again. When he came up he gasped, "I can't swim!"

"Well, my friend," commented the man on the bank, "this is a queer time to be boasting of it!"

HOW YOU CATCH COLD IS FULLY EXPLAINED

What is a cold? This question of universal interest is answered by the public health service in a newly published bulletin, says the Washington Star.

"People suffering from colds are the victims of attack of germs which the individual carries about in his throat or mouth at all times. These have been permitted to reside there, in a state of armed neutrality between the germs and the body defenses, until fatigue, emotion, intemperance, overexertion or sudden chill temporarily reduces the integrity of the body's defensive agents. This produces the aggregation of symptoms known as cold."

So it is defined and explained in this bulletin. Colds are serious matters and should never be treated lightly, advise this health monitor. Here are the dangers, also, given the rules of precaution and of remedy:

"If the body's resistance to one kind of disease germ is lowered, it is quite easy for other germs to gain a foothold and spring into activity at such a time. The infection which has produced a cold may extend to other parts of the body, and middle-ear disease and deafness may ensue or a remote joint may be infected, thus causing a lowered efficiency throughout life."

"Many cases diagnosed as rheumatism are merely the chronic poisoning which the same germs which produce colds. Since colds are induced by a lowering of the bodily efficiency, it is seen that they may be avoided by the maintenance of the bodily processes in a good condition. This means the observance of the rules of hygiene, adequate food, avoidance of excesses, the securing of sufficient sleep and the like. Above all, the teeth should be kept in good condition and the mouth kept clean."

"It is the duty of persons who have colds to take every precaution against transmitting them to others. The agency in the transmission of colds from one person to another is the sputum, and this transference may occur directly by sneezing, coughing or expectorating. Some one has called the cold the strap-hanger's disease because of the frequency with which it is contracted in overcrowded street cars."

"The common handkerchief is a great transmitter of disease. People with colds should either destroy the handkerchiefs which they use or sterilize them by boiling them. If you do not want to give your cold to somebody else, hold your handkerchief on your hand over your face when you cough or contract a cold from a person who has one, avoid intimate personal contact with him."

"In the old days they used to hang a bag of asafoetida around the schoolboy's neck in order to protect him against colds, and this did, to a certain extent perform the function for which it was designed, because the odor of asafoetida is such as to discourage close personal contact."

"A little cold is a dangerous thing. Many cases of tuberculosis is dated from a neglected cold. Keep up your bodily defenses and avoid the careless person who is acting as a chronic distributor of colds."

Rubber Concealed in Cotton.

New York, Feb. 16.—The X-ray examinations of cotton cargoes of outgoing British ships, which have been conducted by representatives of the British government for several months as a means of preventing shipment of contraband of war, revealed today that bales of cotton waste consigned aboard the White Star Liner Cretic contained rubber.

The Cretic is due to sail tomorrow for Mediterranean ports. The consignee was given by officials of the line as a firm in Genoa, Italy. The consignor, they said, was A. B. Newman, of this city. Each of the 178 bales in the consignment contained about four pounds of rubber. The entire consignment was refused shipment when the contraband was discovered, it was said at the Cretic's pier.

Officials of the White Star Line said that the office of the United States district attorney had been furnished with the name of the consignor and consignee.

A Matrimonial Bargain.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger relates that Charles broke the spell in a dejected tone of voice. He said: "Miss Fraser, I love you, but dare not dream of calling you mine. Yesterday I was worth \$25,000, but today, by a turn of fortune's wheel, I have but a few paltry hundreds to call my own. I would not ask you to accept me in my reduced state. Farewell forever."

As Charles was about to stride mournfully away she caught him and eagerly cried: "Good gracious! Reduced from \$25,000 to \$100! What a bargain! Of course, I'll take you! You might have known I couldn't resist!"

Special Reductions

This week we are making a cut of 10 per cent in the price of all Ladies' Shoes. When you remember the very close prices at which we sell, this is an offering well worth your consideration.

We will also sell one lot Men's Patent Leather \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Men's Shoes at the remarkable price of \$2.00.

We have some small sizes Ladies' Shoes at 95c, as well as some good values in \$2.50 and \$3.00 Ladies' Shoes at \$1.50.

This is the best place in town to buy heavy work shoes.

Coble & Mebane,

The Cash Shoe Store

YOU ARE INVITED

To make yourself at home in our store when in town. Come in and rest and try a refreshing drink from our fountain. We are always glad to see our friends and are never better pleased than when the store is crowded with them. In fact, we like a crowd—it keeps us from getting lonesome.

Our line of drugs, toilet articles, etc., is complete. We want your business and appreciate your trade. We fill orders by mail and prepay the postage. Write or telephone us your wants.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294



The Rayo Rests Your Eyes

THE bright, yet soft light of the RAYO Lamp rests your eyes as surely as a harsh white glare is injurious to them. Scientists recommend the light of an oil lamp—and the

Rayo LAMP

is the best oil lamp made.

Ask your dealer to show you the Rayo. No glare, no flicker. Easy to light and care for.

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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 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

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FRIENDS OF LONG AGO.

I sat one night beneath the mazda's glow
And penned a verse on "Friends of Long Ago."
"Ah! Tell me where you are tonight,"
I wrote
With tear-dimmed eyes and choking,
Tightened throat.
My verses finished, sped they on their way
And they were published, just the other day.
At yesternorn the mailman's double ring
Awakened me from dreams of balmy spring.
My letter box was stuffed and flowing o'er.
A dozen missives lay upon the floor.
A nameless joy, a wild, ecstatic thrill
Swept o'er me as I realized that Bill
And May, Clyde, Jake, Ned, Roy and Ruth and Joe
And all the other friends of long ago
Had, each and every one, sat down to write
And tell their old chum where they were that night.
The Rev'rend Hasik's boy, long-legged Joe,
Gives tango lessons now, at ten per throw.
Dear little May, the shrinking violet
Became a window-smashing suffragette.
While ragged Ned, who oft had naught to eat,
Has just cleaned up a million bucks in wheat.
Old Jake, who blacked my eye with fine effect,
Now touches me by telegraph,—collect.
And Clyde, who wore long curls till he was eight,
Has just knocked out the champ, Young Kid McHate.
And Roy, the smartest boy in town by far,
Poor Bill! I feared that he'd go wrong some day—
He's in the senate now—perhaps to stay.
While Ruth, my sweetheart once,—excuse these grins—
Sends photos of her kids—and six are twins!

—E. F. MCINTYRE.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

The government ship-purchase bill as an amendment to the Weeks naval auxiliary bill was passed by the lower house of Congress at 1.30 o'clock yesterday morning by a vote of 215 to 121.

The passage of the bill followed a 14-hour parliamentary struggle which until long after midnight threatened to extend interminably, because of a determined filibuster directed by Minority Leader Mann who yielded only after the administration leaders decided to apply a second special rule to bring the fight to an end.

The measure, as it goes to the senate from the house, includes the ship-purchase measure as agreed upon in senate caucus and a provision that two years after the close of the European war ships acquired by the United States shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Navy to be operated or leased for commercial purposes under the terms of the Weeks bill already passed by the senate.

Senator Smoot has given notice that the debate will be continued by the opposition until March 4 unless the Democrats withdraw the measure or some unusual tactics are resorted to by administration forces.

Representative Webb, of North Carolina, opening debate for the bill in the house, declared that the United States now was confronted with "the greatest opportunity that any nation ever found in foreign commerce."

"It seems to me that at one part of this capital they are fiddling while Rome burns," he added. He said government ownership "had no terrors" for him, citing the activities of the government in the Philippines, the Panama railroad and the Alaskan railroad to show that the United States already was in private business.

Americans Are Leaving Germany.

Public feeling toward Americans in Germany has changed since Washington made it plain it will stand none of the Kaiser's nonsense, and some American subjects, not anxious to see the first fruits of the paper blockade when it begins, are already leaving the country.

There have been many cases in which Americans have been publicly insulted in theaters, restaurants and streets in Berlin. The position of American workers on the war committees of the capital is becoming extremely difficult, and some members are finding the experience too nerve-racking and have resigned, packed their trunks and cleared out.

A section of the German press, before Von Pohl's declaration, was still making desperate efforts to win American sympathy, and warning young Berliners to refrain from insulting English-speaking persons who could not possibly be dangerous enemies. Today Berlin makes it plain that Americans are only tolerated while they behave themselves.

Persistent Man.

Friend—"What about the rent of a place like this? I suppose the landlord asks a lot for it?" Hardup—"Yes, rather. He's always asking for it."

Subscribe to The Patriot.

GERMANY EXPLAINS THE PURPOSE OF WAR ZONE

Germany's purpose in declaring a sea war zone around the British Isles is explained at length in a statement made by Admiral Behncke, of the marine department, and transmitted to Lieutenant Commander Walter R. Gherardi, naval attache of the American embassy. It is given out officially as follows:

"Up to the present time Germany in the war at sea has followed the London declaration or the stipulations of the Paris treaty on which the conduct of war on the sea had been based before the London declaration.

"In waging this commercial warfare England had in view the subjugation of Germany by starvation. Germany in every way had sought to bring the attention of the neutral powers and all others to the necessity she was under to obtain food for her civilian population and which was her right under the laws of war. No results could be obtained from her efforts.

"Since the shutting off of food supplies had now come to a point where Germany no longer had sufficient food to feed her people, it became necessary for her to bring England to terms through force. Germany knows that by the use of the submarine England can be placed in a position where food will be lacking. Her life as a nation and the lives of her people depend on putting this campaign into action, and she must do so.

"The difficulties in the way of this campaign have been largely connected with the care which it is desired to give to neutral ships and to the lives of those on board all commercial ships, whether neutral or belonging to the enemy.

"First. In arming her merchant ships with guns for self-defense England adopted a policy against which Germans strongly protest. The United States took the British point of view. Submarines cannot approach British merchant ships and make examinations without exposing themselves.

"Second. England has advised her merchant fleet to fly neutral flags, to cover up names and change stacks to escape the consequences of their nationality. This plan was designed to bring Germany into conflict with other nations.

"Germany does not wish to harm American or other neutral ships or their cargoes unless carrying contraband. She is, however, in a position where her life depends upon her putting into effect the only means she has of saving herself. She must and will use this means.

"Commanding officers of submarines have been ordered to make every effort to safeguard neutrals. In spite of the precautions, the possibility was noted that neutral ships through error or attack might be destroyed. For this reason a strong warning was issued.

"In addition, the English coast has been mined by the British themselves for protective reasons, and would be mined by the Germans as an act of offensive warfare. Ships are therefore in danger from mines.

"In spite of the great effect the admiralty staff feel the use of the submarines will have in bringing the war to a rapid close, the admiralty do not wish to put it into effect to the detriment of neutral commerce and the rights of nations on the high seas. They therefore have stated that if Great Britain will abide by the declaration of London or by the treaty of Paris, whereby food supplies for the civil population can be freely brought into Germany the whole matter of a submarine blockade will be dropped by Germany."

Admiral Behncke called Commander Gherardi's attention to the fact that when Great Britain closed the North sea she did not give free passage to American ships bound for the neutral country of Holland, but compelled the ships to pass through certain channels, take an English pilot aboard and undergo a search for contraband of war at the hands of officers of British warships.

Everybody who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's penetrates almost immediately right to the seat of pain, relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggists and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, lumbago, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. Buy a bottle today.

The man who is so absent-minded as to forget his troubles is really to be congratulated.

Watch the date on your label.

Any
Lady
Can
Handle
Him

The demand for good horses continues and prices are good, indicating the healthy condition of the market and the wisdom of breeding good, active horses.

This is a trotting bred horse, but a goodly number of his colts have proven to be first-class saddle horses.

FRED E. is 15.1 hands high, weight 1100 pounds. His sire and dam were 15.3 hands each. His get shows plenty of size and style. Mares sent from a distance to be kept and bred will be cared for at reasonable prices, but will be at owners' risk, and I am not to be held responsible for damage from any cause. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be held responsible should any occur. This horse will make the season of 1915 at Fleming Bros.' Stables

TAM SHIELDS,

PHONE 335-848

Owner
GREENSBORO, N. C.

EFFECTIVE TEAM WORK IN THE PROGRAM OF WAR.

Again the dispatches tell of a vast transfer of German troops from one field of war to another, in successful defiance of distances and the delays of winter travel.

While the central armies of the long German-Russian battle line were engaged in last week's indecisive and costly contest to the west of Warsaw, along the frozen reaches of the Bzura, the Russian commander-in-chief was preparing a surprise. A strong Russian force was suddenly reported pressing its way west over the border of East Prussia in the direction of the coast. In spite of the rigors of February the invasion made rapid progress and soon came reports that Russians had crossed the Angerapp river, strongest of the water barriers of the region.

Precisely at the moment when it appeared as if the Russians might gain a firm foothold in the salient of East Prussia and turn it into a menace against the main German territory, precisely when the bear was making ready to clutch the black eagle by the tail, began to appear German regiments, brigades, divisions. The troops did not rise out of the ground; they came by rail, with much the same effect. Once more the opponents of Germany had the disconcerting experience of finding themselves face to face with a sudden and enormous concentration of men. Whence this new force came is uncertain; possibly from the army in Poland, possibly from Belgium, or from the camps of the new formations in the quiet interior. At all events they were there, and Germany had given proof of her continued ability to collect men at any single point on either war front more rapidly than could her active opponents. The German railway system had struck another blow at the allies.

To Americans the railway is a thing of peace. In this country rail transportation has reached its highest development in the direction of service to everyday business and regular life. American railways are at the same time among the least well developed of any in the world for military purposes. Germany stands at the other end of the line, and it is owing to her military supremacy in railways that she has been able to accomplish such wonders as the advance through Belgium to the gates of Paris in five weeks, the defeat of the Russians at Tannenberg and the holding of Western Poland against every Russian effort.

Those who seek for historic parallels will find that Frederick the Great was also skilled in shifting his forces from one theater of war to another, to strike his several ene-

mies in turn. Frederick made the most of "interior lines," of his ability to travel faster about a shorter circumference. William II can carry this system to a point of which his predecessor never dreamed, because Germany is now not only at the inside of the ring, but likewise has the most rapid and effectual means of transporting troops and munitions, in her efficient railways.

Recently General Pau, one of the French leaders, was dispatched on a mission to Russia. He had to travel along the exterior lines of communication. Leaving Paris, he went by express to a southern French port. There he boarded a swift warship and sailed to Saloniki. From that point rail took him north to the Russian capital. In all more than a week's travel, and if he went on to the war front, 10 days. A German official could have traveled from Brussels to Koenigsberg, without using other than way trains, in less than two days. The German would cover the ground in one-fifth the time with one-fiftieth the effort.

Unusual Articles of Diet.

According to some of the reports that are sifting through from the inner regions of the war territories great ingenuity in the use of scientific knowledge in extracting food values from unusual sources is being employed. There are many articles good for human food, and wholesome food at that, which under ordinary conditions are not drawn upon at all. There are the angle worm, the grasshopper, and fully a score of plants not ordinarily used as food, which, properly prepared, constitute nourishing foods. It is perhaps only the most desperate and resolute sort of appetite that would stand for the earth worm, but they have been eaten even by highly-civilized people and when properly prepared are said to be not so bad. Why should we be squeamish about the angle worm when we eat the oyster, stomach, lungs and everything but the shell?

As to grasshoppers, they were an ancient delicacy and are yet so regarded by many races who know what's what in the way of good things to eat. All the grasses that are eaten by animals have nourishing juices. Clover and green timothy possess a higher food quality than cabbage or potatoes. Boiled to tenderness, they would prevent starvation. There have been famine periods when human beings have been obliged to eat field grasses and wild plant roots.

Use Tact.

The secret of making one's self tiresome is not to know when to stop.—Voltaire.

Watch the date on your label.

CHARITY ONLY CAN SAVE MILLIONS OF BELGIANS.

All agencies engaged in Belgian relief must occupy themselves for the present with the immediate tasks of providing bread for the total population of Belgium and of supplying all food for one-fifth of that population, which is wholly dependent upon charitable aid, according to the second report of the relief commission sent abroad by the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the effects of the war upon non-combatants. This report states also that clothing must be supplied to certain communities, where the people have lost their clothing through the burning or looting of their houses; temporary shelter must be provided for families whose homes have been destroyed; and employment must be given, as far as possible, to the unemployed. These relief measures, the commission estimates, will necessitate an expenditure of about \$6,600,000.

Of the total Belgian population of 7,000,000, the report states, 80 per cent are able to pay for their bread; but the grain from which to make the bread must be purchased in foreign countries, transported into Belgium, and distributed under the protection of the American government to the communes. About 60,000 tons of grain monthly are required for the feeding of the population, it is figured, and the purchase and delivery of the grain will cost about \$3,600,000 a month.

The remaining 20 per cent of the Belgian non-combatants, or 1,400,000 people, are without resources, the report states.

"Of the 750,000 people living in Brussels, 250,000 are now in the 'soup' line," it says. "Of the 40,000 people now living in Malines, 24,000 are in the 'soup' line. It is estimated that one-third of the present population of Liege is already dependent upon the 'canteens.' The chairman of the Belgian national committee has established that in the industrial towns and cities of Belgium about one-third of the present population is now being supported by charity.

"In the rural communities conditions are better. Most of the farmers have some resources. From the few remaining cows they get milk and butter. From the land they have some supplies of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. In some of the more favored rural communities the proportion of the population wholly dependent upon charity is at present small. In other communities, where the destruction of houses has been great and the requisition of cattle and food supplies has been heavy, a much larger percentage of the people are dependent upon charitable aid."

In order to provide these destitute

people with a daily allowance of bread, soup and coffee, and to supply them with clothing, shelter and medical attention, a monthly expenditure of \$3,000,000 will be required, says the report. Of this sum, the communes have undertaken to provide one-third, leaving \$2,000,000 monthly to be supplied by the Belgian national committee and the friends of Belgium in foreign countries. Most of this fund must be raised outside Belgium, the commission says.

Young Woman's Dream Halts Wedding.

A press dispatch from Elgin, Tex., says:

Firm in the conviction that a dream she had a few nights ago was a vision from heaven telling her she must not marry, but that she should consecrate her life to the saving of souls, Miss Ethel Bell Sowell, of this town, is about to enter Baylor University, a Baptist institution at Waco, to prepare for mission work in foreign fields.

It was the night before the day set for her wedding that Miss Sowell had the remarkable dream, and it was before the assembled crowd of relatives and friends in the Baptist church here, gathered to witness the ceremony that was to make her the wife of Ernest Byars that Miss Sowell announced in trembling words her decision not to marry.

"Last night I had a dream," she said, "so clear it was like a vision, and I am not going to marry. I dreamt that it would be a terrible mistake to listen to what the selfish heart in me has been wanting. I was told by a voice that went through me that my life must be given to bringing light to the ignorant and the darkened. Oh! I know God spoke to me. He calls me to the missionary field. I will not marry, and I am going to school to prepare to spread the gospel and make Christians of those who do not believe."

In front of her sat her fiancé, Ernest Byars, who, when he realized the meaning of the girl's words, bowed his boyish head in grief. She looked at him and for the moment wavered, apparently, in her determination. She repeated in a low voice:

"I cannot marry—now."

Later, Mr. Byars said he would study for the ministry. He has not given up hope of winning Miss Sowell to his views.

Third of Strength in Field.

It is stated that the countries fighting against Germany, Austria and Turkey thus far have thrown only a third of their strength into the field. To maintain this force, and bring the remaining two-thirds into action will cost ten billion dollars, during the current year.

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, Rheu, Themis, Phoebe, Tethys and Menesyne. 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, Rheu, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Roma, Den, 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 nobler 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 boys have a game which they call "Hobbyhull," and it has something on the American kiddies' bobbyhorse, 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 hobbyhull, 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 hobbyhull, while another operates the "animal."

If the matador has talent in the art of taunting and teasing and the other is spirited the game may become serious. Boys in training to become matadors practice regularly with the hobbyhull 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 baseness 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 silver 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.—Edmond Waller.

The Time to Break It.

There is an libretto 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 dumbly 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, but this without 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 judges become 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—was 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 all in love with each other!"—Exchange.

Why He Was Careful.

A man who believed in pedestrianism caused 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 motorist 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. It is for long distances cannot be guaranteed because the ever shifting channel throws up mud flats and sand banks here and there and the wisdom of the ancient boatmen.

Gastronomic Health.

"Pa, what is envy?" "Envy, my boy, is what your nil Houtre uncle feels every time he hears you beguine 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.

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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 9.30 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. 80 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars New York, Richmond 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. 37 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation, dining 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 to Atlanta. Pullman cars Norfolk and Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.

7.40 A. M.—No. 109 daily. Local for Raleigh. Local to Rameur.

8.15 A. M.—No. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman sleeping car Raleigh to Winston-Salem.

8.20 A. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

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

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

12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Asheville and Waynesville, connecting at Asheville with Carolina Special for all points west. 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 drawing room and open section sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham. Day coaches and dining car service.

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

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

3.10 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday for Rameur.

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 Charlotte.

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

11.20 P. M.—No. 38 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. COATMAN, Vice President and General Manager, Washington, D. C.

S. M. HARDWICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

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

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

C. G. PICKARD, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

You live in momentous times, and you should not miss any of the tremendous events that are occurring. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World. Moreover, a year's subscription to it will take you far into our next presidential campaign.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 15

GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

Votes For Women.—The Vermont senate has extended the franchise to women at town and city elections and for presidential electors.

Famous Writer Dead.—James Creelman, of New York, a well-known American newspaper man, died last week in Berlin, aged 55.

Whipped School Teacher.—C. C. Blackman, a Wayne county farmer, assaulted D. G. Kelly, a public school teacher, because Kelly had whipped Blackman's 16-year-old son in school. A magistrate fined Blackman \$25 and then he had to pay the costs in another case for carrying concealed weapons.

General's Widow Dead.—Mrs. Ellen Mary McClelland, widow of General George B. McClelland, who was commander-in-chief of the Federal army for a time during the war between the states and the Democratic presidential candidate in 1864, died last week at Nice, France, where she had lived in recent years.

Confessed to Murder.—Clyde Stover, a negro, arrested in Tennessee last week, confessed to murdering, near Welaka, Fla., A. G. Gardner, of Baltimore, and H. B. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass. The negro plotted a yacht for the brothers on a fishing trip and claims he shot them because they made him dance.

A Damage Suit.—The Mutual Aid Bank of Newbern, operated by colored people, went defunct some time ago. Ella M. Whitley, colored, is suing Hiram Thompson, president of the defunct institution, alleging that he charged her had something to do with the disappearance of \$500 of the money. She is asking \$5,000 damages.

Officer in Trouble.—At Lexington R. L. Whitaker, a new man on the police force, attempted to arrest Albert Swing, who was under the influence of drink. The officer said Swing resisted. Anyway he struck Swing with his billy and the b'ow took the man in the eye, bursting the ball. There was much indignation and the officer was landed in jail.

Sentenced to Penitentiary.—In Superior court at Newton Thursday J. F. Stevens and Leary Lowman were sentenced to twelve months each in the penitentiary for attempting to burn an unoccupied building. Stevens appealed. Stevens owned a house in Catawba county and had \$300 insurance on it when it was burned. Lowman a half-wit, told that he had been hired by Stevens to burn the house. Other evidence ceased conviction.

Sentenced to Roads.—James H. Johnson, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland county and a former member of the legislature, was last week sentenced by the recorder of Fayetteville to serve three months on the county roads, the charge being that he had violated the law in selling an illegal amount of wine. Johnson appealed to the Superior court. He is already under suspension of sentence and \$5,000 bond imposed last year by Judge Rountree.

Another Earthquake in Italy.

Rome, Feb. 15.—Renewed earth shocks occurred today in parts of central Italy visited by seismic disturbances several weeks ago. One person was killed and six injured in the collapse of a house at Nazahano.

At Rocca Sinibaldi the belfry of the convent of Santa Maria fell upon several houses, burying 10 persons. Cittaducale was wrecked, and at Veroliz several houses were rendered uninhabitable.

Since the recent disaster the district has been shaken almost daily. Today's disturbance occurred early in the morning, but not until tonight was it learned how serious had been the shock.

The population of Cittaducale is estimated in the open air despite a record rain. There are about 2,000 persons in the town, which is in the province of Aquila.

More Friction With Carranza.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Further indications of friction between the Carranza officials and the diplomats in Mexico City are contained in the official advices to the state department.

At Vera Cruz, the seat of the Carranza government, several newspapers are said to have printed articles intimating that diplomats should transfer their activities to Vera Cruz, or leave Mexico.

Secretary Bryan said he did not interpret Carranza's order that all diplomatic intercourse must be transacted by him personally as preventing American Consul Silliman and other foreign ministers from remaining in Mexico City and dealing with General Obregon on non-diplomatic business.

An interesting conversationalist is very often a person who can talk certainly without saying anything.

VIEW OF A STATESMAN EXPRESSED 114 YEARS AGO.

People in this country and the leaders of our government are disturbed and more or less bewildered by the accumulating complications brought upon us by the war in Europe. A new issue, or question, or momentous doubt, comes before us nearly every day. The dangers, however, are not new. If we will look into our own history—offering us guidance for the present and the future—we will learn that while we were new and barely forming, and comparatively weak, we faced problems curiously similar to those we have now. In 1800 Great Britain and France were at war. At that time we had no pressing reason to be friendly to either. Our obligation to France had been canceled, in popular feeling here, by somewhat unkind and arrogant treatment to which we had been subjected by representatives of that country, and by the general belief that the help given us in our struggle against England was not so much kindness to us as the result of purpose to deprive and cripple a dangerous and an ancient foe. Troubles and diplomatic questions arising from ocean traffic and the relations of mercantile marine were as acute then as they are now. John Marshall, of Virginia, then secretary of state, defined the position and purposes of the young republic in these words:

"These United States do not hold themselves in any degree responsible to France or Great Britain for their negotiations with one or the other of these powers; but are ready to make amicable explanations with either. It has been the object of the American government from the commencement of the present war to preserve between the belligerent powers exact neutrality. * * * The aggressions, sometimes of one and sometimes of another belligerent power, have forced us to contemplate and to prepare for war as a probable event. We have repelled, and we will continue to repel, injuries not doubtful in their nature and hostilities not to be misunderstood. But this is a situation of necessity, not of choice. It is one in which we are placed not by our own acts, but by the acts of others, and which we shall challenge so soon as the conduct of others will permit us to change."

Fortunately, there is not looming before us any peril of war. In many important respects we are far stronger and more formidable, even by comparison with other countries, than we were a hundred and fourteen years ago. Putting aside the consideration of an impending necessity of war involving us, we might adopt the language of Mr. Secretary Marshall as a succinct and complete statement and presentation of our purposes. These purposes are to maintain exact and honest neutrality, as among the warring nations, but to insist always and earnestly and with all the vigor demanded by the circumstances that our rights on the seas shall be respected, and that our flag shall carry with it assurance of protection over all upon which it flies with the sanction of our government.—Richmond Journal.

Antidotes For Snake Bite.

Effective antidotes for snake bites which already have saved the lives of numerous persons in India are being produced as the result of work carried on at the Parel laboratory at Bombay.

Between the years 1887 and 1911 it was estimated that 543,991 human beings were killed by poisonous reptiles. The figures were so appalling that scientific experiments were started in an attempt to find something which would counteract the effect of the venom of the various serpents commonly encountered in the central part of the country.

Extraction of the poison from the most deadly of these snakes constitutes the work being accomplished at the Bombay laboratory, and this process is as simple as it is interesting. The snake is held so that it cannot strike those about it, while a small wine glass with its top tightly covered by a piece of cloth is placed near the reptile's head.

Self-Denial.

"Ernest," she gasped, choking back her tears, "father has lost all!"

"Eh?"

"Father has lost all," she reiterated sobbing.

"Not all!" he exclaimed.

"Never," he said, bravely, pulling himself together. "You, Miranda, still are left to him. I could not be so cruel as to take the last of his wealth."

"Ernest!"

"No!" Firmly he held her off. "Tell him, Miranda, tell him for me, that his generosity toward me demands that I leave what little lies in my power!"

"Well, my rural friend, don't you like it?"

"Shore, I like it," says I. "I'm half-witted myself!"

Subscribe to The Patriot.

TO ADOPT NEW AND NOVEL REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

A bill pending in the Ohio legislature proposes to abolish the system of annual registration of voters by substituting a card index method such as now is in such general use among business firms and corporations. The primary object of the bill is to reduce the cost of elections, but a secondary object, the elimination of the trouble to which the voter is put every year, is scarcely less important. The bill provides for one general registration to take place next May. At this registration cards are to be filled out in detail for the purpose of establishing the identity of the voter, his age, place of residence, occupation and a fair personal description. The cards will be made out in duplicate and will take the place of poll books now used at the general elections. One set must remain permanently in the office of the county clerk.

There will be no more annual registration days. All subsequent registration must take place at the offices of the election commissioners or the county clerk. Any citizen may register at any time, save for a period of twenty days preceding an election. One registration is sufficient for the life of the voter unless he removes to a new precinct.

A feature of the measure which is striking is that which provides that when a voter shall have failed to vote at two consecutive elections his card shall be destroyed on the presumption that he is dead. Were failure to vote in Virginia to raise the legal presumption of the death of the voter the apparent mortality rate in this state would be higher than the death rate of Sierra Leon.

Should Ohio work out a satisfactory system of permanent registration it would be adopted in other states where annual or biennial registration now is required. When a voter in Virginia once gets his name on the poll books it stays there while he keeps his capitation tax paid up regularly. We are not especially interested in reducing the number of registrations. We are waiting for the legislative genius who will come along with a scheme which will reduce the number of party primaries and general elections.—Richmond Journal.

How Spies Get Their Credentials.

A story about a new trick used by the French to get their spies behind the German lines is told in a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"From advices received here," says the paper, "it appears that the French are compelling German captives in writing home to ask that their military papers be sent to them. The reason is obvious. These valuable papers of identification never reach the prisoners to whom they belong, but are instead turned over to French spies to enable them to carry on their sinister work in the German empire.

"The dangerous scheme can be frustrated only by the use of great care throughout Germany, and the absolute refusal to comply with any such request for military papers. It is the duty of everybody to notify the authorities at once on receipt of any such request."

A Long Look Ahead.

In Maine there are landowners who believe in doing something for future generations. A burned area of 11,000 acres near Farmington is being planted with 50,000 white pine trees. The statement that in 100 years the trees will be ready for conversion into lumber is proof that public spirit, not immediate gain, entered into the reforestation plan.

This estimate of the time required for the development of a white pine tree emphasizes once again the need of caution in the use of fire in the woods. A match dropped by a careless camper or smoker may destroy in a few hours the growth of fifty years or a century. The yearly losses in burned timber are indeed high, and Americans have been singularly slow in providing adequate punishment for the persons who give no thought to the slowness of the growth of a forest.

Felt Like One of Them.

"Tuther day," related old Dad Bing, the Oklahoma cattle baron, who is temporarily in our midst according to the Baltimore American, "I was rumbling along in a street car when a batch of young fellers got aboard. I judged they were college students and their funny clothes and queer shaped heads. The car was pretty full, and they pushed and snorted back and forth in the aisle, tramping on people's feet and committing similar frivolities that-a-way. Bimebye they all r'ared back and fetched loose a long yell. Then the nearest one to me took a look and not admiring my face, or something says:

"Well, my rural friend, don't you like it?"

"Shore, I like it," says I. "I'm half-witted myself!"

From One Point of View.

He had become the happy father of twins, and his unbounded pride in this twofold distinctive blessedness found expression on every occasion, says Harper's Magazine.

While conversing with a friend one morning at the entrance of his office building a young woman passed wheeling a baby carriage containing a bouncing baby boy.

"Doesn't a woman look queer," said the young father, loftily, "with only one child!"

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.

Saws, belting, batteries, oil and everything in connection with gasoline and oil engines. M. G. Newell Company, Davis street.

Bring your hides to J. C. Olive, Davis street, city market. 15 cents per pound. Phone 713. 14-1f

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.

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

Meyer's pumps; all sizes; prices right. M. G. Newell Company.

A year's supply of rearing 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.

William J. Oliver plows sold on a guarantee. M. G. Newell Company, Davis street.

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

Spray pumps and spraying materials of all kinds. M. G. Newell Company, Davis street.

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

Call and look over our immense stock of vehicles, farm implements, engines, mills, feed cutters, etc. M. G. Newell Company, Davis 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.

You take no risk in buying a William J. Oliver plow. M. G. Newell Company.

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.

Carload of oil engines and saw rigs just arrived. M. G. Newell Company.

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.

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.
Summerfield, 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.

This is positively the last round that will be made for these taxes and it is very important that all tax payers pay up in full, as I shall be compelled to advertise and sell property for unpaid taxes after March 15. Please do not ask me to hold your taxes for a later date, as I cannot do so.

Very respectfully,
D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

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

International Machinery Co.

319 S. Davis Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Phone 1410

We Sell—
Waterloo Line
International Line
John Deere Line
Deering Line
Big Chief Line of Farming Machinery

We Also Drill Wells and Operate a Machine Shop.

SECOND HAND LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Lot Hangers, Pulleys, Belting, Etc. | 3 Air Compressors. |
| 3 Mixing Valves | 1 Compound Air Compressor, steam |
| 3 Mowing Machines | 1 Air Tank |
| 2 Oil Tanks | 1 Boiler or Log Wagon |
| Big Lot Pipe Dies | 20 Boilers, any size |
| Pipe, Large Lot, Any Size | 1 Bench Vice |
| 1 Rock Crusher | 1 Cookson Water Heater |
| 2 Reamy Magnets | 1 Corn Mill |
| 3 Carbide Generators | 700 ft. 1 1/4 in. Rope, Blocks and Tackels |
| 2 Carburetors | 1 Ditching Machine |
| 10 Steam Gages | 1 Deep Well Pump, 90 Gal. Cap. |
| 1 Traction Wood Saw Outfit | 1 Engine, Gasoline, 7 h. p. Foos |
| 1 Lot Valves, Any Kind | 1 Engine, Gasoline, 30 h. p. 4 cyl. |
| 1 Wagon, Steel Wheels | 1 Engine, Gasoline, 4 h. p. |
| 1 Wagon, Standard | 1 Engine, Gasoline, 2 1/2 h. p. |
| 1 Vulcanizers | Any Size Standard or Special Bolts |
| 3 Feed Water Pumps | |
| 1 Hay Rake | |

This is only a partial list of our second hand line. If you want anything we haven't got, we will try to get it for you at your price.

Our full line of Farm Machinery at the lowest prices.

INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY CO.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 2nd day of January, 1912, by Louis M. Fogleman and wife, Florence L. Fogleman, to the undersigned, as will appear by reference to book of mortgages 257, page 218, of the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, and by reason of failure of said Louis M. Fogleman and Florence L. Fogleman to discharge the indebtedness and the interest thereon according to the tenor of the note mentioned in the said mortgage deed, I will on

Monday, March 1, 1915, at the hour of 12 M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction the following described property located in Rock Creek township, N. C. and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stone, Clapp's corner; thence south 30 degrees west 22 poles to a stone; thence north 45 degrees west 101 poles to a stone; thence north 8 poles to a stake; thence east 104 poles to a stone; thence north 83 poles to a stone; thence south 30 degrees east 112 poles to a stone; thence south 30 degrees east 40 poles to a stone; thence south 45 degrees west 130 poles to a stone; thence south 10 degrees west 40 poles to a stake in Clapp's line; thence north 45 degrees west 32 poles to the beginning, containing 120 acres more or less.

This January 25, 1914.

F. L. AMICK, Mortgagee.

KUTTYHUNK BLUE

A stick makes a quart of sweet washing blue. It's all blue—no red—the cost of a useless bottle.

5c at all grocers.

Diamond, McDaniel & Co., 400 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

FARM PROFITS IN POULTRY AND INCUBATORS

For Sale by Howard Gardner.