

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Schools Close.—The State Normal and Industrial College and the city schools closed Tuesday for the holidays. They will reopen January 1.

Carried to Kingston.—Deputy Sheriff A. M. Benbow, of Oak Ridge, Tuesday carried James Davis, a white youth, to the state school for the feeble-minded at Kingston.

Offices Closed.—The offices in the county court house will be closed tomorrow and Saturday in order that the officers and employees may be able to take Christmas.

For Robbing Freight Train.—Will Morehead and Richard Dick, both colored, was given a hearing before United States court under bonds of \$500 each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

Death at Julian.—Mr. William Coble, who was well known in Guilford, Randolph and Alamance counties, died Tuesday at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Eli Garrett, of Julian. He was 93 years of age.

In Bankruptcy.—Benjamin Bobbin, son of High Point, filed in the United States court yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are scheduled at \$18,578.25, with assets amounting to \$12,540.

McNeeley-Neal.—Mr. G. R. McNeeley, a well-known young farmer of the county, and Miss Cora Neal, of this city, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the residence of Rev. R. Murphy Williams, who performed the ceremony.

Buys Fire Apparatus.—The city commissioners have taken over from the Hook and Ladder Company the fire-fighting apparatus for which the company had paid. This was the only apparatus the fire department had paid for that the city had not taken over.

Music Recital.—The music class of Miss Bessie Taylor gave a recital at the home of Mrs. Bangle, on Summit avenue, Tuesday evening. Every number on the program was enjoyed by those present. A prize was awarded to Mrs. Bangle for keeping the most perfect time.

Died of Burns.—Hubert Meadows Rhodes, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Rhodes, who reside on the Battle Ground road, died Tuesday afternoon from the effects of severe burns he received earlier in the day. The funeral and interment took place yesterday afternoon.

Box Cars Wrecked.—A shifting engine on the local yards of the Southern Railway became unmanageable Tuesday evening and ran into two box cars on the main line between Greensboro and the coal chute. The box cars were wrecked and the main line was blocked for several hours.

January Courts.—Two terms of Superior court—a civil and a criminal term—will be held here in January. The civil term will convene on the 13th Monday and the criminal term on the last Monday in the month. Judge Lyon will preside over the civil term of this district for the next six months.

Wedding Last Night.—Mr. Eugene A. Davis and Miss Myrtle Scarborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scarborough, were married at the Greensboro Street Baptist church last night at 9 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. P. Walker. The bride had a short wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will be at home in this city.

Married to Wilkesboro.—Roy Holcomb, a young white man of Wilkesboro, who was brought to Greensboro for trial at the recent term of the United States court on a charge of kidnapping, the trial being postponed on account of the failure of the government to have the necessary witnesses present, has been carried to Wilkesboro and committed to await trial at the May term of federal court at that place. Holcomb was carried to Wilkesboro by Deputy Marshal J. C. Kennett.

New Quarters.—The M. G. New Company have moved from their former location on South Elm street to the large double building at 323 and 325 South Davis street and are now home to their friends in their new quarters. The building is adapted to the vehicle and light business and is convenient to the street. There is an abundance of room for storing and displaying goods, and everything is arranged with a view to handling a large volume of business with ease and dispatch.

NO PAPER MONDAY.

An order that The Patriot force may be able to take a little time off for Christmas, no paper will be issued Monday. The next issue of the paper will appear Thursday, December 31.

Memorial Service.—The members of the Guilford county bar have set Thursday, January 12, as the date for holding a memorial service for the late David P. Stern, who died suddenly at his home in this city Sunday morning. Col. James T. Morehead, Judge W. P. Bynum and Mr. W. H. Swift were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Carried to Virginia.—Sheriff Beale, of Mecklenburg county, Va., was in the city yesterday for Emmett Lester, colored, who is wanted in the Virginia county for a shooting scrape in which he was engaged nearly a year ago. Lester had been held here since the shooting of R. J. Allen, Jr., a Southern Railway detective, in which case he was a witness.

Christmas Tree.—The Woodmen of the World will give a Christmas tree for worthy poor children of the city tomorrow morning. The exercises will be held in the Woodmen's hall, on the corner of North Elm and West Gaston streets, and will begin at 9 o'clock. The tree will be adorned with a large number of useful and pleasing gifts for the children. Mr. Charles A. Hines, the newly elected commander of the camp, will deliver an address.

Alumni Association.—A number of former students of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts who live in and near Greensboro held a meeting Monday night in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and organized an alumni association. The following officers were elected: J. W. Brawley, president; P. W. Hardie, vice president; Grady L. Bain, secretary and treasurer. There are many former students of this college in Guilford county, and an invitation is extended to all of them to join the alumni association.

Christmas Gifts.—The city commissioners have appropriated \$750 for cash Christmas gifts to members of the Greensboro fire department. Each member of the police force, from the chief down to the humblest officer, will receive a present of \$5 and all other city employees will be remembered. In the distribution of the Christmas cheer the prisoners on the city chaingang will not be forgotten. The chaingang will stop work today at noon and take holiday until Monday morning. A big Christmas dinner will be given the prisoners tomorrow.

Spencer-Hobbs Marriage.—Mr. Benjamin H. Spencer, of Steubenville, O., and Miss May Hobbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Hobbs, were married Tuesday night at Forest Avenue Baptist church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. G. Kendrick. Miss Nina Hobbs, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and Dr. W. A. Hornaday, of Burlington, was the best man. Soon after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Spencer left on a bridal trip to Northern cities, after which they will be at home in Steubenville, O., where the groom is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

Cannot Prevent Executions in Mexico.—The United States cannot prevent summary executions of political enemies by the various Mexican factional leaders. This is the reply understood to have been made to several influential Mexicans who have appealed to the state department to protect friends held prisoners at various Mexican cities.

It can insist on protection for Americans and other foreigners, but can only use moral suasion where the persons in danger are Mexicans. It has tried to use its good offices with both Carranza and Gutierrez to have them respect the rules of civilized warfare.

Gutierrez has insisted that he has ordered all summary executions stopped. But unofficial reports indicate that the orders, if they have been issued, have not been respected.

At a score of points in Mexico prisons are jammed with arrested men whose only crimes are of a political character.

A Race Riot.—Reports have been sent out of a serious race riot in Oconee county, S. C., in which two negroes were killed and four white men seriously wounded as a result of incendiary burning of a barn.

GOVERNOR CRAIG PARDONS LIFE TERM PRISONER

Governor Craig this week pardoned Sam Lucas, colored, who shot and killed Henry Wood, colored, in this city in 1898 and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The shooting occurred on South Elm street and resulted from a quarrel about some ice. Wood being the driver of an ice wagon. The two men became embroiled and Wood ran after an exchange of blows and was followed by Lucas, who caught him in the act of climbing a fence and shot him dead.

In the trial that followed Lucas was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced by Judge E. W. Timberlake to be hanged. An appeal was taken and the Supreme court upheld the decision of the lower court. Governor Russell stayed the execution and commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

In granting the pardon Governor Craig said that, having served 17 years continuously, a merciful execution of the law justified the pardon and that the pardon was recommended by Judge W. P. Bynum, who was solicitor at the time of the trial and by a number of citizens of Mt. Airy, where Lucas formerly lived.

After being given his liberty Lucas went to the capital and thanked Governor Craig for the pardon, saying that he was going home to live a better life.

Promises to Look Into C. F. & Y. V. Matter.

Attorney General Bickett has received from United States Attorney General Gregory a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the North Carolina corporation commission's report on the sale and dismemberment of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. Attorney General Gregory writes as follows:

"I acknowledge with thanks yours of December 14, with accompanying copy of the report of the North Carolina corporation commission relating to the matter of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad. I shall give the matter as prompt attention as the business of this office will permit and communicate with you later. I appreciate very much your tender of the services of your department in the prosecution of any suit. I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to say to you that at this time this office is much submerged by an unusual flow of business and that there must be some greater delay than I should like to have in giving this matter the mature consideration it requires. I have furnished Senator Tillman, at his request, a copy of the report."

Harry Thaw Loses Out.

The right of New York state to extradite Harry K. Thaw from New Hampshire was upheld Monday by the Supreme court in an unanimous opinion reversing Judge Aldrich, of the Federal District court of New Hampshire. Justice Holmes, speaking for the court, declared the case was "too clear for lengthy argument" and swept aside as irrelevant all contentions of Thaw's counsel.

Conspiracy to escape from Matteawan insane asylum, to which he was committed after killing Stanford White in 1906, is the charge on which Thaw stands indicted in New York. On this indictment, once the prisoner is again in the hands of the New York authorities, will begin anew Thaw's battle against being returned to Matteawan. Just what the line of action then may be taken is not known.

Governor Walsh May Retire.

Boston, Dec. 22.—"I may never enter public office again," Governor Walsh said yesterday. He was addressing a gathering of Congressional ministers to whom he had previously said that he might never be governor again.

"Too many elections and too much politics," the governor said, "stifle both proper criticism and proper praise of public officials. I am conscious, however, of having done my duty," he continued, "and my refusal of some requests has turned life-long friends into enemies."

Annual elections were blamed by the governor for the condition he described.

Prohibition Election.—The South Carolina Anti-Saloon League will petition the approaching session of the legislature of that state to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to a vote of the people.

BOTH SIDES STILL MAKE CLAIMS OF VICTORY.

Late reports from the seat of war in Europe say heavy fighting is taking place on both the eastern and western fronts, but without producing any material change in the positions of the opposing armies. In France and Belgium the allies' offensive is being pressed and, while some ground has been gained at widely separated points, other attacks have been repulsed by the Germans from their strong entrenched positions. In the northern area the artillery and warships have taken up the battle, giving the infantry a rest.

While the progress of the allies is extremely slow, military experts believe the gains which the general staff has reported are disturbing the German system of fortifications at vital points and will, if successfully continued, compel a retirement by the Germans from their present lines.

In the East most of the Germans north of the Vistula have retired across the East Prussian frontier before the onrush of the Russian forces, but south of that river the Germans continue their advance and announce that in a fierce battle they have crossed branches of the Bzura and Rawka rivers at many places. This should bring the main armies close together, and a few days will tell whether the German advance is to be definitely checked or whether the Germans again are to threaten Warsaw.

Fighting also continues in Galicia but here, as along the East Prussian frontier, the Russians seem to have held back the Austro-German forces. The Germans, who are extremely strong along the whole eastern frontier, already are reported to be moving troops back to the west to meet the allies' offensive, but it is not considered likely this movement will reach large proportions until some decisive result has been obtained in the contest against the Russians.

The Turks, like their allies, are being attacked on two sides. The Russians claim to have inflicted a severe defeat on them in the district of Van, while the allied fleets have been bombarding Kild-Bahr, in the Dardanelles, and a French destroyer has shelled their troops on the mainland opposite the Island of Tenedos.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION VOTED DOWN IN CONGRESS

The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the state legislatures was defeated in the house of representatives Tuesday night, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

Immediately after announcement of the vote, the house adjourned, the crowd that had packed the galleries throughout the prolonged debate hispering with mingled expressions of regret and jubilation.

Prohibition leaders declared the vote of 197 for the resolution had come up to their expectations, as they had not expected a two-thirds majority.

Whether a similar resolution submitted by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, will reach a vote in the senate at this session is not certain at this time. Administration leaders are inclined to believe it will not because it could not pass the house.

Notwithstanding repeated public assertions that many members of the house would try to dodge a record vote, the roll call disclosed a heavy attendance, larger than the average throughout the session. To have carried the house the Hobson resolution would have required 258 affirmative votes. It thus failed to carry by 61 votes.

The North Carolina members of the house voted for the Hobson resolution, with the exception of Representatives Small and Pou, who voted against it, and Representative Godwin, who was absent on account of illness.

Moratorium For Italy.—Royal decrees have been issued establishing a moratorium in Italy, under special conditions, for January, February and March; providing for the organization of an institute with a capital of \$5,000,000 from which industrial loans may be obtained and authorizing municipalities to unite in groups for the purchase, even abroad, of cereals and their resale for home consumption.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND AT PEACE FOR A CENTURY.

The people of the United States and Great Britain tomorrow will observe the one-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, by reminding themselves that the day marks a century of peace among English-speaking nations. The original plans called for a series of celebrations in this country and across the water. It was to have begun in Ghent on Christmas eve with a banquet tendered by the Burgomaster to 50 representatives of the United States, 50 Englishmen and 50 Canadians in the hall where the treaty was signed. This plan is upset by the fact that the ancient Belgian city now is occupied by the Germans, with whom England is at war.

To mark the day, the American and British committees, which had been arranging for the peace centenary, issued communications for simultaneous publication Thursday morning in the newspapers in England and the United States. The British statement expresses the hope that the disarmed frontier between the United States and Canada may long continue as an example to the world of the safe defence of mutual respect and trust in the affairs of nations, and prays that "the peace between the British and American democracies which has so long endured, may never be broken." The British committee has purchased Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in England, with a view to presenting it to the American people, but this feature of the celebration also has been postponed until after the war.

The American committee, notwithstanding the war, purposes to carry out in part its original intention of celebrating the peace centenary and in its communication issued over the signature of a number of widely known citizens, urges suitable commemoration of ratification of the treaty by the United States which followed immediately upon the arrival of its draft in February, 1914. The dates specified are February 17 and 18, for formal addresses at state capitals, and February 22, for exercises in the schools.

Frank Loses Again.

Federal Judge Newman, of Atlanta, has declined to grant a certificate stating that in his opinion, there was "probable cause" for an appeal to the United States Supreme court in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Leo Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan. Judge Newman denied application for a writ Saturday.

Judge Newman stated at the close of an extended hearing that he was willing to allow Frank to appeal, but that he would not certify it.

According to Frank's attorneys, Judge Newman's decision, in effect, to a Justice of the Supreme court to grant an appeal before the matter can be brought before the highest tribunal. That, they said, they intended to do.

Send Warships to Mexico.

Norfolk, Dec. 22.—Like a sudden bolt of lightning from a clear sky, the battleship Delaware has received orders to be ready to sail for Mexico by Sunday. The orders caused a stir in navy circles, and a keen disappointment to the men on the Delaware. The ship recently returned from Vera Cruz, where she spent several months, and following the statement from the navy department that all big ships were to be withdrawn from Mexico the men on the Delaware thought they would see no more service in that country.

Naval officers here cannot explain the cause of the sudden orders. The Delaware began taking coal and provisions today, and an extra force of men were put to work to complete repairs to her engines.

A Gratifying Showing.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham expresses gratification at the showing made by North Carolina in being the only state in all the cotton belt that produces a cotton crop that is in excess of the value of the food-stuffs brought into the state each year, and he says the work of the state department in urging upon the farmers to raise their own supplies, whatever the proportion of their cotton crop may be, has gone a long way in bringing about the increasing practice of the farmers of raising their home supplies in addition to their money crops.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WHAT IS TRANSPIRING IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Died Suddenly.—Col. W. C. Maxwell, a leading lawyer and prominent citizen of Charlotte, died suddenly yesterday of a stroke of apoplexy.

Confederate Pensioners.—There are 15,037 Confederate pensioners on the roll in this state—8,230 veterans and 6,326 widows. This year the pension payments amounted to \$491,711.

Girls Kills Herself.—Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Durham, 22 years old, committed suicide in Richmond, Va., yesterday by jumping from the tenth floor of an office building. She was a stenographer and out of employment.

Died From Injuries.—In attempting to get into his wagon without stopping his team, Charles T. Cox, a Mecklenburg county farmer, fell under the wheels of the vehicle and received injuries from which he died two days later.

Woman Cremated.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dorsey, an aged couple who lived alone in Franklin county, was burned Sunday. Mrs. Dorsey lost her life in the fire. Mr. Dorsey was away from home on a visit at the time.

Homicide in Asheville.—William Grant, aged 72, a jeweler, was shot and killed in a crowded store in Asheville Tuesday by E. M. Jarrett, a retired business man. Jarrett surrendered to the police. The cause of the shooting is not known. Jarrett refused to make a statement.

To Fire Postmaster.—A postoffice inspector has made charges of carelessness and inattention to business against Willis G. Briggs, the Republican postmaster of Raleigh, and the postoffice department has asked Congressman Pou to recommend his successor. The term for which Briggs was appointed will expire February 16.

Jim Suits Released.—Jim Suits, who was sentenced to two months in jail for illicit distilling at the recent term of United States court, was released from custody Tuesday and permitted to return to his home in eastern Guilford. The court struck out the jail sentence and continued the prayer for judgment until the June term.

Colored Man Drowned.—Tom Scales, a respectable colored man, who resides a few miles west of Madison, was drowned in South Beaver Island a few days ago. Scales was returning home from Madison and attempted to walk a footlog across the swollen stream when he lost his balance and fell into the water.—Reidsville Review.

Carload of Cards.—The Greensboro postoffice this week received from the manufacturers for the government a carload of postal cards. The shipment contained 5,225,000 cards and weighed 33,000 pounds. The cards are for distribution among North Carolina postoffices, Greensboro being the distributing point for all the postoffices in this state.

Asheboro Excited.—A report from Asheboro says the people of that town are considerably exercised over a mad dog scare. A number of dogs and several people have been bitten, and the mayor has issued an order that all dogs running at large unmuzzled shall be killed. Most of the people who have been bitten have gone to Raleigh to take the Pasteur treatment at the state laboratory of hygiene.

Preacher Killed by Train.—Rev. L. P. Howard, pastor of Memorial Methodist church, Durham, was run over and killed by a train near Kingston, N. Y., Sunday night. He had been in a sanitarium at Kingston for treatment for a mental disorder for several months and appeared to be improving. He wandered away from the sanitarium Sunday night and was walking along a railroad track when run down by the train. Mr. Howard was 32 years old and a young minister of much promise. He is survived by his widow and two little children. The funeral and interment took place in Durham yesterday afternoon.

Minimum Wages.—The Washington state minimum wage commission has established \$10 as the weekly minimum wage for women and girls employed in clerical work, effective February 20. Eight dollars was established as a minimum for office boys and girls between 16 and 18, and \$6 for both sexes under 16 years of age.

Here Is Wishing You a Joyous Christmas and the New Year Full of Peace and Plenty

Immediately after the holidays we will inventory our stock and have some great bargains to offer you in Suits and Overcoats, winter, medium, etc.

If you haven't already purchased your winter clothing this will be your opportunity. You'll find us on the corner.

\$1 Regal Shirts always a bargain at \$1.
Savoy Shirts \$1.50.
Boyden Shoes \$6.50.

**CRAWFORD
& REES**
300 South Elm St.

A Few 50-Gallon Coca-Cola Barrels

At
75c

To Clean Out

HOWARD GARDNER

A. L. BROOKS, O. L. SAPP
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Brooks, Sapp & Williams
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Office in Dixie Insurance Building

THOMAS C. HOYLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wright Building Greensboro, N. C.

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

RELIEF OR NO PAY
Office, Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

CHARLES A. HINES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Wright Building.
North Elm St. Opposite Court House

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

FARMERS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

The farmers do not need half the care and attention that a good many persons imagine. Whether it is general philanthropy, or a distinct appreciation of the voting strength of the farmers, the fact is that there is a superfluous solicitude to "do something for the farmers."

Last summer, when it began to be fully appreciated that we had one of the biggest cotton crops in our history, at a time when the cotton trade and the cotton goods industry were seriously disarranged by the war, and when prices were very low and the marketing of the crop was obstructed by the closing of the exchanges, there was a loud demand for legislation by Congress of the state legislatures restricting the amount of cotton a farmer might plant. Of course, no legislative body has any right to enact such legislation, but that does not restrain a considerable class of persons from demanding laws.

Wheat, although the largest crop we ever had, commanded high prices because Europe was laying in great stocks of it. Yet no one demanded laws obliging the farmers to sow more wheat; it was just taken for granted that, having made a pile of money out of wheat, they would sow more than ever for next year.

And they have done so. The amount of wheat sown exceeds all records, and much of the increase is due to the fact that the south is sowing a great deal of wheat, and some states are sowing two or three times as much as ever before. In other words, the farmers, left to their own common sense, are sowing more wheat because it has been a very profitable crop, and they will plant less cotton, for the corresponding reason. In the south the increase of the wheat area means a decrease of the cotton area. They may overdo the change. Next year wheat may be cheap and cotton high, but if so, they will make another reapportionment of their land a year hence. They can take care of themselves just as well as anybody can take care of them.—Philadelphia Record.

Republicans Trying to Make an Issue For 1916.

It was during Republican administrations that Russia and Japan went to war ten years ago, that Italy seized Tripoli in 1911 and that the Italian war broke out in 1912, says the Philadelphia Record. All of these events threatened to have very serious consequences. Indeed the outbreak in the Balkans laid the train for the present stupendous conflict. Still we have no recollection of any vigorous Republican agitation to strengthen our coast defenses and to build up the navy to a parity with those of England and Germany. The old slipshod, easygoing ways were good enough for the G. O. P., and it persisted in them.

The Republicans have suddenly become aroused to the awful dangers to which the country is exposed through the neglect of a Democratic administration to have everything in apple-pie shape for war. To be sure, that administration has been in office less than two years and has done the best it could, while the G. O. P. was in power for 16 consecutive years, but what difference does that make? An issue must be made for 1916, and what more popular appeal could there be than to hold the Democrats responsible for the shortcomings of their predecessors? Certainly it is grand statesmanship. No one can accuse the G. O. P. of not being up-to-date.

Incomes and Autos.

There are 44 persons in the United States who report an income of \$1,000,000 a year or over. There are only 357,598 individuals who report an income in excess of \$2,500. Of these \$1,892 live in New York. From the appearance of Broadway at night and the number of automobiles in sight we had thought that there were at least half a million people in that city spending \$50,000 a year. There is food for reflection in the fact that though there are only 357,598 people in the country reporting incomes of \$2,500 or over, there are 1,300,000 automobiles in use. We wonder how the remaining 942,402 owners of automobiles manage to run them so cheaply.

Keep it Handy For Rheumatism.

No use to squirm and wince and try to wear out your rheumatism. It will wear you out instead. Apply some Sloan's Liniment. Need not rub it in—just let it penetrate all through the affected parts, relieve the soreness and draw the pain. You get ease at once and feel so much better you want to go right out and tell other sufferers about Sloan's. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist 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.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

ELABORATE PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF PANAMA CANAL.

Elaborate plans are being worked out by the general board of the navy and army war college for the defense of the Panama canal in case of a war between the United States and Japan, or any other foreign nation.

Realizing that the present war in Europe has emphasized the fact that the Panama canal is the most vulnerable of the extra-territorial possessions of the United States, the war and navy experts are completely revising all former plans for a foreign war.

According to navy experts, the first point of main attack by a foreign nation, particularly if that nation be Japan, will be the inter-ocean ditch. So long as the United States can hold it, the battleships of this country can quickly mobilize to defend the west coast of the nation. Should Japan succeed in surprising us and seizing the canal before war is declared, say the experts, the Pacific coast of the United States would be, to some extent, at the mercy of the invaders.

To prevent this, however, the plans of the general board and the war college call for a greater number of ships and soldiers in the canal waters and on the isthmus in times of peace than are now there; provided, of course, Congress makes provision for the extra ships and soldiers.

In the event of a war with Japan, which men like Congressman Hobson are declaring is inevitable, army and navy officers long ago gave up the idea of being able to defend the Philippines for a long enough time for the Atlantic fleet, with army transports, to reach there. For that reason, the plans are concentrated on a defense of the canal. In this connection attention is being given to the erection of greater defenses on the island of Guam, midway between Japan and the Zone, to serve as a sort of outpost.

How You Can Tell When You Are Getting Old.

In the January American Magazine appears "A Husband's Story," in which a man, who has had twenty-five years experience with married life, recounts his experiences. On the subject of how he and his wife realized that they were getting old he writes in part as follows:

"The keynote of what we call happiness, or joy, or pleasure with us had become comfort, physical as well as mental. The pleasures of our younger years were now too violent, and weared us quickly. I have come to think that the first symptom of age is loss of ability to enjoy youthful things. We both liked children, enjoyed being with them; and in our village the young people invited us to their dances and parties as if we were of their own age. It was a shock when one evening we admitted to each other that we no longer cared for these things, but preferred remaining at home in the comfort of pipe and slippers and a book.

"During the first year that my wife realized she was passing from middle into old age she was bitterly rebellious. She accused me of 'other women.' As a gentle warning to fellow married men—never attempt to joke on such subjects. My attempts at jesting resulted disastrously, and for weeks she remained suspicious and talked of divorce, yet I do not think that she ever really thought me guilty. She wanted her youth, her beauty, her power of enjoyment, to endure, and probably resented the fact that man grows old more slowly than does woman."

A Stern New Jersey Law.

A dispatch from Metuchen, N. J., says: For selling picture postcards on the estate of James P. Duke, near Bound Brook, three youngsters, Louis Verba, Antone Gambino and Nicholas Martino, all under 15 years, are locked up in the Somerset county jail, at Somerville, on a sentence of five days each, imposed yesterday by Justice of the Peace Joseph Navetta, of Raritan.

The Hillsborough township committee passed an ordinance a few months ago prohibiting the selling of postcards without a license and fixed the cost of such a license per annum.

David Smith, superintendent for Mr. Duke, charged that the boys peddled picture postcards on the Duke property and also on the public highway without a license, thereby violating the ordinance.

Justice Navetta said he had warned the boys several times not to violate the ordinance, but that they persisted in doing so, and therefore he deemed it necessary to sentence them to five days in jail each.

Your Cold is Dangerous. Break it Up —Now.

A cold is readily catching. A run-down system is susceptible to germs. You owe it to yourself and to others of your household to fight the germs at once. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is fine for colds and coughs. It loosens the mucous, stops the cough and soothes the lungs. It's guaranteed. Only 25 cents at your druggist.

Virginia Farmer Sells Meat by Parcel Post.

Washington, Dec. 22.—An enterprising Virginia farmer, with the assistance of the parcel post, has "put one across" on the Washington butchers. He killed a steer, reduced it to small cuts within the parcel weight limits and sold it at a profit under prevailing city prices. This goes to show, according to a postoffice department announcement, that Representative "Dave" Lewis' dream that the parcel post will eventually reduce the cost of living in populous centers is not far remote.

Carl Christensen, of Burke, Va., advised Postmaster Praeger, of Washington, that he would kill a steer on December 1 and sell the meat by parcel post at one-third less than the Washington retail prices. His offering was published in the Washington postoffice list. It wasn't long before Christensen had a rush of orders. He got the necessary meat inspection certificates, market baskets and cardboard containers.

Christensen says he was offered \$35 for the steer on hoof, but he got that sum for it in retailing it by parcel post and had 50 pounds of meat left for his own use, together with the hide, which paid for the assistance he needed to butcher the steer. Christensen sold the meat, postage paid, at from 21 1-3 cents for choice cuts to 15 cents for cheapest cuts. He is now butchering a calf to sell by parcel post, and announces that he expects ultimately to establish a big trade with the city consumers for meat at low prices.

Pork on Liberty Route No. 2.

The people of this community have been taking advantage of the cold weather by killing some of their big hogs. Mr. James L. Garrett killed one last week that weighed 501 1-2 pounds, and A. U. Shoffner killed one that weighed 452 1-2 pounds. This is a total of 954 pounds for two head which were only fourteen months old.

Prompt Action Will Stop Your Cough

When you first catch a cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough,) break it up at once. The idea that "it does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my cough" is one of the many honest testimonials. 50 cents at your druggist.

Blackmon's Big Sale

In spite of the bad weather, J. T. Blackmon's big sale is a big success. A little matter like rain can't interfere greatly when such rare bargains as these are offered the public.

J. T. BLACKMON

(SOUTH GREENSBORO'S IDEAL STORE)

522 South Elm Street

Your Taste Is Revealed by the Kind of Stationery YOU USE

You can pretty well judge persons by the kind of stationery they use.

Good stationery is inexpensive and we have a wide variety from which you may select and it is all in keeping with good taste and your pocketbook.

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

McAdoo Hotel Corner The Busy Store

10—Two Phones—324

The Home of "Sy-Co" the Better Ice Cream.

Ready For the Happy Holiday Throng

Why Wait Until the Eleventh Hour to Buy
Your Christmas Presents?

Come now and purchase from our large and well selected stock of fancy Rockers, Music Cabinets, Work Baskets, Pictures, Easels, Tabourets, Ladies' Desks, Chiffonieres, Dressing Cases, Hall Trees, Sideboards, China Closets, Leather Couches, Parlor Suits, Go-Carts, Organs, Express Wagons, Tricycles, Irish Mills, Hobby Horses and many beautiful goods in addition to those mentioned above.

McDuffie's Furniture Store

Next to Odell Hardware Store.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident Insurance

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

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Headquarters FOR Holiday Gifts OF Permanent and Practical Value

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The Government Watches Your Interests

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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, Dec. 22.—The Christmas spirit pervades the air, gifts of all descriptions and for the nonce fashion is forgotten, at least almost. But by gazing around among the shops one sees a few new things displayed hoping to catch the eye of the practical giver.

The one-piece frocks which are so smart this year are to be seen in various styles. The dress of serge is serviceable and stylish, and one that I saw not long ago was made simply and in such good style that I shall describe it. The waist was very plain, close-fitting, but not tight, and buttoned from the top of the high collar to the waistline with round buttons concave in the center.



The Plain Short Coat With Military Collar and Conservatively Full Skirt.

With four visible holes with which to sew it to the dress. The sleeves were long and close-fitting, the same kind of buttons only smaller being used on the sleeves from elbow to wrist. The skirt was close-fitting at the hips and flaring at the lower edge and buttoned straight down the cen-

ter-front. Around the waist was worn a sash of the same colored satin, which wound around the waist once and tied loosely directly in the front.

In the selection of a suit the woman who will wear it, alone should be the judge of the style, but she should beware of the over-long or over-short coat and skirt, for extremes in fashion are never in good taste. The styles are new and smart—if the skirts were narrow, which they most certainly are not, the silhouette would be exactly as it has been for months and months, but the arbiters and fashion have widened the hems, taken width from the hips, eliminated drapery and given us straight lines from the nape of the neck to the turn of our heel, broken only by fullness below the knee. The very short walking skirt promises to be good; it is a delightfully convenient and comfortable fashion, but it can be over-done in a most conspicuous way. A woman with large hips or a mature figure will not look well in the style, and the thin, angular woman will do well to carefully watch every eighth of an inch that is taken off or put on the hem of her dress.

The newest styles shown for the suit are the full skirts, with the short jackets. One suit which I have used as an illustration is made of dark-brown broadcloth. The jacket is short and made with a wide belt, which helps to give it the fashionable boxed appearance. Except for the buttons the entire suit is made of the broadcloth alone without ornamentation.

Another version of the short coat and full skirt combined is shown in the second illustration which is of blue velour. The short jacket has a shaped belt on the lower edge which comes to a point on either hip. This is braided, but the cuffs and revers and collar are of the same material as the rest of the suit. The skirt is circular, plain-fitting around the waist and flaring at the bottom.

Blue serge and gabardine seem to be the most popular choice of all fabrics, and it is unquestioned that they are by far the most serviceable of all materials. In serge the fine small rib is first style. It is smartest for a dressy costume because it is fine and smooth and will lend itself readily to the more elaborate style of suit. Serges with a heavier rib or a wider wale are more suitable for the plain and more severe types. Gabardine is a very strong favorite also, and is one of the smartest of materials. It is more of a novelty than a plain serge and promises to be tremendously popular for spring. Any style suit can be made of it, for the character of the material gives it a great deal of style. Then there is that which is known as gabardine voilé, a finer weave of this same material, for those who prefer a lighter weight in cloth.

Fine Ottoman cords are quite a smart novelty in woolen fabrics and narrow faille weaves, the same as in the silk, and are very new and distinctive. A number of etamine cloths are shown. The weave of these is

finer and finer than that which we have had in past years and it will doubtless be a big success.

For dressy frocks there is satin galore—some of it with wonderful high luster and some with a dull cre effect. Faille silk in both wide and narrow cords will be much worn for street costumes. There is a beautiful silk known as "poult-de-sole"; it is the same weave as faille, but is crisp to the touch, like taffeta silk. In diagonal weave these are very smart when combined with satin. Moire with a marking that is scarcely visible is also shown. Taffetas as soft as chiffon are used for three-piece costumes.

Trimming for the suits will depend, of course, upon the individual who wears it. There are flat Hercules braids in all widths and applied in almost every way. A smart finish for a suit is a binding of medium-width braid particularly one of the plainer type. For a dressy costume, black soutache braid in fancy design with hand-embroidery in heavy black floss is most effective. But tons are stunning and are used in great profusion. Pockets play an important role this season and are to be found on all costumes from tailor-mades to evening gowns. Silk costumes are trimmed mostly with contrasting materials and wonderfully smart combinations are seen. There are only touches of hand work and a few exquisitely soft sashes. Buttons of every conceivable style and most unusual designs are worn.



Another Version of the Short Jacket and the Plain Flare Skirt.

For evening and dance frocks the materials are exquisite and simply beggar description. The thinnest and softest of chiffon is trimmed with tulle and fine crystal beads, and there are whole frocks of fine silk net in the most beautiful shades. Liberty satin is greatly used and fine faille in delicate colors is soft and easily draped. Frosty looking taffetas that are crisp, but very soft, are beautiful when combined with the fillet laces that are outlined with delicate silver threads. Satins in two tones are smart and are very new. Bands of paillette are used on net and fringes of crystal and silver beads are very new. Bodices of silver or metal thread materials are made with skirts of deep lace flouncing, and any other desirable material can be substituted.

Flowers, notably small pink roses and gardenias are worn as corsage ornaments and given quite a touch to the gown. Slippers are worn to match gowns, but white and flesh-pink are generally the most popular colors, for they combine well with all the evening shades. They are ornamented with small flat bows. A few of them have novelty buckles, but most of them are plain.

Chiffon in novelty designs with huge flowers strewn over the surface are worn as a scarf, the colors harmonizing with that of the gown. Tulle in soft colors makes an exquisite finish in a scarf for evening wear.

Artistic Evasion.

They were two little children and they were painting pictures in their school books. One youngster finished a cow in blue, and then remembered never to have seen a blue cow. "Never mind," encouragingly said the other, "we will say the cow is cold."—Exchange.

HAS ENGLAND FORGOTTEN JOHN PAUL JONES' RAID

How short is John Bull's memory! The dispatch from London announcing an attack on the English coast by German cruisers begins thus: "For the first time in centuries England has been struck by a foreign foe." Has England so soon forgotten John Paul Jones and the raid on Whitehaven in 1778? That was a good while ago measured in years, it is true, but not so long ago that John Bull can measure in centuries the time which has elapsed since last his tight little island was attacked by a foreign enemy.

Indeed, the places which figure in the German raid ought to have recalled to English minds the memory of Paul Jones. It was just a few miles off Scarborough and within sight of Flamborough Head that the Bonhomme Richard fought her famous fight with the Serapis and made the latter strike her flag after a desperate battle of three hours and a half. It was into Scarborough harbor that the fleet of merchantmen which were being conveyed by the Serapis escaped while their protector engaged in her losing conflict with the American; and it is safe to say that the excitement which reigned in all that neighborhood on that occasion was not very much less intense than the excitement, bordering on panic which ensued from the German raid. Nobody knew whether Jones, in case he disposed of the Serapis, would not attempt a landing; for the memory of what he had done at Whitehaven earlier in the same year was fresh in men's minds. At Whitehaven he had actually brought his sloop of war into an English harbor, surprising the garrisons of two forts, spiked their guns and set fire to the shipping in the bay.

It was Paul Jones who set the precedent for what the Germans did on Wednesday. Only Paul Jones did even more than the Germans, for he actually set foot with his men on English soil and conducted, for a little while at any rate, a real invasion of England.—Charleston News and Courier.

Expects to Live to Be 120.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, a scientist with a score of foreign decorations, is certain he will live to be 120 years old. He said so the other day on his arrival in Los Angeles, where he will spend a few days of the first vacation he has taken in 30 years.

Professor Starr is 56 years old. "Another man who feels sure of great longevity," said Professor Starr, "is Count Okuma, premier of Japan. The count," said Professor Starr, "is absolutely certain he will reach 125 years."

"The count and I are old friends," said the professor. "He seems just as sure that he is going to beat me by five years as he is that he is alive today. We have agreed that if he is still alive when I reach 120 years he gets a present. If I am still alive when he gets to be 125 years I get a present. How's that for a wager?"

Professor Starr said the secret of a long life is always to smile, never to get angry, and to keep working all the time.

"The history of man through all the ages," he said, "shows that those of the sunny temperament have the longer life."

Big Farmer Teaching Crop Diversity.

Writing from Dunn, a press correspondent says:

"Considerable local interest is centered upon Never Fail farm, that wonderful stretch of fertile Harnett soil owned by J. A. Harps, a comparatively recent acquisition to this county's citizenship. Mr. Harps comes from Ohio and is using the agricultural knowledge gained in that state to much profit in this locality, whose soils he thinks to be the most wonderfully productive in the country."

"He owns several thousand acres in western Harnett and, though his principal product is tobacco, he is teaching his neighbors that diversity can chase adversity out of the country. He produces no cotton, but nearly everything else is grown upon his farm. As an instance of the great value of Harnett soil as a tobacco producer, he points in a letter to a local warehouseman, to the fact that he has received \$15,000 from the sale of tobacco this year."

(Mr. Frank Trögon, of Guilford county, is manager of the tobacco department of Never Fail farm.—The Patriot.)

A Test For Liver Complaint—Mentally Unhappy—Physically Dull.

The liver, sluggish and inactive, first shows itself in a mental state—unhappy and critical. Never is there joy in living, as when the stomach and liver are doing their work. Keep your liver active and healthy by using Dr. King's New Life Pills; they empty the bowels freely, tone up your stomach, cure your constipation and purify the blood. 25 cents at druggist. Bucklen's Arnica Salve excellent for piles. adv.

At Home to Our Friends

While the tobacco market is closed for the holidays, the Farmers' warehouse is open for the convenience and accommodation of its friends. We have plenty of shelter for your vehicles, good stalls for your stock and comfortable camp rooms for yourself. Drive in and make yourself at home.

The Greensboro market will reopen for business January 5, and we hope to see you at the Farmers' warehouse with your next load of tobacco. Your every interest will be protected if you sell your tobacco with us.

Farmers' Warehouse

J. H. Whitt and Garland Mitchell,

Proprietors

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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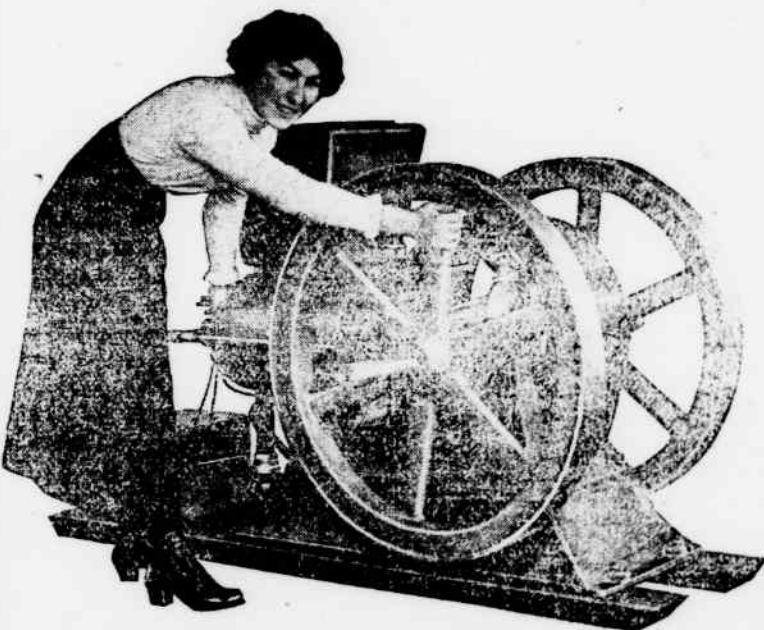
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Entered at the postoffice in Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1914

CHAS. M. SCHWAB PREDICTS
WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

European nations have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the war, according to Charles H. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned from England yesterday. Mr. Schwab declared that as a result of this buying the United States now was on the threshold of the "greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years."

Mr. Schwab went to England to cancel provisional contracts he had made with the British government for the building of submarines. He did this, he said, after having been advised by Secretary Bryan that for an American concern to supply submarines to any of the belligerent nations would be a violation of neutrality. The contracts given up, he said, were worth more than \$15,000,000, but he was able to secure others while abroad for the supply of various munitions of war. He declined to say with what nation they had been negotiated.

"The next big problem the United States will have to face," said Mr. Schwab, "will be developments of transportation facilities to handle the tremendous increase in manufacturing and commercial enterprises."

"The period of prosperity that I predicted on my last return from Europe is about on us. The contracts placed with American manufacturing concerns by Europe call for delivery within a year and I look to see a big revival of business in every line."

Deadly New Missile Invented.

A new type of projectile, which would scatter a white-hot mixture of molten steel over the object of attack, and at the same time permeate the atmosphere with deadly gas which would make it impossible for fire fighters to approach, has been invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., according to a statement made by the inventor this week in Gloucester, Mass.

A new missile may soon appear in the European war, as some of the belligerent nations are now negotiating for its purchase, he said. The United States government at present is conducting experiments with the new projectile at Sand Hook, he added.

The missile is designed for use in siege guns as an aid in destroying towns and dirigible balloons.

Mr. Hammond explained that the projectile carries an aluminothermic mixture which, five seconds after the projectile is discharged, turns the steel inside to a white hot mixture at a temperature of 5,400 degrees Fahr.

When the projectile hits the target, the inventor said, it explodes, its white-hot contents setting fire to whatever inflammable material it strikes. To avoid the possibility of anyone in the locality quenching the flames, Mr. Hammond said, he had equipped the projectile with a chamber filled with hydrocyanic acid, the fumes of which are deadly.

How the Mails Are Misused.

William H. Lamar, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, has made public his annual report in which he shows the volume of fraudulent schemes for milking money from the ignorant by misuse of the United States mails.

Mr. Lamar gives a long list of schemes against whom fraud orders have been issued by the postmaster-general. Most of these were promoters of get-rich-quick frauds. One of them, it was shown, had netted as much as \$350,000 in one year from illicit practices.

"These concerns did not die without a struggle," Mr. Lamar says in his report. "Backed by all the power of practically unlimited wealth taken from the public through years of fraudulent operations, they have secured the services of some of the ablest attorneys in the country, who, in the hearing before this office, have availed themselves of every legal expedient in the interest of their clients."

YOUNG GIRL, TRAMPED THE
COUNTRY FOR A YEAR.

An attractive girl with every indication of education, but with hair cut close to her head and a strange masculine carriage and manner of speaking, has provided an interesting study for the police of St. Louis. She gives her name as Irene Lane, admits that her real name, if known, would "astonish the East," and boasts of the fact that she is and has been for more than a year a "tramp." Not a common tramp, but an associate of the leaders of the tramp world.

"Miss Lane" was arrested by a policeman who saw her running near the railroad tracks. She was dressed in feminine attire for the first time in many months, and as she jumped over the railroad ties, ran up a coal pile and dragged herself quickly up by the handles of a freight car the policeman decided that there was something strange about the matter and decided to investigate.

"Miss Lane" went to police headquarters without complaint, and when there amazed the police officials with her description of the life she had been living and of the philosophy which she had developed in her contact with "the road."

She explained that she was a convent graduate, and really convinced her questioners of it. Tired of teaching school and instructing class after class of foreign pupils in the use of English, she said, she had made an arrangement with a young man of her acquaintance who was in ill health to take "a fling about the country in the open." He became discouraged after a few weeks, she explained, but as they had met such well-known "knights of the road" as "A-1" and "Railroad Jack," tramps known from one end of the country to the other, she determined to remain "free" until she lost interest.

"I have never once been treated disrespectfully by these men," said the young woman, "and I would rather trust my honor to them than to some of the money-flushed men of the cities. They are splendid, old-fashioned fellows, who seek and enjoy freedom from restraint."

When asked if she did not realize that she had given up a good deal of the freedom obtained, "Miss Lane" said:

"Did it ever strike you that life is a dream, and we go on dreaming through it, and making money for other men to spend? A lobo is free. He alone has a clear vision of life as it might be."

Wintry Days in Russia.

Prussian invaders of Russia, may well be warned of the dangers of approaching winter, for cold has more than once proved an invaluable ally to the Muscovites. Everyone has read of Napoleon's awful retreat from Moscow in 1812. Less known, but not less terrible, was the experience of the Swedes under Charles XII in 1708. That winter, when Charles was invading Russia, brought the severest frost that Europe has known for a century. It began in October, and by November 1 firewood would not ignite in the open air, and the soldiers had to warm themselves over huge bonfires of straw. Wine and spirits froze, birds on the wing dropped dead, saliva congealed on the lips. The sufferings of the Swedes were awful. "You could see," wrote an eye-witness, "some without hands, some without feet, some without ears and noses, many creeping along after the manner of quadrupeds."

Steamers Idle Because of War.

At least fifty gigantic ocean liners, representing a total value of a billion dollars, are lying idle in American ports today as a result of the European war. The loss sustained each day by the various companies through the idleness of their costly vessels is almost incalculable.

The Atlantic coast ports of the United States in nearly every instance contain one or more ships, either interned or laid up through lack of trans-Atlantic travel. Boston and New York are harboring the greatest number.

When the war first broke out many big German liners were forced to put back into American ports to avoid raiding by British cruisers. Others were ordered to disband crews and lay up in our ports until the end of hostilities.

Mother Shot by Her Daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 74, was killed accidentally by her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Wooten, whom she sought to protect, while Mrs. Wooten and her husband fought a revolver duel in her home at Richardson, Tenn. Witnesses told a coroner's jury that the aged woman stepped between the couple, with a hatchet, as they were firing at each other, and that a bullet from the daughter's revolver struck Mrs. Turner in the head. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Mrs. Wooten was slightly wounded. No arrests were made.

EXPENSE OF THE WAR MAY
HASTEN THE DAY OF PEACE.

A war that is costing Europe at least \$50,000,000 a day naturally raises the question whether it can ever be prosecuted to what is called its logical military ending. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that peoples and governments will begin to feel the pressure of other influences compelling peace long before the slow-moving military process has worked itself out. This would seem to be the more probable because the war expense account is based merely on an estimated cost of \$2.50 a day for the maintenance and equipment of each soldier in the field.

The war imposes a drain on the national resources, alike of combatants and noncombatants, of which this calculation takes no account. In the extensive region which is the actual scene of hostilities all present production has, of course, ceased, and the acquisitions of the past have been in great part destroyed. Neutral countries, like Switzerland and Italy, that have had to mobilize to guard their neutrality, have been compelled to throw out of work the mass of their laboring population, with the consequent reduction of the ordinary income of families and the inevitable shrinkage of the normal production of the country.

In the territories of the nations actually at war a still more serious dislocation of the mechanism of production has taken place, and the ordinary sources of wealth creation have been correspondingly shrunk.

The material condition of the agricultural sections of France and Germany after the war will be pitiable. Horses and cattle will have disappeared; grain fields will awake to the summer unown, and the customary tillers of the soil will be among the dead. That in all of this there is the making of an economic crisis as obvious as that there must come out of it a steadily growing pressure in the direction of peace.

Mr. Wilson and the Negro.

Not long ago President Wilson was roundly abused by a Boston negro who went to the White House with a complaint. The president severely and most properly rebuked the man and then a negro meeting was held at which the president was abused some more.

Just the other day a Southern committee visited the president to discuss the race question and Mr. Wilson took the occasion to give expression to his real feeling of sympathy and kindness for the colored race. "I know myself as a Southern man," he said, "how sincerely the heart of the South desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his race on all sound and sensible lines, and everything that can be done in that direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding."

He urged a better knowledge of understanding of each other by the two races, and told how Charles Lamb said he could not hate a fellow he knew.—Baltimore Sun.

Gave His Skin to a Child.

In sentencing Harry Dressler, 26 years old, of New York, to two months in the penitentiary Judge Bibbs, in the Bronx county court, said he would be lenient, as Dressler had given 144 square inches of his skin in Fordham hospital recently to save the life of a little girl who had been burned.

Dressler, who was sent to Elmira in 1908 for burglary, was arrested last August for causing a fight in a Bronx dance hall. He was subdued only after a struggle, in which a policeman was forced to use his club. Dressler was sent to Fordham hospital to be treated, and it was while there he learned of the critical condition of the child, whose name was not brought out. His offer to allow surgeons to cut away as much skin as was needed caused his own stay in the hospital to be lengthened.

Enormous Waste in Eggs.

Between the hen and the consumer there is an estimated waste in eggs of \$200,000,000 annually in this country, according to William Mann, attorney for the New York Central Railroad Company, who testified in New York Tuesday at the inquiry into the butter and egg business of the state by the attorney general's office. Mr. Mann placed the value of the annual egg crop at \$500,000,000.

The witness said not more than six out of ten eggs laid reach the consumer. Of the \$200,000,000 waste he added \$50,000,000 is due to needless breakage of eggs in transit from the nest to the retailer. The balance of the loss represents unnecessary adding, spoiling and deterioration of good eggs, due to poor handling.

The Way to Hold Him.

"Where's your engagement ring, Margie?" "I've hid it. As long as George ain't sure he can get the ring back he won't break the engagement."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Great Assortment of Holiday
Goods Now on Display

Serviceable---Practical

Gifts and lots of fancy Toys, Dolls, etc. Toys and Dolls priced for less. Bought direct and sold for cash.

THIS STORE IS ONE OF TEN

We buy and sell more Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, etc., than any chain of stores in the Carolinas. We buy and sell them for Less For Cash. A critical comparison of prices and merchandise will convince you.

Many Special Values Even During Christmas Time

2,000 yards Father George Sheeting, price 5 cents a yard.
One yard or a bolt. No limit.
Good Outing, price 5 cents.
Good Heavy Cheviots, price 5c.
Checked Gingham, Calicoes, etc., 5c.

Everything in Ready-to-Wear
For the Entire Family

Brown=Belk Co.

We Sell It For Less For Cash

Holiday Goods

The greatest line ever shown in Greensboro without a doubt, and everybody says so. In fact we have never shown such a line of goods before in every department, and everything is being sold at prices lower than any credit merchant can afford, and now is one time you should look into this.

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."

318 South Elm Street.

Christmas Presents Reach Belgium.

A message from Rotterdam, Holland, says:

"The Belgian allotment of the Christmas presents brought here by the United States naval collier Jason has been divided into three parts and forwarded to Antwerp, Brussels and Liege, whence the toys will be distributed throughout the country."

"Unfortunately, owing to the frontier regulations, it was necessary to unpack all the packages and to remove letters and Christmas messages written for the most part by American children. The members of the American relief commission greatly regret this, as it robs the Belgian children of the messages of good cheer sent them by little Americans."

Pleased With Pellagra Treatment.

A dispatch from Spartanburg, S. C., says: "Those who have watched the experimental treatment of pellagras here during the last 10 days are inclined to most hopeful of satisfactory results. The ideas of Dr. Ainslie Walker, of New York, who visited the federal pellagra hospital here two weeks ago, have been carried out and, according to physicians who have directed the treatment, the patients are showing improvement."

The experiments are being made by those authorities on the disease who believe pellagra is not of dietary origin, but comes from a germ that infects the intestines.

AUTO CASKET
WAGON

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

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

Our Undertaking Department Has Very Little Expense

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

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Expert Embalmers

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STOVES

To be sure we have them—most any kind you want. Heating Stoves from

\$1.25

to

\$25.00



Cook Stoves from \$7.50 to \$20.00. Ranges from \$16.50 to \$65. You put money right back in your pocket when you buy from us.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Educate Your Children

In Banking and Money Matters
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The best way to teach them is to let them have a savings account in this bank.

Habits of industry and thrift developed in early youth will give them a start to success at a time when their whole lives are still before them.

We pay 4 per cent interest in our Savings Department and your money is always ready for you.

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J. S. Cox, Vice President.

W. E. Allen, Sec. and Treas. W. M. Ridenhour, Asst. Treas.

W. M. Combs, Mgr. Savings Dept.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all The Patriot readers.

Most of the college students are spending the Christmas holidays at home. School work will begin again the first week in January.

On Saturday evening of last week the seniors and juniors held their annual debate, at which time they discussed the educational problem in relation to immigrants coming into the United States being required to be able to read and write one language. The juniors presented the affirmative and the seniors the negative side. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

Several of the young people from this community have been teaching in various places in this state from the mountains to the seashore, but they are all spending the Christmas vacation at Guilford.

Miss Minnie Haffines was married on Tuesday evening of last week to Mr. Luther Beeson, a prosperous young merchant of Friendship, where they will make their future home. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. James Crutchfield, of Richmond Medical College, is spending the holidays at home.

Stewart-Lewis Wedding.

Saturday, December 19, Mr. John P. Stewart and Miss Scottie Lewis surprised their many friends by taking an auto trip to Gibsonville, where they were quietly married by Rev. W. S. Hales. After the ceremony the bride and groom returned to the home of the groom, where they were met by a few friends.

As the clock was striking five all were ushered in the dining room, where the table fairly groaned under its load of good things to eat.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufe Lewis, who reside north of White Oak, and is a young lady of charming personality and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends. The groom is a promising young farmer of the McLeansville section and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbors.

The bride and groom start out with the good will and best wishes of their many friends.

Tattoo Craze in England.

Since the outbreak of war tattooers have been particularly busy decorating the arms of British soldiers and sailors and many Belgians with inscriptions. A favorite decoration is the English and Belgian flags with the words, "Death to the Germans" or "Down with the Germans," and underneath—these being largely patronized by Belgian and British soldiers. A bulldog standing by the Union Jack is also in great demand. Some sentimental Tommies have pictures of their girls or names of them inscribed on their arm. Others have the names of their regiments put in. One sailor is said to have the names of his wife and five children pricked on his arm.

Many soldiers believe in tattooing as a sort of inoculation against fever, while sailors believe the idea is handed down from the time when flogging was in vogue. Then it was the practice to have the cross tattooed on the back, which might save them when the time for punishment came.

Very True.

The Phrenologist—"Yes, sir, by feeling the bumps on your head I can tell you exactly what sort of a man you are." "I'm Dolan—" "Oh believe it wud give ye more av an idea, wot sort av a whimmen me wolfe is."

An Easy New Year's Resolution.

In the January American Magazine James Montgomery Flagg, the famous humorist and artist, does an amusing piece in words and pictures entitled "Four Easy New Year's Resolutions." One of the four is to give up the filthy habit of smoking—under the following conditions:

"In powder mills.

"While chewing tobacco.

"During the acts of any grand opera, irrespective of what language it may be given in.

"While eating filet of sole, porterhouse steak, or sweetbreads cooked with mushrooms.

"While laying carpets and carrying a plint of tacks in my mouth.

"In any building where the danger of fire is enormous and a powerfully built red-headed fireman is watching me with narrowed lids.

"While reading the works of Henry James.

"In the presence of anyone who can say with a straight face, 'Dear old Chicago!'"

Writing His Way to Freedom.

Frank G. Jones, convicted of forgery in Muskegon, Mich., whose stories have been accepted by several magazines may be pardoned soon. He is serving a sentence of from four to 14 years. Editors who have published his stories are working for the pardon. Jones was president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon. When the finances of the firm got into a desperate condition, Jones raised money on forged notes. He expected to take up the notes from the expected profits of the business, but made a slip in his calculations and was discovered.

Warden Piller says of the prisoner: "Something more than a year ago, Jones submitted to me a couple of manuscripts with the request that I read them and advise him whether I thought he could write stories. They were couched in such unusually clear and crisp English and he had invaded such a new and original field that I assured him I thought he could."

"During the last year he has received more than \$1,500 from stories that have been accepted, and he still has a few hundred dollars worth outstanding."

Convicts to Earn Money.

A plan is being worked out by Father Peter Crumley, chaplain of the Illinois penitentiary, by which inmates will be given an opportunity to earn money with which to support their wives and children. The plan has the approval of Warden Allen, and if it is sanctioned by the authorities it will enable the men to form a prisoners' mutual benefit association, in which their earnings will be placed in a general fund for the relief of the most needy of the families. Father Peter has not arranged the details of the plan, and said this probably would take some time.

The Thing He Likes.

About the only time the average man feels any real importance is when on an occasional day off he leaves his \$20-a-month flat and permits a solicitous and gentlemanly real estate agent to drive him 50 miles around the country in an automobile to show him 18 or 20 \$10,000 houses, none of which he has the slightest intention of buying.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Could Illustrate.

"Johnny," said the pretty teacher, "what's a kiss?" "I can't exactly put it in words," returned the boy, "but if yer really wanten know, I can show yer."

Hard Necessity.

From a speech on the budget—We must economize, gentlemen, cost what it may, we must economize.

BUSINESS MEN NEEDED IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

In 1803 Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, wrote this:

"I served with General Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution and during it with Dr. B. Franklin in Congress. And I never heard either of these men speak 10 minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question."

"They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send 150 lawyers, whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

Business is the most important thing in the world. By business we secure food, clothing, shelter—and these are primal wants.

Money is the measure of power, but money for its own sake is not worth the struggle.

Modern millionaires do not hoard—they invest. And they invest that they may use.

The successful man now is always and forever widening, extending, building, improving, and it is all in the line of human betterment.

To exploit society is to fail, and wise men know it.

Nothing is more silly and absurd than the idea that the men who have built up the great modern American fortunes are intent on ease and luxury.

As a class they are men of abstemious habits, simple, honest and direct in their dealing. Business men who are not truthful do not remain in business. For them the referee in bankruptcy beckons.

They work 16 hours a day. They are in the game, and can't get out of it if they would. Their millions are invested in a way that makes use an imperative necessity.

To liquidate would be red ruin. To make investments profitable and to keep them from fading away the manufacturer is obliged eternally to struggle, putting in more money to keep them active.

We are beginning to realize that business is built on confidence; that when we destroy faith in our commercial fabric we are actually taking the roofs from homes, snatching food from children, taking the boys and girls from school and pushing bodies naked out into the storm.

Business means homes, gardens, books, parks, music, good roads, schools—safety, happiness, peace and prosperity—and of these things the world has not seen a plethora.

We can direct and regulate and supervise, but we should do it in justice and not in blindness and wrath. Let us go down in the sunken roadway, horse and rider, pursuer and pursued.

Would you have your name smell sweet with myth of remembrance and chime melodiously in the ear of future days, then cultivate faith, not doubt, and give every man credit for the good he does, never seeking to attribute base motives to beautiful acts.

We are heroes in process.

The greatest prizes in the future will go to the business man. To him we must look for a science of economics that will eradicate poverty, disease, superstition—all that dissipates and destroys. The day is dawning!—Elbert Hubbard.

Postoffice Job Goes Begging.

Who wants to become postmaster at Beavans, N. J.?

The office yields about \$10 a month. There will be a vacancy when George V. Johnson, who for years has been postmaster, will retire because of old age.

It was expected there would be a rush for the place when it first became known that he was to retire and the politicians were busy figuring on the best men to have appointed. But no one has come forward and now the politicians are trying to get some one to take the job.

The residents are wondering what will happen if Johnson gives up the place and there is no one to succeed him. They are unwilling to have the office closed, but none seems to want the position.

Sent Wrong Men to Jail.

New York, Dec. 22.—The disclosure was made to Judge George G. Tennant, of the Hudson county Court of Common Pleas, that four men who were sent to the county penitentiary on Saturday were not election repeaters as charged, but were New York detectives working with the prosecutor of the pleas. The judge signed an order to review their commitment.

When the men were arraigned they were found guilty of being disorderly persons and were sentenced to three months.

Strangely enough it's when a fellow is on his uppers that he feels he is looked down upon.

If Everybody Would Save a Little.

A sort of paradox is the fact that thousands of people who make no effort to save a dollar when times are highly prosperous will develop and practice economy when work and opportunity are less plentiful. The best way, of course, is to try and save at least a little all the time, putting by a larger amount when earnings are at their height. As a nation we are not taught that economy which makes France the banker of the world, and whose accumulations come not from vast exports of natural resources, but from the combined small savings, consistently continued year after year, by the French people as a whole.

If the people of this country would save during the year 1915 an average of \$10 per capita, the grand total at the end of the first 12 months would be the magnificent sum of \$1,000,000,000.

The French save, partly because it has become hereditary, and chiefly because the children are brought up that way and are taught the dignity of accumulation. We, on the contrary, in a spirit of false pride, are inclined to scorn the necessity of saving, as though it were something of which to be ashamed. If our present experiences shall teach us thrift, it will be strengthening of a great national weakness.

Has a Genius For Nicknames.

A group of roustabouts work in the pale wintry sunshine.

"Cum hyar, yo' boll weevil," sighs the boss of the crew. "Git along thar with that go lightly stuff and sling it down on the dancin' flo'."

"All right, boss," is the cheerful reply. "I'm skipping hurry!"

"Yo' better skin hurry!" roars the black boss. "Wot yo' think this is—a hill climber? Huh?"

This is a specimen of the vocabulary of the roustabout, which almost entirely consists in a language distinct from every other occupation. Thieves have an argot, but usually their distinctive words are for the purpose of concealing meaning. The roustabout's language makes meaning so clear that sometimes it fades through its very obviousness. There is not a boat and there is not a man on the river that has not been nicknamed by the men who load the cargoes. Some day some one will come along and compile a complete dictionary of the terms, trace their etymology and outline their meaning.

A negro who dodges work becomes at once "Go Lightly" or "Thick Feet" or "Livin' Easy," while one who works hard is complimented by being named "Steamboat" or "Lightning" or something of the sort.

Prey on Gipsy Moth.

A dozen or more different species of insects which are known to be the enemies of the gipsy moth, have been introduced into the moth-infested territory of Massachusetts, and the outlook is decidedly hopeful for the extermination of the pest.

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We are showing smart, new patterns in both shiny and dull leathers, with all the latest styles.

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Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

CANINE DETECTIVES THAT ARE USEFUL AND FEARLESS

Out in Montclair, N. J., Louis de Winter trains German shepherd dogs for the police. He imports the animals from Germany when they are puppies, and carefully accustoms them to their work. When he is through with them he has made a sleuth more unerring than Sherlock Holmes or Dupin, and afraid of neither man nor devil.

The scent of these dogs is marvelous. A bloodhound is a clumsy amateur compared to them. The writer, wishing to test one of De Winter's dogs, took a handkerchief from his pocket, walked a distance of about four blocks across the fields, and hid the handkerchief under a tuft of grass, where it was absolutely out of sight. Meanwhile, De Winter held one of the dogs, a sleek, black rülow, Renz von Boron by name, behind a hurdle where he could not see what direction had been traversed. Then, at a nod from De Winter, the dog was off like a shot, followed the trail to the handkerchief and brought it back in less than a minute.

But this was only a simple test. Here is one which really proves what these dogs can do:

A girl was murdered in Ridgewood, N. J., about two years ago. She had been struck on the head with a piece of iron pipe and dragged across the road about two hundred feet into a wood. Bloodhounds were put on the track of her assailants, but without avail. Finally De Winter volunteered to put one of his dogs, Herta von Ehrengrund, on the case. The dog was given the piece of pipe to smell, and immediately took up the trail. A mile and a half away the pursuers came to a farm house. The farmer told them there had been a stranger about there a night or so before, but he could give no definite description of him.

From the farm house the trail led to a building in the course of construction. There the dog rushed to a pile of pipe, and from one piece they found a length had been cut. That was where the murderer had got his bludgeon. Again the dog took up the trail, and finally came upon a deserted shack. Here he led the searchers upstairs, where they found an old mattress with bloodstains upon it. Evidently they were on the right track.

The dog again struck out across country, and toward evening the party came upon a group of men talking by the roadside. The dog suddenly leaped upon one of them and pinned him to the earth. This fellow was arrested, put in jail and ultimately confessed that he and a colored man had committed the murder.—New York World.

The January American Magazine.

Two very remarkable contributions about the war appear in the January American Magazine. One, by Ray Stannard Baker, is entitled "The Last Phase of the Great War." It is a fiction story of the German invasion of America in 1915-1916 and is a sort of imaginary history of the war supposed to be written one hundred years hence. The United States wins without any fighting at all and the story of its victory is ingenious and full of sense, humor and surprise. The other contribution on the war is entitled "Hats Off to France!" It is by Will Irwin, special correspondent of the American Magazine and it reports the courage and confidence with which the French are taking part in this war. One gains from this article the impression that France is determined and sportsmanlike to the last degree.

In the same issue Ida M. Tarrill continues her new series of articles entitled "The Golden Rule in Business." In her present article she writes under the title, "The Gospel of Safety," and gives a complete account of the tremendous development of the safety movement in American industry. Cleveland Moffett writes a wonderful account of the new invention by which moving pictures are now taken under the sea. This invention opens the way to the recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of lost treasures. Its benefit to oceanographers and science is of course obvious. Stewart Edward White, writing under the title, "A Lion Adventure," gives an account of his personal experience with wild animals in Africa. A husband, who has been married twenty-five years, gives a highly entertaining and suggestive account of his experience with the problems of matrimony.

Fiction is contributed by David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," in the way of a new novel entitled "Hempfield," and there are other stories by John A. Moroso, Mollie Best and Maravene Thompson. James Montgomery Flagg, the well-known humorist and artist, presents "Four Easy New Year's Resolutions," and the "Interesting People" department completes a lively and beautiful issue.

Have you paid your subscription?

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A DIAMOND RATTLESNAKE.

That a snake will commit suicide to escape torture was demonstrated when two cats herded a big diamond rattler into a hill of red ants.

The same battle also showed that a cat is quicker and more active than a snake, and that the feline family instinctively knows the difference between a poisonous and a harmless reptile.

Although the cats that drove the rattler to death by its own mouth have killed scores of harmless grass snakes and never have shown fear of the non-poisonous variety, they kept at a safe distance from the head of the buzz-tail reptile.

The rattler was flashed in the sage brush, and as it started to zigzag between the bushes one of the cats pounced upon the singing tail. The angered snake turned quickly, coiled and struck, but the cat was out of reach before the rattler was half-unwound.

Again the race started through the sage. One cat crouched and scampered just a few inches from the head of the snake, the other again attacking the whizzing tail. Repeatedly the snake coiled for a strike, but when it struck the cats were out of reach, and when the reptile waited for his tormentors to approach the cats merely circled their prey, advancing and retreating quickly when the snake moved to strike.

The frenzied snake gave up the fight and started through the brush on the high gear. The race led over an ant hill, and in its efforts to escape pursuit the rattler tried to squeeze into the small hole used by the insects as a doorway.

Thousands of ants instantly resented the intrusion and joined the attack as allies of the feline forces.

The bite of the red ant is as painful as the sting of a honey bee, but not so poisonous. The little insects swarmed over the buzzing, hissing intruder. They crept into the mouth of the snake, fastened themselves to its eyes and covered its head. The rattler struck blindly in all directions, beating the sagebrush, the ground, anything in its path. It turned its belly upward, then tried to bore its head into the earth. The ants held fast.

A homesteader and his wife and the two cats were interested spectators.

Finally the snake looped its head and deliberately sank two poison fangs into the center of its body, clinging in this position until the buzzing tail ceased to vibrate.—Correspondence New York Sun.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Chicago churchgoers have discovered that their knowledge of the Bible is limited. Ministers have sought to explain the ignorance of the Scriptures displayed by a Chicago congregation, but the fact remains that churchgoers and former attendants of Sunday schools were unable to answer questions that should have been simple for one familiar with the greatest of all classics.

The members of a prominent Chicago church founded on these questions: What was the origin of the word "snibboleth"? When did the bleating of sheep foretell the loss of a kingdom? What fierce nations were driven out of their cities by "horns"? What giant king had an iron bedstead 13 feet long and 6 feet wide? What young man lost his temper in an argument with four older friends? Who escaped by the skin of his teeth?

Of course, Scriptural ignorance in Chicago does not reflect the Biblical knowledge of the rest of the country. All things are not in Babylon. But we doubt the ability of the average churchgoer to answer the questions that confounded Chicago. And yet our grandfathers can tell us of the day when such ignorance was not bliss, and it was folly not to be sufficiently wise in Biblical lore to be able to discuss its leading characters. But that was before the day of the eugenic novel of erotic adventure. We have progressed.

Ridiculous Partisan Language.

The recent ridiculous partisan language of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in which he referred to the Wilson administration as a "political barbarism tempered by rhetoric," has brought upon him many well deserved rebukes. In his own institution he is looked upon as a very unattractive bore, and apparently he longs for a wider field. He is 52 years old and very energetic. An independent contemporary seems to have discovered the secret of Dr. Butler's truculency in its statement that "there are those who suspect that there is method in this madness, that Nicholas Murray Butler, in short, would like to be president of the United States instead of president of Columbia University.—Philadelphia Record.

A little change in the weather is almost as welcome as a little change in the pocket.

OLD CITIZEN SIGHS FOR BIRCH ROD DAYS OF PAST

"What a difference there is in the bringing up of children in these days to what it was when I was young," remarked an elderly man the other day. "In my own home, as well as in other homes, a birch rod or a good-sized leather strap was kept in a convenient place, the sight of which had a strong impression upon my mind. It was the general practice then to chastise children for disobedience or any other wrong behavior.

"Boys of 12 to 14 years in our town never knew what it was to be out of the home or home yard after 8 o'clock, and most of us were in bed by that time, and the streets were quiet and deserted by 10. I remember how the people talked when a new family moved in the place and allowed their boys to run in the streets long after dark, and how the constable was appealed to in order to prevent the habit from growing.

"Then, again, we had to be particular how we spoke to persons older than ourselves, and, if anything out of the way was said or done in the presence of women, a severe application of the birch rod or strap was sure to follow. The schools are better, too, than they used to be. The children are now taught to realize the worth of knowledge, and the school is more of a home than the prison it used to be. One seldom or ever hears the cries of a boy being punished by his father or mother, and, no matter how late one happens to be out at night, he will find boys and girls on the streets.

"We had no such entertainments as they now have. A magic lantern exhibition used to be thought a grand thing, and was talked about for weeks after it had been shown in the village church. Now every little town has its moving-picture theater. Yes, sir, there is a great difference in the bringing up of children, and I often wonder whether it will prove to the moral good of the rising generation."

Luke McLuke Says.

Once upon a time a man remembered that the day was the tenth anniversary of his wedding and he brought home some flowers and candy to his wife and gave her a kiss. And it took eight doctors nine days to restore the poor woman from the effect of the shock.

The soft-hearted men are the best fellows and have the most friends. But they are usually working for and paying rent to the hard-headed men.

After sizing up the people he meets every day, a man can't understand why any blamed fool would want to be a cannibal.

It is funny, but it is a fact. The rich think the poor are extravagant and the poor think the rich are stingy.

If you hate a man you also regard his dog as the sneakiest, orneryest brute in the world.

We have just had a peek at the new winter lingerie. No, it wasn't being worn. It was in a fashion sheet. The popular garment is the umbrella combination and it is about as big as a man's pocket handkerchief. It begins at the waist and it doesn't reach to the knees. The dear things wear this and get prickly heat and the fool men wear their heaviest with the bottoms rolled up into wads around their ankles and then they holler with rheumatism.

Used Children as a Shield.

Using a crowd of passing school children as a screen against bullets from the rifles of sentries, Guy H. Crane and Nelson B. Hazeltine, federal prisoners for desertion, escaped from their guards in San Francisco several days ago.

Throwing down their tools with which they had been working near one of the gates of the reservation, the men dashed away. Guards opened fire on them and they sped into the group of children and in their subsequent flight kept the youngsters between themselves and their pursuers. The guards, afraid of hitting the children, immediately ceased firing. After a long chase, the fugitives got away.

No Reformatory Influence.

The chastening of the last three elections, 1910, 1912 and 1914, is having no reformatory influence upon the Republican party. Perhaps if the Progressives showed less disposition to come back to the old homestead the G. O. P. would manifest more disposition to reform. The Republican gains at the late election were mostly of the reactionary character. In the present senate are 18 Republicans who voted to oust Lorimer, and nine of these will retire March 4. There are 13 senators who voted with Lorimer, and only one of them will go out with the present Congress. The Lorimer variety of public man seems to be the popular sort with the Party of Great Moral Ideas.—Philadelphia Record.

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Merry Christmas to All!

Blaustein's
UNDERSELLING DEPT. STORE

Where Cannibals Are Dealt With Mercifully.

Well, what is one to do with a cannibal? It would not be fair to hang him. Upon reflection, as a matter of fact, it would be an outrage. He is obedient to the immemorial custom—not consciously a breaker of any comprehensible law. And he is not hanged. He is imprisoned for a spell. And what is one to do with a murderer in a land where murder is very much of a pastime and an exercise? A native who kills a white man is hanged as a matter of course. There is nothing else to do. But no expedition is dispatched—it is a remarkable thing, come to think of it—to slaughter the half of his tribe. A measure of that sort is held by the present beneficent administration to be the very extremity of injustice and unwisdom. Native murderers of natives are sent to jail for terms varying from 12 months to 7 years. The fact that life has always been cheap in New Guinea—that to take life has not been in the native catalogue of capital crime, and that the mysteries of civilization are new and difficult—is mercifully taken into account. In some cases a term in jail is a severe punishment. In others, it seems, it is a form of relaxation. A few years in confinement, perhaps, is no great hardship—except that it deprives the prisoner of the company of his village; and that it may be said, approximating a general truth, that the prisoners cherish the importance of their state—as on Ross Island, for example, where the resident magistrate does not find it necessary to lock up his prisoners (incarcerated for minor offenses,) but bids them remain in an open shed until he gives them word to go. At Daru, a native gave himself up to a magistrate and desired to be sent to jail forthwith.

"What have you done?" the magistrate inquired.

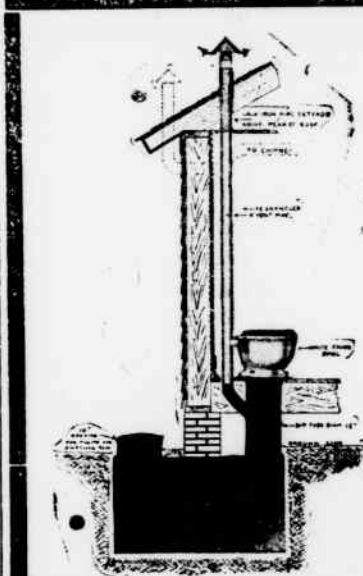
The native replied, "Nothing."

"Why, then," said the magistrate, "should I send you to jail?"

"The mosquitoes are so bad!" said the native.—Harper's Magazine.

The Better Thing.

O toiling bands of mortals! O unwearied feet, traveling ye know not whither! Soon, soon, it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hilltop, and but a little way further, against the setting sun, decry the spires of El Dorado. Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.—Robert L. Stevenson.



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B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor GREENSBORO, N. C.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition signed by citizens and taxpayers of Penters township having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for the opening of a public road to connect the public road leading from Pleasant Garden and Climax and the public road leading from Pleasant Garden to Randleman, said road to begin on the Randleman road at W. B. Hardin's and continuing on the south side of the railroad to the meadow crossing near the Dickey graveyard, thence straight to the Mary Gamble well on the Climax road, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, January 5, 1915, and state said objection. This December 8, 1914.
W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for the widening of the public road leading from the State Normal and Industrial College property, at the intersection of Forest avenue, to Landley park, so that the same may be made 40 feet wide, and include within the limits of said road that portion of the land north of the car track, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, January 5, 1915, and state said objection. This December 8, 1914.
W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

Watch the date on your label.

GLASS VS. BULLETS

By FRANK FILSON.

The sheriff had known all along that the half-breed girl was tricking him. But "Big Tom" Bagley had meant to be tricked. He wanted to set eyes upon "Kid" Long, not to follow a dubious trail that might lead nowhere. And he had been certain that, at some time or other, the "Kid" would show up at Naida's shack.

Naida lived alone, save for the old crone who was said to be her mother and looked like her great-grandmother, twelve miles out in the Painted Desert. It is the cruelest of all deserts. It breeds scorpions and gilas and venomous things, and those who take to it, whether perforce or from natural affinity, share the same nature.

Half Spanish, half Indian, Naida, at seventeen, was a fit mate for the "Kid," the most bloodthirsty, and at the same time cowardly, of the bad men of Parthenon county. The list of deaths which he had checked off in notches on the barrel of his Winchester had all been of inoffensive men, and nearly all had been killed unarmed or unawares. "Big Tom" Bagley had laughed when he was warned of the outlaw's reputation. James Penney, the sheep owner, a man universally esteemed for his quiet, law-abiding nature, had been shot in the back by "Kid" Long, on account of some grudge the outlaw bore, and Bagley had just taken down his rifle, saddled his mare and ridden out to Naida's cabin.

At first the Indian girl tried an affectation of ignorance, then cajolery, then threats. None of these moved "Big Tom." "I reckon if your man ain't here he'll be along soon," he said, and took up his quarters in the cabin.

Naida began to be in deadly fear of the big, quiet man who treated her with such deference. She planned to ride out to the "Kid" and give him warning. The "Kid" was lying up among the hills, fearing a posse, and it was cold there. He longed for the comfort of the cabin. But if he had known that only "Big Tom" was there he would not have hesitated for a moment. The coyote is always a match for the lion in guile.

As soon as Naida, at dawn, had leaped upon the back of her mustang



Creeping Cautiously Through the Boulders.

she saw Bagley standing in the doorway. "Going riding, Miss Naida?" drawled the sheriff. "I reckon I'll go along with you, to see you don't come to no harm."

For answer Naida dug her heels into the pony's flanks, and the desert-bred reed was away like the wind. But, half an hour later, when it pulled up, breathless, with heaving flanks, the sheriff was at Naida's side, and his mare, though blown, was still unshaken.

"You be getting home for breakfast, ain't you?" he asked with a touch of humor in his gruff voice. Naida rode back five paces in front of him. She knew that she was beaten.

Not altogether though. Sheriff Bagley had the instinct of a cat when the mouse was out. The next morning at five that instinct made him crawl from his mattress in the little room above the kitchen, which he had occupied masked. He saw a streak of sunlight dancing upon a rock about two miles distant. There would have been nothing strange about that, only the sunlight was round.

Backward and forward it jumped, and the sheriff stood grinning watching it. Then looking downward, he saw the edge of Naida's skirt in the doorway. The sheriff went back to bed, turned his head and had a short sleep. Then he got up and went downstairs in a leisurely manner. Neither the girl nor the old crone was to be seen.

The sheriff hunted about until he found the mirror—a small, round one, which the "Kid" had probably brought from one of his jaunts in town. The sheriff slipped it up his big nose, took his Winchester, and lay down under a tree, facing in the direction of the distant hills. His rifle he propped up against his side, keeping a finger conveniently near the trigger. Since it was hot, the sheriff snored a brief slumber.

Half an hour later, lastly opening one eye, he perceived a figure creeping cautiously through the boulders of the dry gulch about three hundred yards distant. In its hand was a rifle. The sheriff edged a little, so that the tree covered him.

Bang! The "Kid's" first shot came uncommonly near. The "Kid" thought the sheriff asleep, but he thought that he could put a bullet through him at that distance, so that it was unnecessary to take any chances.

The sheriff did not reply, because it is difficult to hit an inch of eyebrow at three hundred yards. He pulled the mirror out of his sleeve and dangled it in his fingers. The second shot went wild.

The sheriff rose quietly to his feet, and he did not seem to be particularly interested in the man in the arroyo, for he strolled toward him in quite a casual manner. He still held the mirror in his fingers, and he advanced so steadily, and apparently disinterested and quiet in his mind, that the reflection played always upon that inch of eyebrow and the left eye underneath it. And, try hard as he might, the "Kid" could never get his eye clear of that circle of light, unless he ducked behind the stone. And whenever he did so he always looked up to see the sheriff's good deal nearer. Yet the sheriff was strolling toward him at the same even gait.

Bang! Bang! Bang! went the "Kid's" rifle, and the sheriff smiled happily as he heard the bullets go whistling by, far to the right and left of him. The fingers that held the mirror did not waver an inch. The "Kid" was becoming panic-stricken as well as light-struck. It seemed like the inexorable approach of doom, that quiet, even advent of his enemy. The figure came near and ever nearer, out of a sort of luminosity that framed the dazzling light-beam like a sheath.

The "Kid's" head ducked and came up on the other side of the stone. And he leveled his rifle once again into that beam of light, and his bullet plowed up the sand some twenty feet distant.

Suddenly his chance came. The sheriff, advancing with his eyes fixed on the man in the gulley, tripped over a stone. With shaking fingers the "Kid" drew a bead on the prostrate man and fired. The bullet went wild. The "Kid" had lost his nerve as well as his clear vision. He jammed a cartridge into the breach and aimed once more—into the same sunbeam.

He flung his rifle down and, springing to his feet, held up his hands. "Don't shoot!" he yelled. "You've got me!"

"Big Tom" grinned in his amiable way as he came up to him. "You can put your hands down 'Kid,'" he said, and the "Kid" lowered them.

Snap! Snap! The sheriff had slipped the handcuffs round them.

"Who in thunder gave you that glass?" began the "Kid" bitterly, as they approached the empty house.

"That? Oh, I just borrowed it from Miss Naida," the sheriff answered. "You see, I found that I'd come out without any cartridges."

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

POTATO JUICE AS MEDICINE

London Scientist Gives Out a New Idea, Which He Claims to Have Discovered.

Again science comes to the support of old wives' medicine. Everybody who has lived in the country knows that a slice of potato is "the sovereign" thing for a wound, a bite or a bruise, or even that dread malady of the farmer, rheumatism. And now the London Lancet publishes an article advocating, from the results of some years' experience, the introduction of potato juice into medical practice. The author, Dr. Howard of Clapham, squeezes the juice out of raw potatoes by hydraulic pressure, evaporates off a fifth of the water and adds a little glycerin. He finds its application to inflamed joints gives prompt relief from pain and rapid absorption of fluid. He also uses it hot for gout in the toe. If, now, any doctor calls it superstitious to follow the good old custom of mashing up a raw potato and binding it on a bee-sting or rheumatic limb he may be respectfully referred to the Lancet. Very likely he himself will in a few years be writing "ext. solani liq." on a prescription blank and the druggist will charge a dollar for it. But so far science has afforded no confirmation of the popular belief that carrying a potato around in the pocket will cure rheumatism.

Wise Turkish Judge.

An amusing story of oriental justice comes from the arrest of an Austrian subject of 20 years' residence in Jaffa for insulting the Turkish flag. The Austrian had walked about the streets with the flag wrapped around one shoe.

As it was clear that he wore the flag in this fashion in order to offend the Turks, and as the Austrian consul, with the backing of a powerful government, demanded the man's release, the Turk on the bench saved the honor of both countries by his ruling:

"The cause of the offense is the shoe," ruled the resourceful court. "You can therefore take the man, and we will keep the shoe."

The Austrian was then released, while the offending shoe is still "doing time."

Only a Volunteer.

"Put on your helmet an' your red shirt, Silas. There's a big fire down the road a piece."

"Shucks! I can't go. My shirt's in the wash tub an' the old woman's out in the garden fillin' my helmet with a mess of beans."

NO LONGER ROMANTIC

ALL IS SORDID IN THE REAR OF A FIGHTING ARMY.

How It Looked, Told by a Writer; How It Felt, as Described by One Who Had Been Through It All.

Soon we were near the battle. In the east, across the vast level country, a faint gray light appeared. The noble alamo trees, towering thickly in mussy lines along the ditches to the west, burst into showers of bird-songs. It was getting warm, continued John Reed, in the Metropolitan, and there came the tranquil smell of earth and grass and growing corn—a calm summer dawn. Into this the noise of battle broke like something insane. The hysterical clatter of rifle fire, that seemed to carry a continuous undertone of screaming—although when you listened for it, it was gone; the nervous, deadly stab—stab—stab of the machine guns, like some gigantic woodpecker; the cannon booming like great bells; and the whistle of their shells: boom—pi-i-e-e-a-u-u! And that most terrible of all sounds of war, shrapnel exploding: Crash—whee-e-e-a-a!

The shooting never ceased, but it seemed to be subdued to its subordinate place in a fantastic and disordered world. Up the track in the hot morning light staggered a river of wounded men, shattered, bleeding, bound up in rotting and bloody bandages, inconceivably weary. They passed us, and one even fell and lay motionless near by in the dust—and we didn't care. Soldiers with their cartridges gone wandered aimlessly out of the chaparral, dragging their rifles, and plunged into the brush again on the other side of the railroad, black with powder, streaked with sweat, their eyes vacantly on the ground. The thin subtle dust rose in lazy clouds at every footstep, and hung there, parching throat and eyes. A little company of horsemen jogged out of the thicket and drew up on the track, looking toward town. One man got down from the saddle and squatted beside us.

"It was terrible," he said suddenly. "Carramba! We went in there last night on foot. They were inside the water tank, with holes cut in the iron for rifles. We had to walk up and poke our guns through the holes, and we killed them all—a death trap! And then the corral! They had two sets of loopholes, one for the men kneeling down and the other for the men standing up. Three thousand rurales in there—and they had five machine guns to sweep the road. And the roundhouse with three rows of trenches outside and subterranean passages so they could crawl under and shoot us in the back. Our bombs wouldn't work, and what could we do with rifles? Madre de Dios! But we were so quick we took them by surprise. We captured the roundhouse and the water tank. And then this morning thousands came—thousands—reinforcements from Torreón and their artillery—and they drove us back again. They walked up to the water tank and poked their rifles through the holes and killed all of us—the sons of devils!"

We could see the place as he spoke and hear the hellish roar and shriek, and yet no one moved, and there wasn't a sign of the shooting—not a puff of smoke, except when a shrapnel shell burst yelling down in the first row of trees a mile ahead and vomited a puff of white. The crackling tip of rifle fire and the staccato machine guns and even the hammering cannon didn't reveal themselves at all. The first dusty plain, the trees and chimneys of Gomez, and the stony hill, lay quietly in the heat. From the alamos off the right came the careless song of birds. One had the impression that his senses were lying. It was an incredible dream, though which the grotesque procession of wounded filtered like ghosts in the dust.

Wireless Telephones.

Several German coal mines are equipped with wireless telephone systems, and a Yorkshire, England, mine has recently been similarly equipped. Each instrument is connected by two wires, either with water pipes or iron rails, or with a piece of metal buried in the ground. In the Yorkshire mine, the instruments are both fixed and portable; the two fixed instruments are situated, one in the transformer house near the pit bottom, and the other over half a mile away. It is possible to talk between the two stations as easily as if the telephones were connected by wire. The portable instruments, which weigh about 20 pounds apiece, are carried by the miners to the points where active work is going on. By means of them the miners can communicate with the fixed stations from any part of the mine. Moreover, they will enable men overtaken by disaster to summon help from other parts of the mine and to direct the rescuers.

Their Advantage.

"See where they want to make the car conductors in Washington policemen, too?"

"Yes; then they ought, when they arrest a fellow, to make a run in all right."

His Early Training.

"That big financier boasts that he can take every man's measure."

"That's because he began life as a tailor's assistant."

GEN. MARION'S LEAP FOR LIFE

Tradition Declares That the Famous "Swamp Rat's" Horse Cleared Fence Eight Feet High.

General Marion was a native of South Carolina, and the theater of his military exploits was the coast region of that state. The strength of his constitution and his long familiarity with the trying climate of that low lying country enabled him to endure hardships that few men could have resisted.

General Marion was slender and not very tall, and he rode when in service an extremely swift-footed and powerful horse. When in fair pursuit, nothing could escape, and when in flight, nothing could overtake him. Once he was almost surrounded by a party of dragoons, and had to take refuge in a cornfield. The field, which lay several feet lower than the adjoining land, had formerly been part of the marsh. General Marion entered it at the upper side; the dragoons who were in chase of him leaped the fence also and were only a short distance behind him. His only possible way of escape was to leap the fence at the lower side.

To drain the field of its superfluous water, a trench had been cut around that part of the field four feet wide and four feet deep. The mud and clay removed in cutting the ditch made a bank on its inner side, and on the top of the bank was a fence. In all, the top of the fence was nearly eight feet above the level of the field, and the ditch four feet wide, ran parallel with it on the farther side. The dragoons knew the nature of the obstacle, and believed that it was impossible for their enemy to pass it. Accordingly, they pushed forward with loud shouts of exultation, calling out to him to surrender or perish by the sword.

Marion, however, spurred his horse to the charge. The noble animal, as if conscious that his master's life was in danger, approached the barrier in his finest style, and with a bound that was almost supernatural cleared the fence and ditch completely, and recovered himself without loss of time on the other side. Marion instantly wheeled about, discharged his pistol at the astonished dragoons, and then, turning his horse and bidding them good morning, departed.—Youth's Companion.

Leprosy in North America.

In adopting a resolution favoring a bill before congress for the establishment of a national leper colony in the United States, the rather startling statement was made that the number of lepers in this country was estimated at between 300 and 500. There must have been a great increase of these cases within the last quarter of a century if these figures are correct, and it is high time that some provision for segregating the lepers in a place where they can receive humane treatment was made.

The lepers in the colony at Molokai, Hawaii, are comparatively happy in spite of their affliction. They have companionship, sanitary quarters, the most scientific treatment, and everything possible is done to make their lot endurable. It is almost impossible to imagine what a leper in this country, confined alone in a shack and treated much as the lepers were in Biblical times, must suffer. It would be more humane to put him out of his misery at once.

There are only about 20 lepers in England, and yet a leper colony is to be established there in a deserted part of the county of Essex. The late Lord Strathcona left a bequest of \$25,000 for this purpose. Surely if there is need of a leper colony in England, where there are only 20 cases, there is much more need for one in the United States, where there are between 300 and 500 cases, isolated but widely scattered.—Argus.

Latest Laundry Novelty.

A bench equipped with an electrically driven washer and wringer and having space to accommodate two rinsing tubs and a clothes basket, is a new invention. The motor is located under the bench and drives the washer and wringer shafts through belts. The wringer is supported on horizontal slides so that it can be moved from tub to tub. The outlet for draining the tubs is threaded so that an ordinary garden hose may be attached thereto and the water conducted to a drain. The platform for supporting the clothes basket can be slid out of the way when not in use. The portion of the bench on which the rinse tubs rest may be raised when wringing so that the tubs and wringer are brought into a more convenient relation for this operation.—Electrical World.

Distinguished New Englander.

George Edward Ellis, a distinguished New England clergyman and educator, was born in Boston 100 years ago. He was the son of a prominent Boston merchant and shipowner. After graduating from Harvard college in 1833 he took a course at the Harvard Divinity school. In 1837 he went to Europe and spent a year in travel and study. He attended the coronation of Queen Victoria and visited the pope of Rome. Upon his return to America he was ordained to the ministry and installed as a pastor of a church in Charlestown, Mass. In 1857 he accepted the chair of systematic theology in Harvard college. Doctor Ellis wrote a number of works on history and theology and was a frequent contributor to magazines and periodicals. He died in Boston at the age of eighty years.

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

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by D. G. Gant and his wife, Lea Gant, to J. A. Dalton, on the 20th day of October, 1910, recorded in book 223, page 642, of the register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., and assigned to F. N. Taylor on October 22, 1913, default having been made in the payments of the moneys therein secured, the undersigned will on

Thursday, December 31, 1914,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door of Guilford county, N. C., in Greensboro, offer to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract or parcel of land in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, Alenore township, adjoining the lands of George Thacker, W. H. Rankin and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at Isaac Thacker's and George Thacker's corner, thence north 35 rods to the public road to a stone, thence east 35 rods to a stone, S. S. Gant's line; thence south with said line 30 rods to a stone, Thacker's line; thence with said line 22 rods to the beginning, and containing 8 acres, more or less.

This November 30, 1914.

J. A. DALTON, Mortgagee.

F. N. TAYLOR, Assignee.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

In the Superior Court.

Amanda Staley

William L. Staley

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county by the plaintiff for the purpose of securing divorce and alimony upon the ground of abandonment, non-support and other causes, and the said defendant will further, take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior court of Guilford county to be held on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1915, at the court house of said county in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This November 25, 1914. 92-101

M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

G. S. Bradshaw, Atty.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Henry Anthony, deceased, of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of December, 1914, or this notice will be deemed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This December 24, 1914. 193-61

R. S. LINVILLE, Executor.

Kennersville, 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 cheapsness 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 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE PATRIOT together for one year for \$2.15.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

KUTTYHUNK BLUE

A stick makes a quart of finest washing blue. It's all you need—the cost of a useless bottle.

5c at all grocers. Diamond, McDonnell & Co., 409 N. 4th St., Phila.

PARKER'S HAIR RALSAM

Prevents hair falling out. Promotes hair growth. Keeps scalp cool. Prevents dandruff. Cleanses and soothes the scalp.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND

ESTATE OF DAVID SOCKWELL, DECEASED.

On Tuesday, December 29, 1914, at 12 o'clock, at the late residence of David Sockwell, on the Gibsonville road, about 12 miles east of Greensboro, the following described lands belonging to the estate of David Sockwell, Deceased, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash:

FIRST TRACT: In Jefferson township: Beginning at a stone, then west 1 3-4 degrees south 32 1-2 poles to a black oak; then south 155 poles to a black gum; then east 71 1-2 poles to a stone; then north 1 3-4 degrees east 82 poles to a stake; then east 3 degrees south 15 poles to a stake; then north 148 poles to a hickory; then west 34 poles to a post oak, John Cobb's corner; then south 17 poles west 73 poles to the beginning; containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to David Sockwell by William P. Wharton, Exr., see book 67, page 583.

SECOND TRACT: In Jefferson township, adjoining the home place: Beginning at a stone on Henry Cobb's line; thence west 6 degrees south 148 poles 15 links to a stone; thence south 6 degrees west 98 poles to a hickory; thence east 148 poles and 15 links to a stone; thence to the beginning; containing 20 acres, more or less, and being the land conveyed to David Sockwell by Thomas Sockwell et al, see book 70, page 363.

At the same time and place, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., W. T. Sockwell, as administrator of David Sockwell, Deceased, will sell at public auction the personal property of the deceased, consisting of, among other property, the following: 2 mules, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 wheat drill, 2 cutter blades, 1 hoghead, 1 double set wagon harness, 3 sets plow gear, 2 mowing blades, 1 spike harrow, 2 cradle sizes, 1 barrel, 1 hay rake, 1 section harrow, 1 riding cultivator, 1 binder, 1 grinding rock, 1 log chain, 1 mowing machine, 2 cross cut saws, 1 hand saw, 1 cup-board, 2 bureaus.

N. W. North & West

Schedule in 5 Cents

November 22, 1914.

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

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

5.00 P. M., daily except Sunday for Martinsville and local stations. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 10.20 A. M., 1.20 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

W. B. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDERS, Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A., Roanoke, Va.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

In the Superior Court.

Bertie Jordan

vs.

Lonnie Jordan

It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the plaintiff has had a summons issued against the defendant which has been returned after due diligence the defendant cannot be found in the county of Guilford and after due diligence the defendant cannot be found within the state of North Carolina and that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and it appearing that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony on account of infidelity of the defendant to his marital vows as alleged in the complaint.

The defendant is therefore commanded to appear at the court house in the city of Greensboro, at the term of the court to be held on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1915, and answer or demur to the complaint which has been filed in the above entitled case in which the plaintiff seeks to recover of the defendant a divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between them or failure to do so will be deemed in bar of the relief demanded in the complaint.

This December 15, 1914. 191-47

M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of David Sockwell, deceased, of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Greensboro, N. C., on or before the 2nd day of December, 1915, or this notice will be deemed in bar. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This December 24, 1914. 97-107

W. T. Sockwell, Admin.

of David Sockwell.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for a public road connecting the road leading from Fishback's chapel with another road running north from the old Hillsboro road to John Wharton's, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, January 6, 1915, and state said objection.

This December 8, 19

GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

Killed by His Wife.—R. F. McBroome, a merchant of Mobile, Ark., was shot by his wife, who was estranged from him and had brought suit for divorce. He died next day.

To Care For Lepers.—A national leprosy hospital under the control of the public health service is recommended by Surgeon General Blue, who says a recent report shows 146 cases of leprosy in this country.

Aviator Drowned.—Lieutenant E. J. Gerstner, a United States army aviator, who started Monday on a flight from San Diego to Los Angeles, Cal., was drowned in the sea 10 miles north of San Diego. He is the eighteenth army aviator who has lost his life in the service.

May be Contraband.—Plans of the committee recently organized by American physicians and surgeons to relieve a reported shortage of medical supplies in Belgium have been checked because of the possibility that the belligerent nations may consider such supplies contraband of war.

Ex-Senator West Dead.—William Stanley West, former United States senator from Georgia, was found dead in bed at his home at Valdosta, Ga., Tuesday morning. He retired Monday night apparently in good health and died some time during the night. Physicians stated that death apparently was due to apoplexy.

Receipts Show Increase.—Customs house reports from the 13 districts handling 86 per cent of the nation's foreign trade show a balance in favor of the United States for the week ended December 19 of \$27,028,263, an increase of approximately \$7,000,000 over the balance for the previous week. The aggregate favorable balance for the three weeks of December was \$69,870,091.

To Overlook Indians.—President Wilson has nominated Gabe E. Parker, of Oklahoma, to be superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, is now register of the treasury. Commissioner Sells, of the Indian bureau, selected him for his knowledge and grasp of Indian affairs. Parker was not a candidate for the place, for which there were 20 applicants.

Robbed a Bank.—Bank robbers Tuesday afternoon stole \$2,000 through the receiving teller's window of the Central National Bank, of Richmond, Va., and succeeded in making their escape before the loss was discovered. A number of persons were in the bank at the time and a prearranged telephone call to the receiving teller was used to draw him from his booth while the packages of money were drawn through the window.

Ocean Rates Higher.—Doubling, and in many instances tripling, of ocean freight rates since the European war began is shown in reports reaching Secretaries Redfield and McAdoo, who are investigating the subject at the request of the senate. Steamship lines, exporters, importers and others who may have information about rates have been asked to supply the secretaries with data. A report to the senate will be made this week if possible.

Most Not Ship Liquor.—In the circuit court of Morganton, W. Va., Tuesday Judge George C. Sturges issued injunctions restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Wells Fargo Express Company from delivering in West Virginia shipments of intoxicating liquor originating outside the state. The decision is based on the Webb-Kenyon federal act and the state-wide prohibition law. Announcement was made that the case would be carried to the Supreme court.

More Cotton Ginned.—Cotton ginning this season up to the period ending December 12 made a new record, exceeding that established in 1911, the year of previous record cotton production, by more than 206,000 bales. This is indicated in the census bureau's report, showing 13,477,159 bales had been ginned prior to December 12. In the last two years approximately 92 per cent of the entire crop had been ginned prior to December 12. Calculating this year's crop on that basis, it would exceed 16,270,000 bales.

Lever Bill Passed.—The Lever cotton warehouse bill, before the house of representatives for months, was passed Monday by a vote of 218 to 97. The measure provides for federal licensing of cotton and grain warehouses and is a substitute for a senate bill restricted to cotton warehouses. The bill now goes to conference between the houses. The bill, approved by the administration, was the subject of brief debate, its sponsors contending that it would greatly enhance confidence in agricultural products. Its opponents claimed it was unconstitutional.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

BELGIAN KING'S GARTER THE FIRST IN 600 YEARS.

"On the field of honor," as the French say, King Albert has received, at the hands of King George, the Order of the Garter. For such a distinction there is no parallel in 600 years of history. It is true that no style or title could magnify or embellish the glory which the king of Belgium has won from the hearts of all the world. Yet men are agreed that the distinction which is blazoned in name and insignia should follow the distinction won by deeds. No formal acknowledgment of the fight which King Albert has fought for justice and right could be too solemn or too splendid. In all the world there is no title dignified with such splendor of ancient renown as knight of the garter.

The words recall the glories of chivalry. True, it may be that "the age of chivalry has gone," and an age of imperial brigandage and scientific barbarism has succeeded. But King Albert has proved that in the darkest hour, fighting against the myriads of lawless savagery, a man may yet preserve the old knightly virtues of resolute faith and stainless honor and indomitable courage and still maintain the right to be "master of his fate and captain of his soul." We forget sometimes that the noblest virtue of the age of chivalry sprang from the long struggle with the barbarian and the infidel, from those crusades with the hordes of savagery in the outer marshes of Europe.

Of all the orders of knighthood which now remain to us the garter is by 100 years the oldest. Through all the six centuries since its foundation it has been a prize treasured by the most puissant sovereigns, the greatest heroes of all European civilization. In the long roll of those years there is no name of higher honor than King Albert's. Among all the knights there is none who has won his insignia, like King Albert, from the hands of an English king on a battle field gained and held by the blood of his own people, in alliance with the people of England.

It was in 1344 that King Edward III founded the order. None was to be admitted to its roll "unless he be a gentleman of blood and a knight without reproach." The Knights Companions were to be 26, apart from the king, the sovereign of the order, and year by year, on the eve of St. George, were to take part in a solemn service in St. George's chapel, Windsor. They were to wear a mantle of dark blue velvet and the garter of the same hue. The collar was to be of gold, made up of 26 garters, named blue, each inclosing a red rose, and from it depended the George, an enameled figure of St. George slaying the dragon.

But of the best-known part of the insignia we have said nothing. Everybody knows that upon the garter itself and upon its miniatures on the star and the collar appear the words "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Everybody has heard "the vulgar and general story" of the origin of those words. King Edward III was dancing with the fair and brave Countess of Salisbury when her garter fell to the ground. The king picked it up and tied it around the lady's leg. Then he saw significant smiles around, for he had been suspected of a warm admiration for the countess. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," said he. "Dishonored be he who thinks ill of it," and thereafter made the lady's garter the badge of an order of pure chivalry.

No one can prove that this never happened. But there is no reason to believe that it ever did. The ancient chronicler pronounces it in his state-of-way—a vain and idle romance—imaginary both to the founder and the order, first published by Polydore Vergil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken up on no better ground than fama vulgi, the tradition of the common people, too trifling a foundation for so great a building.

Personations at the University

Classified according to church affiliations, the Methodist denomination tops the list in number of students enrolled in the University of North Carolina, with 290 followers of the Methodist faith. The Baptist congregation follows in immediate succession with 234 of that religious faith. The other denominations show the following representation at the institution: Presbyterian 155, Episcopal 116, Christian 23, Hebrew 15, Lutheran 15, Catholic 6, Friends 6, Moravian 6, Universalist 3, German Reformed 3, Unitarian 1, Adventist 1, Holiness 1, Armenian 1, Congregational 1 and All Saints 1.

Chile Protests.—After a searching investigation of activities of the German fleet in the southern Pacific recently, Chile has protested formally to Germany against alleged German violations of neutrality in Chilean waters.

Watch the date on your label.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. A. E. Fryar, of McLeansville, gave The Patriot a pleasant call Tuesday.

Mr. E. G. Sherrill is here from Washington to spend Christmas with his family.

Mr. G. F. Hackett, of Greensboro Route 6, gave The Patriot a pleasant call Tuesday.

Mr. G. K. Shaw, of McLeansville Route 1, was in Greensboro on business Tuesday.

Mr. C. L. Ward, of Guilford College, favored The Patriot with a short visit Tuesday.

Mr. C. F. Field, of Climax Route 1, was among the callers at The Patriot office Tuesday.

Mr. A. G. Gordon, of Brown Summit, was a welcome caller at The Patriot office Tuesday.

Rev. E. E. Gillespie and family, of Yorkville, S. C., are among the holiday visitors in the city.

Mr. Wesley Scott and young son, of Rudd, were among Tuesday's callers at The Patriot office.

Mr. Kivett Shepherd, of Whitsett Route 1, was a welcome caller at The Patriot office yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Coltrane, of Jamestown, was in the city Tuesday and gave The Patriot the pleasure of a call.

Hon. A. L. Brooks and family left Tuesday night for Newark, N. J., to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mr. B. Frank Blair, of San Francisco, Cal., is in the city on a visit to his brother, Mr. Walter F. Blair.

The Patriot was pleased to receive a call Tuesday afternoon from Mr. R. M. Huffines, of Gibsonville Route 1.

Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Dees and little daughter have gone to Pamlico county to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mr. T. T. Brooks is recovering from an illness that has kept him confined to his home for a week or more.

Messrs. R. A. and Ed. Cable, of Greensboro Route 4, were welcome callers at The Patriot office yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Arthur Coffin, a student in the United States Naval Academy, is here to spend the holidays with his father, Mr. W. E. Coffin.

Mrs. N. C. Weatherly left yesterday afternoon for New York to spend Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. T. Gilbert Pearson.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles O. Sherrill, of Raleigh, are here to spend the holidays at the home of their daughter, Mrs. S. L. Alderman.

Mrs. W. L. Cranford has gone to the eastern part of the state to visit relatives, after which she will spend some time in Florida.

Mrs. S. H. Isler and little daughter, of Kinston, are in the city to spend the holidays with Mrs. Isler's mother, Mrs. E. C. Watlington.

Mr. M. W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court, will leave tomorrow night for Manatee, Fla., on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Mollie L. Pratt.

Col. and Mrs. F. P. Hoggood, Jr., went to Oxford yesterday to spend Christmas at the home of Col. Hoggood's father, Prof. F. P. Hoggood.

Mr. N. M. Knight, of Guilford College, has returned from Baltimore, where he recently underwent an operation at Johns Hopkins hospital.

Mr. E. A. Feimster and family, of Baltimore, are in the city to spend the holidays at the home of Mrs. Feimster's parents, Judge and Mrs. S. B. Adams.

Mrs. H. J. Elam has gone to Richmond, Va., to spend the holidays with her son and daughter, Mr. Claude M. Elam and Mrs. Joseph A. Spivey. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bonnie.

German Wireless Station in Oregon. The German "system" has defeated the United States government. For more than a year a wireless station worked successfully in the wilds of Oregon without the government's knowledge, and now the plant and camp is abandoned.

It is said that the plant worked so successfully that the German cruisers, long sailing the Pacific, but now at the bottom of the sea near the Falkland Islands, were kept in touch with the war situation first hand through the operations of this plant, which was installed by four Germans, under direction of a former German army lieutenant.

Among officials who have investigated, it is declared, not without probability, that the wireless plant was installed for the sole purpose of assembling a squadron on the Pacific coast.

The Kaiser's Disease.

The German emperor's bronchial catarrh has improved, but it has caused an inflammation in the middle ear, which is extending to the throat through the Eustachian canal.

The disease is not serious yet, but the symptoms are most alarming, since it is feared that it is a prelude to the hereditary throat trouble which was fatal to the father of the present emperor. Hence extraordinary precautions are being taken. Careful and protracted treatment is needed, but it is hoped that complications can be warded off.

Forest Conservation Report.

Recommendations that Congress extend the appropriation for the national forest conservation commission's work at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year until 1920 and a suggestion of the advisability of undertaking forest purchases in the Ozark mountains, in Arkansas, were made in the commission's report submitted to Congress this week.

The commission has approved the purchase of 1,104,529 acres on watersheds of navigable streams in Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Purchase areas have been designated in Alabama, but no purchases have been approved.

Attempt on Carranza's Life.

General Carranza's trip from Vera Cruz to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been interrupted by Zapata from there sent a wild locomotive into his approaching train. Neither Carranza nor any of his party was injured. These facts were reported in a private dispatch from a point on the railroad on which Carranza was traveling.

Carranza returned to Vera Cruz after the incident at Soledad and now has gone to Cordoba to inspect his troops. His officers say he later will continue his journey to the isthmus.

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.

Second-hand stoves for sale cheap. One Glascock wood heater, two Wilson sheet iron wood heaters, one Wilson coal heater, one large iron King coal heater. Thacker & Brockmann.

On account of having such bad weather, we will continue our reduction sale until January 1. See us at our new quarters on Davie street. 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. This offer is good during December.

NOTICE.—All persons selling fireworks, no matter whether inside or outside cities and towns are required to have state and county license before selling. Send to sheriff's office and get license—twenty dollars and fifteen cents (\$20 15.) D. B. Stafford, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of W. H. Carroll, in Burlington, N. C., on the 25th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

This December 23, 1914.

G. S. PETERSON, JR., Referee in Bankruptcy. The United States of America, In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.

In the matter of J. A. Pettigrew and E. M. King, as individuals, and the Pettigrew & King Store Company, a corporation, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of J. A. Pettigrew and E. M. King, as individuals, and the Pettigrew & King Store Company, a corporation, of Burlington, N. C., in the county of Alamance and District aforesaid, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1914, the said J. A. Pettigrew and E. M. King as individuals, and the Pettigrew & King Store Company, a corporation,

Guns Guns Guns



The Fox Double Barrel Breech-Loading Shot Guns. Double Barrel and single Barrel Breech Loading guns, at different prices.

Shot Gun Shells of the best quality and at the right price. Leggings for the boys as well as the grown up man.

Hunting Coats, Shell Vests and Pants.

Always have the best in quality and the prices are always right. Let us serve you.

"We've got the Goods and appreciate your business."

Greensboro Hardware Co.

Phones 457-458

221 South Elm Street

WE wish to thank our friends for their patronage and influence during 1914. Our old customers have stuck to us and we have added many new ones to our list, for which we are very grateful.

We are now settled in our new quarters on South Davie street, where we have more room to display our immense stock of Farm Implements and Vehicles. With the many advantages we have in handling our goods in carload lots, with a railroad siding at our door, we are looking forward to a larger business for 1915. We invite everybody to call and look over our stock. Don't wait until you are ready to buy.

Wishing one and all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we beg to remain,

Your friends,

M. G. NEWELL CO.
Greensboro, N. C.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS CANDY

At Herndon's Pharmacy. One of the nicest lines and biggest assortments ever brought to Greensboro. We can sell you good candy from 10 cents to \$5 a box. We have just received a full line of Hopewell Dainties—just the thing for a neat inexpensive Christmas present.

Bring your prescriptions here for prompt and accurate service.

Herndon's Pharmacy

Corner North Elm and West Gaston Sts.

A Fine Suit of Clothes
or Overcoat at \$15

We have them for less, but in the long run, if you wish something new and stylish it will pay you to buy the

\$15 SUIT OR OVERCOAT

You will not find anything to equal this value anywhere. It is a special lot of Suits and Overcoats we have made up for our Fall and Winter trade for men and young men desiring extra good garments at a bargain.

Our new Clothing store is filled to the brim with the most dependable apparel to be had today.

Trade at Vanstory's—and you'll always get your money's worth.

VANSTORY CLOTHING COMPANY

CHAS. H. MCKNIGHT, Manager