

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

ESTABLISHED 1884

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

VOL. 34—NO. 4

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

On a Fox Hunt.—A number of local sportsmen will go to Manchester, near Fayetteville, this afternoon to spend several days on a fox hunt.

Changes Name.—The name of the Telfair sanitarium has been changed to the Glenwood Park sanitarium. Dr. W. C. Ashworth is the medical director of the institution.

Y. W. C. A. Campaign.—A campaign to raise \$3,000 for the Young Women's Christian Association is being conducted this week. About 25 ladies are making a canvass of the city for subscriptions to the fund and are meeting with fair success.

Club Meeting.—At the annual meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. J. Brandt, president; Dr. John A. Williams and Julius W. Cone, vice presidents; W. B. Merrimon, secretary and treasurer.

Operation For Cancer.—Miss Rebecca Phoenix, the oldest daughter of Mr. John J. Phoenix, is a patient at St. Leo's hospital, where she underwent an operation a few days ago for cancer. While her condition is naturally serious the attending physicians are hopeful of an early recovery.

Baseball Schedule.—The schedule committee of the Carolina Baseball League held a meeting here Tuesday afternoon and arranged a schedule for the coming season to be submitted to a meeting of the league directors to be held on Friday of next week.

Aged Man's Death.—Mr. Robert L. Moore, the aged father of Mrs. J. J. Waynick, of this city, died Sunday at his home near Reidsville at the ripe old age of 90 years. The funeral and interment took place Monday afternoon at Speedwell Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Moore had been an elder for more than 30 years.

Memorial Service.—Immediately after the adjournment of court Monday the members of the bar held a memorial service for the late David P. Stern, who died suddenly a few weeks ago. Appropriate resolutions were presented and adopted and remarks were made by Judge W. P. Bynum, Col. James T. Morehead and Mr. John N. Wilson.

Jobs For Lawyers.—A civil service examination of applicants who may desire positions as title attorneys under the United States department of agriculture will be held in Greensboro on Wednesday, February 3. The examination will be open to lawyers between the ages of 25 and 55 years. The places to be filled pay from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

Road Work Discussed.—At their adjourned meeting yesterday the county commissioners spent some time in discussing the matter of improving the principal roads leading into Greensboro and High Point, but no definite conclusion was reached beyond the fact that the work will be begun in the spring. The methods and materials to be employed in the work will be decided upon later.

Rare Coins Sold.—A number of rare gold and silver coins that had been deposited with one of the local banks as collateral were sold at auction at the court house door Monday and brought good prices. Mr. A. B. Kimball was the purchaser of 67 \$1 pieces at \$200, a premium of \$133. Mr. Kimball also purchased \$45 worth of rare silver coins for \$52. Clerk of the Court Gant bid in 46 \$2.50 gold coins, with a face value of \$115, for \$120. Mr. W. F. Bogart paid \$7.75 for 650 old-fashioned large pennies, sometimes referred to as "cart wheel" pennies.

A Business Change.—A business change of interest to the public will take place February 1, when the firm of C. Scott & Co., grocers and seedsmen, will be succeeded by the Scott Mercantile Company and the store moved from the present location in the McAdoo hotel building to the three-story granite front building recently vacated by the M. G. Newell Company, on South Elm street. Mr. Clarence Scott, who has built up the business to its present proportions, will be at the head of the new firm, and associated with him as stockholders will be Messrs. W. C. McLean and John P. Scott. The business will be enlarged and conducted on a more extensive scale. The new store will provide ample room for carrying heavier stocks of goods.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The stockholders of the Greensboro National Bank held their annual meeting yesterday and received reports of the business for the past year. The reports showed an increased business for the year. The directors were re-elected, and upon the adjournment of the stockholders they met and re-elected the officers as follows: Neil Ellington, president; R. R. King, vice president; A. H. Alderman, cashier.

To Invite President.—A delegation of Greensboro citizens will call on President Wilson on the 28th inst. to invite the chief executive to make an address at the Guilford Battle Ground celebration July 4, when the monument to Nathaniel Greene will be unveiled. The delegation will be accompanied to the White House by Congressman Stedman and Senators Simmons and Overman. The personnel of the delegation will be made known later.

To Train Teachers.—A school for the training of Sunday school teachers of the city will be started February 4. The school will be under the direction of Prof. W. C. Jackson, of the State Normal and Industrial College, who will be assisted by a faculty of able and experienced teachers. It will be a night school of religious education, and the curriculum will include lectures on Bible studies, child psychology, pedagogy, story telling, boy training, organization, grading, management, etc.

Bank Had Good Year.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Exchange National Bank was held Tuesday afternoon, when very gratifying reports were received of the past year's business. The profits for the year amounted to over \$48,000, out of which two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent were paid on the capital of \$400,000, leaving something over \$16,000 to be added to the surplus fund. The stockholders re-elected the directors and the directors in turn re-elected the officers of the bank, who are: R. G. Vaughn, president; J. W. Scott, vice president; F. C. Boyles, cashier; F. H. Nicholson, assistant cashier; A. M. Scales, attorney; W. P. Hutton, cashier of the South Greensboro branch.

Stolen Purse Found.—Miss Flossie Stone, of Burlington, who, while on a visit in this city several weeks ago, had a purse containing \$50 snatched from her hand by a highwayman, was made happy this week by the return of the purse and all but \$2 of the money it contained at the time of the theft. Miss Stone stopped off in Greensboro to spend the night with the family of Mr. M. M. Wilson and was on her way to the Wilson residence when a strange man who had followed her and her companion for some distance grabbed the purse from her hand near the corner of Bellemead and Cedar streets. The robbery occurred after dark and it was impossible to give the police officers a good description of the thief. The little son of Mr. Wilson found the purse in a vacant lot near the scene of the robbery. It is believed that the thief became frightened and threw the purse away after taking out the missing \$2.

Local Firm Sued.—Miss Loula M. Riley, of Sanford, who was formerly employed as a clerk in the store of Ellis, Stone & Co., in this city, has instituted a suit for \$15,000 damages against W. H. Stone, Jr., the head of the firm; Thomas Hicks, an employee, and W. T. McCulston, a member of the police force. In her complaint Miss Riley alleges that on the evening of December 4, 1914, she was detained in the store by Hicks, and after being locked in a room on the third floor of the building, was charged with the theft of goods from the store. She alleges that she was kept in the locked room about three hours and was then carried to her boarding house by the defendants, who made an unsuccessful search of her room for stolen goods. The suit is brought in the Superior court of Lee county. Ellis, Stone & Co. have caused a warrant to be issued charging Miss Riley with larceny, and it is understood that the case will come up in Municipal court in a few days. Miss Riley is represented by Col. John A. Barringer.

Want 10,000 Members.—"Ten thousand members" is the slogan which the corn club men are adopting for the work in North Carolina this year. Last year there were between 6,000 and 7,000 members in the state, which was a creditable showing, when the record of this state is compared with that of other states.

TO BUILD NEW COURT HOUSE

PRESENT STRUCTURE WILL BE REPLACED BY SPLENDID NEW BUILDING.

Guilford county is to have a new, modern and thoroughly up-to-date court house, a structure that is expected to eclipse any building of the kind in the state. It will be erected on the site of the present court house and work will be begun as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This was decided upon definitely at an adjourned meeting of the board of county commissioners yesterday.

The new building will be eight or ten stories high and will cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The money will be procured from the proceeds of a bond issue to be authorized by the present legislature, and it is estimated that rents from offices in the building will create a sinking fund that will retire the bonds in 15 or 20 years.

Mr. W. C. Boren, chairman of the board of commissioners, makes the following statement concerning the plans for the new court house:

"The county commissioners have done everything they possibly could to clear up the court house litigation, but have failed to do that. The property owners and others interested have failed to make any proposition of any kind.

"The county has on the corner unencumbered about 80x140 feet, property that is too valuable to erect simply a two-story building now, and property that will not sell for what it ought on account of encumbered lots around it. The commissioners have decided that the best thing for the county to do is to put up what is known as a commercial building not less than eight or ten stories high, to be used for offices, court building and the like.

"It is estimated that a building of this kind, outside of the offices used by the county and court room, will rent for from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year, and the amount will gradually increase from year to year as the property grows more valuable.

"The proposition is to have a bill passed in the legislature authorizing the commissioners to put up a building of this kind and issue necessary bonds for the purpose, all the income in the way of rents to be applied to a sinking fund until the bonds can be paid. It is conservatively estimated that the rents from this building will pay all bonds issued for the same in 15 or 20 years. The only cost to the county will be the interest on these bonds during the time."

County Teachers to Meet Saturday.

The regular time for the meeting of the Guilford County Teachers' Association was last Saturday, but County Superintendent Foust, after consulting with quite a number of teachers, decided to postpone the meeting until next Saturday, the 16th. As the schools did not open until January 4, there was only one week's work until the regular time for the meeting on January 9 and it was thought best to have at least two weeks' school before the meeting of the association.

Dr. Chase, professor of the philosophy of education at Chapel Hill, will address the teachers next Saturday at 10.30. This address will be free to all the teachers of the county. After this address Dr. Chase will meet with the high school teachers and discuss problems with them.

On Friday night Dr. Chase will speak to the people of Summerfield at the high school building. This is a rare opportunity for the people of that section to hear one of the foremost educators in the state.

Negro Preacher Held.—John Thompson, a colored preacher, is in jail awaiting the next criminal term of Superior court, when he will be tried on a charge of criminal assault. His alleged victim is Emma Rankin, a 14-year-old colored girl, who resides with her mother near Guilford Battle Ground. The preliminary hearing was held before Justice of the Peace Collins and the prosecuting witnesses were the girl and her mother, Jennie Rankin. Thompson's home is near Rudd.

Prohibition in Alabama.—A bill providing for state-wide prohibition has been introduced in the Alabama legislature. It is similar to the prohibition law that was repealed by the legislature of 1911.

LITTLE FIGHTING GOING ON

WINTRY WEATHER AND MUD INTERFERE WITH MOVEMENT OF THE ARMIES.

Late reports from the European war says the French attacks north of Soissons on the Aisne and near Perthe, east of Rheims, are developing into a serious offensive. The gains the French have made at these points, if followed up, would have two-fold importance. They threaten the railways which the Germans are using to supply their troops in the fighting line and are a serious menace to German forces which hold positions to the north of Rheims. The French have found it impossible to take by frontal attacks positions from which the Germans are bombarding Rheims, but advance on either side would envelop them and force a retirement, thus giving the cathedral city relief from the German shells.

In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse the Germans claim to have made further progress. It is understood that the Germans have sent heavy reinforcements to this district to prevent the French from breaking their lines, which are close to their own border and not far from Metz.

Fresh German troops despatched to Alsace, combined with the wintry weather, have stopped the French advance in that region. Along the rest of the front artillery is doing most of the work. Only isolated attacks are being attempted, bad weather and mud making movements of large bodies of troops out of the question.

Similar conditions prevail in the East, and while they have not completely stopped the fighting, they have called a halt of operations. In the restricted areas, along the River Rawka, near Bolimow, there has been fierce fighting, but according to Petrograd correspondents the Germans have not made material advances. Severe fighting continues on the Nida river, where the Austrians oppose Russian attempts to penetrate to Cracow.

The Germans are keeping the Masurian lakes open with ice-breakers to block the Russian advance in east Prussia. Russian troops hold positions around the lakes and have been waiting for them to freeze over before resuming their offensive.

The Turks deny they have been defeated by the Russians in the Caucasus. To offset this denial, Petrograd has a report that Noury Bey, chief of the general staff of the third Ottoman army corps, who was sent by the sultan to investigate the report of the defeat, has been captured by Cossacks.

The Turks have been offering stubborn resistance to the Russians at Kara-Urgan, where a battle has been in progress for five days. The position at this place is more favorable for the Turks, who have not the deep snow of the mountains to contend with and are in closer touch with their base. It is a death struggle for them, for so long as the Russian fleet commands the Black sea the Turks cannot get reinforcements from Europe, the overland route being a long and difficult one. They have an army corps at Bagdad, but this is needed to oppose the advance of the British Indian army from the East.

Believe British Note a "Feeler."

Sir Edward Grey's answer to the protest made by this government against British interference with American shipping has been accepted in official circles in Washington as the handiwork of a keen diplomat, who prepared the note as a feeler, and whose final answer will depend to a great extent upon the manner in which it is received in this country. The administration purposes to indulge in a little "watchful waiting" at the expense of the British foreign secretary. The president and Secretary Bryan will not comment upon the note.

Pending the arrival of the second note, the state department will redouble its efforts in the interest of American shippers. The department is expected to make an immediate protest in the case of every ship which is held up hereafter.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Shep Durham, an aged citizen living near Stoneville, was found dead sitting in his chair one day the past week. He was alone in the house and had probably been dead about three hours when found. The cause of his death is unknown, but he had been in bad health for some time.

REPUBLICAN MEETING HELD IN RALEIGH TUESDAY

About 200 Republicans were in Raleigh Tuesday for a conference of the state executive committee the Republican members of the legislative and party leaders generally.

The conference directed Chairman Linney to name two committees, he to be chairman of both, one to draft a platform to suggest to the state convention for the 1916 campaign and the other to prepare bills in line with the state Republican platform for the last campaign to have introduced by Republican leaders in the legislature and pressed as party measures. Chairman Linney named as the committee on platform '1916: Frank A. Linney, C. A. Reynolds, J. J. Britt, I. B. Tucker, and George E. Butler. The committee on legislation is to be announced later.

The conference praised the undertaking of Secretary Gilliam Grissom in publishing a quarterly newspaper known as The Protectionist and declared itself favorable to procuring many county weekly newspapers as possible to advocate and promulgate Republican principles.

In the conference and in talk preliminary and subsequent thereto the leaders refrained from special talk as to possible candidates for governor and other offices, declaring when questioned that any one of a half dozen party leaders might be the candidate.

Chairman Linney stated to the conference that he had received letters from numbers of Republicans, mostly followers of Roosevelt, to the effect that they would attend this meeting but for some objection to one or another of the members of the state committee.

Republican Senators Open War on President.

Washington, Jan. 13.—One of the liveliest debates of the present Congress stirred the senate today, when Republican leaders launched a vigorous attack on President Wilson's Indianapolis speech, the administration's Mexican policy and Democratic legislation. Democrats met the attack with praise for the president and a prediction of his re-election.

The debate was precipitated over Senator Cummins' resolution asking the president to indicate what the government proposed to do with Mexican customs collected during the occupation of Vera Cruz. Action on the resolution was postponed until tomorrow.

Senator John Sharp Williams, one of those who replied to Republican criticism of the administration, declared with emphasis that President Wilson would be "renominated" and re-elected for the presidency because the American people have found him not only able to take the place of men about whom they were quarreling, but good enough to stand in his own stead.

Anti-Saloon League Meeting in Raleigh.

Raleigh, Jan. 13.—The eighth biennial convention of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League convened in the First Baptist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock for a two-days session, with Superintendent R. L. Davis presiding with President J. A. Hartness. There were about 75 present for the initial session, including about a dozen ladies. The address of welcome was by Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman and the response by Rev. C. E. McWhorter.

There was a stirring address on the cause of temperance, especially from the viewpoint of the medical profession, by Dr. J. M. Parrott, of Winston, who has pronounced views in favor of the complete elimination of liquors, even for medical purposes.

Sessions of the convention continue through tomorrow, the closing feature being the address by Richmond Pearson Hobson and the banquet complimentary to the members of the general assembly.

The league heard tonight with a much larger attendance a stirring address by Rev. A. J. Barton, of Waco, Texas, on prohibition both as a state and national factor.

Mr. T. C. Fentress, of Pleasant Garden gave The Patriot a call yesterday.

12,000 PEOPLE ARE KILLED

EARTHQUAKE WORKS HAVOC IN ITALY—ONE CITY WIPED OUT.

Rome, Jan. 13.—A terrific earthquake, the strongest ever felt in Rome, occurred early today. It lasted several seconds and caused a serious panic, people everywhere rushing from their houses in terror. Many buildings were damaged by the shock.

The town of Avezzano was virtually destroyed by the earthquake. The dead are estimated at 12,000 and it is believed that 20,000 people are injured. One thousand persons escaped from the ruins, but most of them were injured.

As details began to arrive it was apparent the disturbance in the province of Rome and the Abruzzo had been greater than at first believed and that it also had been felt severely around Naples.

At Monterotondo three persons were killed and two wounded; at Zagarolo the dome of a church fell; at Galiano part of the cathedral was wrecked; at Veroli two persons were killed and two injured. At Tivoli one person was killed; at Pereto five houses collapsed and at Poggio Nativo one person was killed and several were injured. There is no communication with the ancient fortified city of Aquila in the Abruzzo, owing to interruption of telegraph service. It is reported, however, that several villages were destroyed in that vicinity.

At Torre Cajetani, 37 miles east of Rome, almost the entire village was destroyed; at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

From numerous places calls for physicians are reaching Rome.

When the shock was first felt frightened people rushed in the churches, but the police ordered them out of those which were in danger of collapsing. In all the churches after the shock had subsided, special prayers were offered for deliverance from disaster.

It is announced officially that the center of the earthquake was between Campobasso and Sarno and that it was felt strongly at Perugia and slightly as far north as Ferrara.

In the country places the people are camping in the open.

The town of Pofi is reported to have been half destroyed. At Guiliانو two persons were killed.

At the Meteorological Institute it is said that the duration of the earthquake altogether was about one minute. It was stated it was not believed the disturbance extended to Sicily.

Eighty Plead Guilty of Political Corruption.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 12.—Eighty of the 114 men arrested recently on federal indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, last, in Terre Haute, Ind., pleaded guilty in the United States district court here today. Eight plead not guilty and demurrers were filed for the remaining 26, including Mayor Donn M. Roberts, Circuit Judge Elihu Redman, City Judge Thomas Smith, Sheriff Dennis Shea and other Terre Haute officials. Argument on the demurrers was set for January 20.

Eight of the eighty who pleaded guilty were employes or former employes of the Terre Haute city administration and included J. Edward Holler, within the last week deposed as chief of police; John F. Nugent, former night chief of police; Eno Harms, custodian city hall, and two policemen and two city hall employes. The others were bartenders, alleged gamblers and persons without an occupation.

All the defendants were allowed to return to their homes.

Those who admitted their guilt did so without being promised immunity. They are expected to testify for the government in the cases to be tried.

Makes Miscegenation a Crime.

The house of representatives, by an overwhelming majority of 236 to 60, has passed the Clark bill, which makes the intermarriage of whites and blacks a crime in the District of Columbia, for years a haven for miscegenation. The penalty provided is a fine from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or from one to five years in prison at hard labor, or both.

The bill will go to the senate and efforts will be made to secure its passage at this session in order to break up the practice of mixed marriages at the capital of the nation.

Regrets Come Too Late

Look After Your Interest Now

We are offering you the very best that we have in Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Mackinaws at a reduction of 25 per cent. This means a \$25 Suit or Overcoat for \$18.75; a \$15 Suit or Overcoat for \$11.25, or a \$6.00 Boys' Suit or Overcoat for \$4.50.

Boys' and Men's Trousers at 1/4 off. In the meantime

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

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

"If It's Gardners It's Good"

COMPLETE LINE OF
Dependable Rubber
Goods



WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND AT
THIS STORE.

Hot Water Bottles, Combination
Outfits, Fountain Syringes, Nipples,
Nursing Bottles, Sponges, Sponge
Brushes, Sponge Bags, Rubber
Gloves, Invalid Cushions, Ice Bags,
Ice and Water Caps, Rubber Bath
Caps, Baby Comforters, Finger Cots,
Toilet Brushes, Air Pillows, Soap
Dishes, etc.

COME TO US FOR RUBBER GOODS

HOWARD GARDNER

Druggist and Seedsman.

Take Dr. Howard's Liver Pills.

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

Brooks, Sapp & Williams
Attorneys-At-Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.
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.

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

FOLEY-KIDNEY PILLS
FOR URINATION KIDNEY AND BLADDER

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

In view of the fact that the present session of the legislature will be called on to make appropriations for the asylums, colleges, schools and other institutions supported by the state, it is of interest to know what these institutions have been receiving from the state treasury. The last legislature made the following appropriations:

School for Deaf and Dumb—\$62,500 annually for support and maintenance and \$7,750 for purchase of boiler and typesetting machine.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—\$72,000 annually for support and maintenance and \$30,000 for new location.

State Hospital at Raleigh—\$160,000 annually for support and maintenance.

Soldiers' Home—\$35,000 annually for support and maintenance and \$250 annually for marking graves of Confederate dead.

Oxford Orphanage (white)—\$20,000 annually for support and maintenance.

Croatan Normal School—\$2,250 annually for support and maintenance.

School for Colored Race (Winston-Salem)—\$3,000, one half for improvements and one half for purchase of property.

Stonewall Jackson Training School—\$18,000 annually for support and maintenance, and \$7,000 annually for improvements.

Guilford Battle Ground—\$200 annually for erection of monuments and \$500 for Guilford Battle Ground Company.

North Carolina Room in Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va.—\$200 annually.

State Hospital at Morganton—\$195,000 annually for support and maintenance and \$50,000 for buildings.

University of North Carolina—\$95,000 annually for support and maintenance, and \$50,000 annually for permanent improvements.

State Normal and Industrial College—\$90,000 annually for support and maintenance; \$5,000 annually for maintenance of summer school; and \$50,000 for permanent improvements.

Sanatorium for Tuberculosis—\$12,500 annually for support and maintenance; \$7,500 for support and maintenance of indigent patients; and \$20,000 for building.

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—\$80,000 for 1913 and \$85,000 for 1914, both for support and maintenance; \$25,000 for new building and \$5,000 for repairs.

State Hospital at Goldsboro—\$90,000 annually for support and maintenance; and \$25,000 for permanent improvements.

Oxford Orphanage (colored)—\$6,000 annually for support and maintenance; and \$4,000 for permanent improvements.

Appalachian Training School—\$12,500 annually for support and maintenance; and \$15,000 for permanent improvements.

Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School—\$10,000 annually for support and maintenance; and \$15,000 for permanent improvements.

East Carolina Teachers' Training School—\$45,000 annually for support and maintenance; and \$40,000 for permanent improvements; and \$6,000 to pay certain debts.

A. and M. College (colored)—\$12,500 annually for support and maintenance; and \$17,500 for permanent improvements.

Of the foregoing appropriations the sum of \$387,500 set apart for permanent improvements at eleven institutions was provided by the issuance and sale of bonds.

Is Legally Dead.

William Spring, who, after an absence of seventeen years, suddenly appeared at the home of his mother, Mrs. D. M. Spring, in Thorntown, Ind., has appealed to the Boone Circuit court to be declared alive.

Spring's father died a few years ago, and in order to settle up the estate he was declared legally dead. Relatives had received no word from him in eight years, and his share of the estate, amounting to \$689, was ordered distributed to his mother, sister and brothers. He now asks the court to set this order aside.

He had seen service with the American troops in China during the Boxer uprising, later going to Honolulu. He landed in San Francisco soon after the earthquake, but neglected to notify his relatives of his whereabouts.

Stop That Cough—Now.

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

SAYS MEXICO MUST BE MADE AMERICAN COLONY.

In a speech made in Philadelphia a few days ago Prof. Simon N. Patten, a noted political economist, declared that the United States must eventually make Mexico an American dependency. It is not necessary, he said, to make Mexico a part of the United States, but this country should develop some such system of political institution as the British empire has and make Mexico a part of it. That country, he declared, has no unity and will always be either ruled by a despot or in a state of anarchy.

For two centuries America has been expanding westward, until the limits of this expansion have been reached. There are no longer regions of importance within the temperate zone not occupied by an advancing population. This makes emphatic the Southern expansion now beginning. If the world is to thrive, the southern regions that up to the present time have not been utilized, must be incorporated into the Northern civilizations, and made as much a part of the onward movement of the world as are the temperate regions at the present time. This involves more serious difficulties than those created by Western expansion, but with steady increase in our power over nature, there is no reason why large areas of the South cannot now be occupied for productive ends.

The vital issue for the American people, however, lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never can become a united nation, because it is not an economic unit. The various parts have intercourse with outside regions, but very little with one another. While Mexico has its present boundaries, one military despot after another will obtain control and exploit other regions for the benefit of himself and his followers. For this demoralized condition in Mexico we are largely responsible, because our demands for oil, gold, silver and other Mexican products have raised the economic value of Mexico to its exploiters, and given them the funds of which their dominance depends. While we are socially responsible for what happens there, it does not follow that Mexico should be incorporated into the United States.

We must, like England, develop a complex system of political institutions, so that we can give to each part the type of government that its local conditions demand. We have not, as yet, risen to the thought of adjusting our political principles to the outside world for which we are morally responsible, and over which we should exercise control. We need adjunct states that have all our rights, but not our responsibilities. When we rise to this level and give to adjacent regions the political stability they need, we will increase our industrial prosperity, give freedom to adjacent regions and gain in moral vigor ourselves.

A Mean Word.

There are lots of words in the English language that are perfectly outlandish and ought to be outlawed. There is that word, supererogation. We met with it three times in an evening's reading, and every time we met it we went around it as we do a mud puddle. A friend was reading, and when he came to it, he halted and spurted and finally gave it up and asked us. We fumbled with it a moment and then dropped it. It is just what its name implies—it is a superfluity. It has no business around anywhere. There are many villainous words like that in the English language. There might be a law to put an end to them. That is the way we have treated supererogation. We have banished it from our vocabulary. But that is unnecessary. Nobody can pronounce it anyhow, or spell it.—Columbus, Ohio, Journal.

Servia and Poland Suffering.

Servia and Poland have probably suffered as much as Belgium, but we get less news from them. For Poland no respite is in sight but Servia is likely to get a little chance to recuperate. The Russian pressure is such that it is announced, apparently on official authority, that for the present Austria will pay no further attention to the little nation over which the quarrel started, but will mass all its resources against Russia. Servia will undoubtedly improve the opportunity to push its aggressive movement, and Austria will have to maintain at least a defensive attitude on the south.

Colds Are Often Most Serious—Stop Possible Complications

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

HIGH COST OF SALVATION AND CHURCH EFFICIENCY.

In the February Woman's Home Companion, the Rev. Charles Steble, superintendent of the bureau of social service of the Presbyterian board of home missions, writes an interesting article entitled, "Making the Church Do Real Work." It is a practical talk on the business of the church and how it can best accomplish the work for which it was organized. Following is an extract from his article:

"It would shock the average church member to be told that the conversion of each new recruit for his church had cost just \$370.25—if this were true. And most of the members of the church in question would become indignant if they were criticized on account of the high cost of salvation when it was compared with a church in which the cost per conversion had amounted to only \$20.10.

"It isn't fair to consider the matter of conversion from the standpoint of dollars and cents," is the general attitude of the church worker. And he is right. If the principles for which the church stands are true, then it doesn't matter how much it costs in money value to win men and women to the standards of the church, whether it be through conversion, confirmation, or whatever else may be the method of accession.

"But if it were possible to have each of the churches under consideration so organize their work as to make these amounts accomplish the same results for ten persons instead of one, would it not be right and proper to introduce the methods which would produce the best results for the money expended?"

"There are some perfectly sincere, warm-hearted people who shudder at the thought of 'efficiency' or 'system' in the work of the church, because they like to do religious work joyously and spontaneously. They abhor the introduction of business principles into church life, because they believe that such work is too sacred to be defiled by 'the commercial spirit.'"

"The rank and file in the church should not balk at 'system' in religious work, when the preachers themselves talk about 'the plan of salvation' and 'the laws of prayer,' and when even God himself employed science and system in every piece of work, down to the minutest detail, that he ever undertook."

Read The Patriot's great clubbing

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.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

For the next two weeks cost will be thrown aside, and every piece of Furniture, every Rug, Druggist, Go-Cart, Sewing Machine, Organ, Cooking and Heating Stove in our two big stores will be put on sale at 1/4 and 1/2 the former price. You must come to this sale to give us a chance to show you what a little money can do.

McDuffie's Furniture Store

Next to Odell Hardware Store.

NOTICE OF SALE.

North Carolina, Guilford County. Pursuant to the power of sale vested by David Stern, deceased, trustee, by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by William Keable and Cordelle Sloan to David Stern, trustee, on the 13th day of May, 1911, and duly registered in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, in book 215, page 328, and default having been made in the payment of the money secured thereby, the undersigned will on

Thursday, February 11, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tract of land in Guilmer township:

Beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 1 on north side of East Market street; thence south 82 degrees 45 minutes east 45.5 feet with said street to a stake, the corner of lot No. 5; thence north 2 degrees 55 minutes east to a stake in the north line of lot No. 4; thence north 82 degrees 45 minutes west 44.66 feet with the line of No. 4 to a stake, the corner of lot No. 1; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west with the line of No. 1 to the beginning. Being lot No. 2 in the division of lands of William Sloan.

This January 11, 1915.
LAURA W. STERN, Executrix,
of David Stern, Deceased.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale privately about 64 acres of land in Madison township, on which is a dwelling and outhouses, the property being known as the John Foust, colored, property, near Mr. Brooks Smith's home, and now owned by Turner Summers and wife. This is a bargain for a quick purchaser. Convenient terms.

4-4t. CHAS. A. HINES, Atty.

NOTICE OF SALE.

North Carolina, Guilford County. Pursuant to the power of sale vested by David Stern, deceased, trustee, by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by Cordelle Sloan and wife, to David Stern, trustee, on the 19th day of October, 1911, and duly registered in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, in book 229, page 221, and default having been made in the payment of the money secured thereby, the undersigned will on

Thursday, February 11, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tract of land in Guilmer township adjoining the land of John Graves and others and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron rod in northern line of East Washington street or the McConnell road (so called) at John Graves' southwest corner; thence north 2 degrees 45 minutes east with Graves' line 129.71 feet to an iron rod in Mat Headen's corner; thence north 85 degrees 25 minutes west 50 feet to a corner in Allan Atwater's line; thence south 2 degrees 55 minutes west 122.40 feet to an iron rod in McConnell road; thence with said road south 86 degrees 22 minutes east 13.41 to a turn; thence south 75 degrees 2 minutes east 37.25 feet to the point of beginning.

This January 11, 1915.
LAURA W. STERN, Executrix,
of David Stern, Deceased.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Isaac N. Payne, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of December, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This December 18, 1914. 102-6t
JOHN E. PAYNE, Executor.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

FREE!

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

Homestead Almanac FOR 1915

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

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

Odell Hardware Comp'y

The Government Watches Your Interests

As a Depositor in the

American Exchange National Bank

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

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

American Exchange National Bank

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Bank for Your Savings

Branch at South Greensboro

OUR WEEKLY FASHION LETTER

Correspondence of The Patriot.

New York, Jan. 11.—January always calls for a refurnishing of one's winter wardrobe. Usually the clothes that have been bought in the fall for winter wear are beginning to look shabby and there is a general feeling of wanting something new.

As the separate coat holds such a strong place in the up-to-date women's wardrobe, it is safe to say that it is a new dress to be worn under this coat which she needs most.

For this dress come many materials both practical and smart. At present the chosen fabric is covert in one of the light tan shades which it is always to be seen in. Simple of style are most of these frocks. I saw one set long ago with a plain bodice so short-waisted as to be almost empire. The waist was double-breasted, buttoning on one side with round ball buttons covered with the material. The high military collar also buttoned at the side with these buttons. The skirt is gored and flares at the sides. It is untrimmed and fastened to the waist with a four-inch belt.



Beige-Colored Gabardine is Used For This Frock With Round Waist and Full Skirt.

Another frock developed in beige-colored gabardine, a fabric which holds a strong place next to covert cloth I am using for my illustration. The waist is made becomingly simple with long close-fitting sleeves.

The skirt is the popular short length and very full. There is no felt, as the waist is worn over the skirt and finished like the old-fashioned short basque at the normal waistline. A cunning little hat which reminded one a little of a Scotch cap was worn with this dress. It was of the same color as the dress and trimmed with a band of grosgrain ribbon which ended in streamers in the back. A veil was worn over the hat, coming down well below the chin and allowing to float away from the face.

Another material which is used for this type of frock to wear beneath a topcoat, for street or outdoor wear is serge. The finer weave of serge is best for a frock, as it is usually lighter of weight and more supple than the heavier twilled qualities. Navy blue is the most popular color in this fabric at the present time and is often trimmed with black satin bands and satin-covered buttons.

It may be an afternoon dress that this suppositious lady needs, a gown of frillier possibilities for dressy occasions—to wear to a reception, to an afternoon bridge party, to an informal dinner and other similar occasions. A dress which would fit charmingly into any of these places is one of the Callot sisters' latest creations. The skirt is of midnight blue chiffon velvet. The front of the skirt is made with a tunic reaching only to a back panel which extends from neck to the edge of skirt. Where this panel and the tunic meet, however, is not clearly defined, for the fulness is so arranged that it is hidden beneath a fold. The lower skirt, in one with the pale, is about two yards in width. The fronts and sleeves of the bodice are of blue chiffon over gold, while the back of the waist is the chiffon velvet and is cut with narrow belt-like extensions which meet in front directly over the waistline.

Another frock which would be serviceable for the above mentioned occasions is made of black charmeuse. The waist of this dress is long and loose-fitting, similar to a jumper with a guimpe of brown chiffon, and a band of fur around the neck and the cuffs of the long sleeves. The skirt was long and full, faced up on the right side with the satin, giving the appearance of a hem on the right side instead of the wrong. At the top of this hem or facing was a cording.

Probably the most difficult age to dress a girl is when she is between the ages of twelve to fourteen and sometimes sixteen. She is too young for misses' clothes and too large for the girl's, and to reach the happy medium requires some thought and ingenuity on the part of the mother.

In the accompanying illustration is a dress which is particularly well adapted to these between-ages. The blouse is short and hangs loosely over the full, flared skirt. The high collar is trimmed with braiding, as is the bottom of the waist and the edges of the sleeves.

Often mothers fail to realize that their daughters are growing up and continue to keep their dresses short when it makes them look all legs, and a few ambitious mothers err the other way and start to lengthen their

daughters' dresses too soon. It is a happy medium which must be reached, and can only be attained by careful thought as to what is the most



Braiding Trims this Serviceable Serge Frock For the Young Girl.

becoming length for the particular figure. If the girl is tall and slender she needs a different length from the short and stout figure.

There is a great hue and cry about buying cotton fabrics. The result is that there are many very handsome cotton materials put on the market which can be used in the winter. Corduroy is a notable example of this. Stunning corduroy costumes with a luxurious trimming of fur defy the winter's cold and give the wearer the comfortable feeling of having done his best to support the home industry.

Poplins, serges, gabardines are popular fabrics this season. Serge has become a standby—it may be bought as low as fifty cents a yard in narrow widths up to four and five dollars a yard for the wider widths. But the most popular of all suitings is covert. The colors are usually in the tan shades which seem to belong to covert cloth, but it is also made in other colors, such as dark blue, black and green.

The newest fabrics show a silkiness of textures and suppleness which makes them particularly susceptible to draping and soft folds.

The February Woman's Home Companion.

One of the striking contributions to the February Woman's Home Companion is an article by the Rev. Charles Stelzle entitled "Making the Church Do Real Work," in which he considers the question of the high cost of salvation. He does not, of course, consider that the money cost per convert which a church pays is any evidence as to the efficiency or inefficiency of that church, but he does show wherein some churches are vastly superior to others in the service which they perform to a community. In any event, his article is highly entertaining and thought-provoking and will undoubtedly arouse considerable discussion.

In the same issue, Ida M. Tarbell writes on "The Talkative Woman," and Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, writes another talk to "The American Girl." Pasquale Amato, the celebrated barytone, tells "How to Listen to Opera," and Rollin Lynde Hartt describes his experiences in "Swearing Off" from the use of tobacco. Another interesting contribution entitled "The Woman Who is Owned by the Town" is a description of the busy and highly responsible lives of ministers' wives.

Fiction is contributed by Kathleen Norris, Grace S. Richmond, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Frederick M. Smith, Mary Taft, Mabel Dill, and Evelyn Gill Klahr. The regular Fashion, Cooking, Young People's, Housekeeping, and Entertainment departments complete an unusually practical and spirited number—close to the currents of life and the needs of ordinary people.

The Liver Regulates The Body—A Sluggish Liver Needs Care

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

BLINDNESS AND ITS CAUSES.

To answer the above question intelligently, one must know something of the causes of blindness. It is easy enough to theorize about almost any abstract question, but not always so easy to bring forth facts to substantiate a position. During the past two years 388 blind children have been enrolled in the State School for the Blind. Of these cases 87 are said to be congenital; the causes of 80 are not assigned or are unknown; ophthalmia neonatorum is credited with 79; accident with 33; fever with 10; and to various other diseases smaller numbers are attributed. From the above it is seen that 289 of these cases are credited to the above five named causes—nearly 75 per cent.

In addition to the above statement, the facts go to show that out of 274 of these children 47 are offspring of consanguineous marriages—more than 17 per cent. Specialists are not all clear that the marriage of relations is the cause of blindness and other defects. Suffice it to say, however, that these figures cause one to "sit up and take notice."

The question again recurs: Can blindness be prevented? In view of the statistic given herewith, it is clear to my mind that a large proportion of blindness preventable. Statistics go to show that the marriage of person congenitally blind or with serious defective vision is often followed by the birth of children themselves blind or partially blind. It is safe then to suggest that no two persons who have in their veins the blood of congenitally blind parents ought ever to marry persons in like circumstances. Statistics go further to show that blindness is more liable to occur along collateral lines than in direct lines.

It is mere speculation to say what might have been the conditions accompanying the "80 cases of unknown." I am led to fear, however, that this may possibly be a hiding place made use of by the parents of some children.

I am fully convinced that the 79 attributed to ophthalmia neonatorum might have been prevented if proper medical attention had been given the eyes of these children immediately after birth. And when one reflects that this is more than 23 per cent of the whole number enrolled one can readily answer the question at least partially—can blindness be prevented? And when we add to these figures 33 others whose blindness was caused by accident the number of cases of preventable blindness is considerably enlarged—making nearly 30 per cent of the whole number. Are not these facts sufficiently startling to cause our law-makers, our physicians, our health officers and our parents to think seriously?

Another question naturally arises: What shall we do with the children of our state who are already blind? There have been nearly 400 in the State School for the Blind at various times during the past two years and yet I have the names of more than 100 others who have never attended the school and who can not be admitted for lack of funds and room. The fact of the business is that the school is now so overcrowded as to cause serious apprehension as to the health and safety of those already enrolled. The maintenance fund of the school is less pro rata than it was 18 years ago. Because of these conditions, the number of admissions at the close of the past fiscal year was 46 less than it was two years ago, and it has been found necessary to reduce the number of teachers and to shorten each session in order to live within the income. With all these handicaps, more than 80 per cent of the graduates of the school—blind persons—are self-supporting, self-respecting citizens of their respective communities, bread-winners in the race of life. With these facts staring us in the face, will not our legislators take some steps to remove the crippled condition of the school and place it where the afflicted children of the state may have at least an equal chance with the normal children in their efforts to secure an education and thus fit themselves for usefulness and productive citizenship?

JOHN E. RAY,

Principal State School for the Blind. Raleigh, January 12.

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

Many a girl's heart begins to ache long before her teeth do.

Tobacco Sales Better

We are pleased to report that sales of tobacco this week have been better than at any time since the holidays, and we are preparing for a good business from now on.

Our customers have been well pleased, and this is the best indication that the Farmers' warehouse is delivering the goods.

We don't make any wild promises or rash statements, but we guarantee to give you the best treatment and obtain for you the highest market prices if you sell your tobacco at the Farmers' warehouse, where experienced men in the business are on hand at all times to look out for your interests. Come to see us.

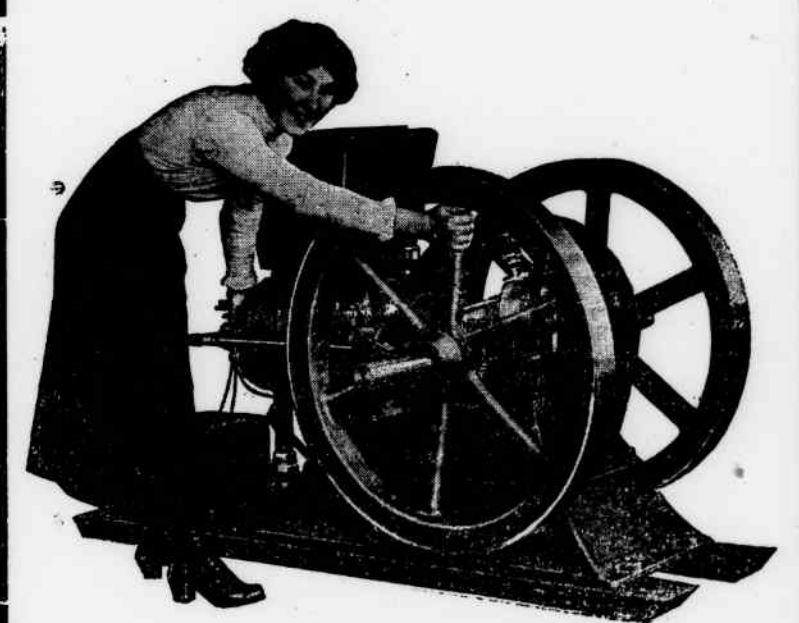
Farmers' Warehouse

J. H. Whitt and Garland Mitchell,

Proprietors

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Remember the Electric Starting Woodpecker Engine



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

Townsend Buggy Company

OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA
successfully treated at WILLIAMS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM, METHOD of Dr. J. C. W. Williams, M. D., 112, West 42nd St., New York City. **GREENSBORO, N. C.**

B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

In the Superior Court.

Beatrice 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

that 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 beginning on Monday, the 25th 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 judgment will be asked for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This December 15, 1914.

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

101-46

101-46

101-46

101-46

101-46

101-46

101-46

101-46

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by W. L. Underwood.

OFFICE—118 1-2 North Elm street, second floor of the Bevil building. Telephone No. 273.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Payable in Advance.

ONE YEAR\$1.50
SIX MONTHS75
FOUR MONTHS50

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A bill providing for a state-wide legalized primary for all parties was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator McNeely, but we judge that it doesn't go far enough to suit all the primary advocates, two of whom, Senators Hobgood, of Guilford, and Weaver, of Buncombe, are at work on a joint bill to be introduced next week. The last Democratic state convention having endorsed the principle of the legalized primary for the nomination of state and national officers, it may be accepted as pretty certain that some legislation along this line will be enacted. The extreme advocates of the primary will insist that the law be made applicable to the nomination of all elective officers from township constable to United States senator, and on this point a strong fight will be waged.

A bill has been introduced in the house providing for the division of the state into two judicial divisions, the first ten judicial districts as they are now constituted to comprise the eastern division and the remaining ten districts to be in the western division.

Dr. Kent, a practicing physician, who is a member of the house from Catawba county, has introduced a bill to remove some of the restrictions from the sale of narcotic drugs, especially laudanum. The bill would not remove the restrictions from the sale of drugs to habitual users.

Desiring to aid in the crusade for better sanitation and higher standards of public health, a member of the house from Pitt county has introduced a bill requiring the railroads to provide cuspidors for waiting rooms and every seat in a passenger car and providing for a fine of \$25 for any one guilty of expectorating on the floor of a car or a waiting room.

One of the most sensible bills yet introduced is one that has for its object the breaking up of the habit of carrying pistols. The bill provides that every owner of a revolver shall pay a tax on the weapon equal to the poll tax he has to pay. It fixes the minimum punishment for carrying concealed weapons at a fine of \$50 and six months' imprisonment.

Another sensible bill was introduced yesterday by Representative Curry providing for a tax on every dog in the state. Similar bills have been introduced for years past, but no legislature has yet been found with the nerve to pass such a law. Perhaps the senators and representatives may measure up better this time.

After a long debate, the house yesterday passed to its third reading the bill to abolish the practice of having witnesses kiss the Bible when taking an oath.

A bill to make a debt due and payable upon the disposal by the debtor of any part of the property put up as security has been introduced in the house.

REAL WAR TO START IN MAY?

It is said that military authorities in Great Britain attribute the lack of stirring battles at the present stage of the war largely to the determination of the allied commanders to content themselves with holding their present positions until the projected ring of armies is considered sufficiently strong to strike a blow which they hope will prove decisive. The British idea that operations up to the present are only preparatory to big events fits in with a bit of gossip to the effect that Lord Kitchener,

when asked concerning the probable duration of the war, said: "I don't know when it will end, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in the month of May."

The opinion is expressed in some quarters, however, that the inauguration of more general movements will be on an earlier date than is generally expected, although persons in close touch with the army believe that the real crisis will not be reached until summer.

Russia is still sending enormous masses of men to within easy reach of various points on her long fighting line. The levies of 1914, amounting to 1,200,000 men, are just leaving the training camps, which will be occupied immediately by the 1915 levies, now called out.

Germany's newest levy, just announced, amounts to 600,000 men of the age of 19, and her masses of reserves already under arms enable her to rush heavy reinforcements wherever required without drawing troops already engaged at the front in either the eastern or the western fighting zones.

SAYS AUSTRIA IS EAGER FOR THE WAR TO END

Austria is eager to withdraw from her fighting compact with Germany, according to the observations of Thomas Slidell, of New York, who returned last week from the war zone where, from the beginning of hostilities, he represented the London Times and other publications.

Mr. Slidell has studied the war situation from Dunkirk to Galicia. In a light automobile, accompanied by an interpreter, he traversed many hundred miles of roads, talked with the people of the countries at war, watched the progress of devastating armies, and studied public sentiment.

His belief is that the fate of the Germanic alliance is trembling in the balance, for he says there are evidences that soldiers of Austria are demoralized by the attacks of the fierce soldiery of Russia, to which are added the terror of wolves which beset them in a land swept by the blasts of winter.

"The war has resolved itself into a siege of Germany," said Mr. Slidell. "Germany insists, of course, that as fighting is not being conducted in her own territory but in that of her foes she is not beleaguered, but as a matter of fact siege conditions exist."

"Her food supplies will probably last six months longer and she is already considerably embarrassed by the lack of petrol, due to the seizure by the Russians of Galicia, with oil wells. The fact that in this war the means of defense are far more efficient than those of offense tend to prolong the struggle. What with wire entanglements and machine guns it is possible for troops to hold off a force ten times their own number."

"The development of a more effective offensive would be an important new factor in the situation. As it is now Germany is besieged on the east and west and Austria, her ally, is becoming more and more disaffected. I do not doubt but that there will be civil riots in Austria-Hungary before long, and it may be that dissension will appear in Germany itself."

"It would be very difficult to stay in Austria any length of time just now without feeling how unpopular the war has become. High and low, rich and poor, would make almost any sacrifice to have it over."

Calls the Philippines a Liability.

Prompt passage of the bill to extend the scope of self-government enjoyed by the Filipinos is urged by Secretary Garrison, of the war department, as logically the next step in the long recognized policy of the United States toward the islanders.

The secretary appeared before the senate Philippines committee as the last witness at public hearings on the pending bill that has been in progress for several weeks. He had prepared a statement tracing the American policy toward the Philippines since the Spanish war and explaining that the present bill, improperly styled an "independence bill," would provide merely for a further test of the Filipino's capacity for self-government.

Responding to questions, Mr. Garrison said from a military standpoint the islands were a liability, not an asset to the United States.

For Training School.—Encouraged by the endorsement of the idea in the message of Governor Craig to the members of the general assembly, educators interested in the establishment of a teachers' training school in western North Carolina are conducting an aggressive campaign in the hope that the present session of the legislature will witness the establishment of such an institution.

UNHAPPY BELGIUM IS THE ISHMAEL OF EUROPE.

"The civil army we have to feed is greater than the British and French armies combined. Yet we can scrape through on about \$6,250,000 worth of food a month."

This statement was made Monday by Emil Franqui, a prominent Belgian banker, who is on a brief visit to London in connection with relief work in Belgium. In the organization of which he played a conspicuous part.

It was not generally realized, M. Franqui said, that there still are in Belgium 7,000,000 persons who are virtually entirely dependent for food on the American relief commission.

"In all the history of the world," M. Franqui continued, "there is no precedent for a community of 7,000,000 souls being faced with starvation and denied every possible means of self-preservation by the belligerents. We indeed are the Ishmael of Europe."

While the belligerents argued, M. Franqui added, 7,000,000 persons were confronted with actual starvation, but with the formation of the American relief commission the obstacles in the way of ministering to the wants of the Belgians were overcome, and shipments of food were permitted to enter Belgium by way of Rotterdam. This relief could not have been given, he added except under the auspices of the neutral commission.

"We are proud of our 'lifty race,'" M. Franqui said, in conclusion; "but we are now at the mercy of the world. If mercy is not accorded us, we shall no longer exist."

Taft and "Teddy" a Problem.

Members of the commission in charge of arranging the details of the formal opening of the Panama canal have their troubles trying to accommodate former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt as special guests in the official party without having to place the two men on the same ship going to or returning from the Canal zone. Facetious officials called in for their opinion have suggested gravely the advisability of sending Mr. Roosevelt to the zone in a naval airship and Mr. Taft in a submarine. The question of comparative avoidupolis playing a minor part in the suggestion.

If possible, it will be arranged to place each former president on a battleship.

Rare Bargains

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

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."

318 South Elm Street.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

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

FARM LANDS

Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

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

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

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

Brown Real Estate Co.

Fisher Building North Elm Street

KUTTYHUNK BLUE

A stick makes a quart of sweet washing blue. It's all blue—saves the cost of a useless bottle.

5c

at all grocers.

Diamond Wash Blue & Co., 400 N. 4th St., Phila.

Clearance Sale!

All Winter Suits, Coats Dresses, Skirts, etc.

Take advantage of this sale now while the assortments are good. Plenty to select from.

Women's Suits, Clearance Price \$6.95. Values \$10.00 to \$12.50, Price \$6.95. Suits at \$10.00 and \$12.50; Values \$15.00 to \$20.00. \$15 For Handsome New Suits, values up to \$30, price \$15.

Splendid Values in Coats

\$4.95 For Coats worth up to \$10.50, price \$4.95. Coats at \$5.95, \$7.95, \$9.95; values almost double. Plenty of nice long black Coats \$3.98, \$4.95, \$7.50 and up.

Wool Skirts

All Wool Serge Skirts, velvet yoke, values \$3, price \$1.98. \$3.98 For Skirts worth double, \$3.98. \$4.95 For Skirts worth \$7.50. New styles.

All Children's Coats Reduced in Price NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Many Special Values in Every Department

Brown-Belk Co.

We Sell It For Less For Cash

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of Wm. Daniel Spoon, Bankrupt.

To the Hon. James E. Boyd, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina:

Wm. Daniel Spoon, of Asheboro, in the county of Randolph and state of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents: That on the 6th day of November, 1914, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy, that he has duly surrendered all of his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts, and of the orders of the courts touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankruptcy Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this December 14, 1914.

WM. DANIEL SPOON, Bankrupt.

Notice on Petition for Discharge.

It is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 28th day of January, 1915, before G. S. Ferguson, Jr., Special Master, at the office of J. T. Brittain, in Asheboro, N. C., in the said District, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in The Greensboro Patriot a newspaper, published in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of the said petition and this order addressed to them at their place of residence as stated.

This December 30, 1914.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Henry Anthony, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of December, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This December 24, 1914. 103-61.

R. S. LINVILLE, Executor.

Kernersville, N. C.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners by citizens and taxpayers of High Point township asking that the "old Carter" road be opened and constructed into a public road, this is to notify all persons objecting to the same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, and state said objections.

This January 5, 1915.

W. C. BOREN, Clm. B. C. C.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE

DENTIST

Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building

Over Still's Drug Store.

Phones—Office 1648; Residence 1647

Greensboro, N. C.

B. L. FENTRESS

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Offices with A. Wayland Cooke

Fisher Building

Greensboro, N. C.

Notary Public.

Subscribe to The Patriot.



AUTO CASKET WAGON

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

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

Our Undertaking Department Has Very Little Expense

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

HUNTLEY-STOCKTON-HILL COMPANY

Expert Embalmers

Undertakers

Start the New Year

With One of Our

"BELLE" Big Steel Ranges

In Your Kitchen

This Range has full sized oven, big fire box with duplex grate, large warming closet, the best hot water reservoir you ever saw, is a fine baker and fuel saver. You'll be agreeably surprised when you see this Range and learn the price. It's the best value we have ever offered. Shall we see you?

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

Educate Your Children

In Banking and Money Matters
As Well As Books

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.

Greenboro Loan & Trust Company

"The Bank With the Chimes"

J. W. Fry, President. J. S. Cox, Vice President.
W. E. Allen, Sec. and Treas. W. M. Ridenhour, Asst. Treas.
W. M. Combs, Mgr. Savings Dept.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

Whitsett Institute opened for the spring term last Wednesday, and the entire place has taken on new life with the new year. Almost every student who was here during the fall term is back in school and in addition there are twenty-five new students already here, and others still to come. The new students come from the following North Carolina counties: Gates, Yadkin, Wilson, Surry, Randolph, Edgecombe, Greene, Forsyth, Pitt, Vance, Anson, Nash, Guilford, Alamance and Virginia.

The most brilliant reception ever given by the school was the one of last Saturday evening given by the faculty to the student body and the friends of the school. Delightful music was furnished for the occasion by the Whitsett cornet band, and it was an evening long to be remembered by all so fortunate as to be present.

Mrs. F. B. Greeson has returned from a trip to Pamlico county. She was accompanied home by a younger sister, who will visit in the place for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brewer and Miss Etta Erewer, of Winston-Salem, have returned home after a visit with friends for some days.

J. B. Whitsett, who has not been well for some time, is now greatly improved and is able to be out again. He is now in his seventy-ninth year and has not been very well for some weeks.

Hon. Van B. Martin, of Plymouth, who was a member of the North Carolina senate during the last legislature, was a visitor here this week and made a fine address at chapel service on Friday morning. He graduated here fifteen years ago and is now a successful lawyer.

W. Clingman Poindester, of the Southern Railway, at Durham, was a visitor the past week, bringing a new student to enter school.

Several went over to Brick church from here last Sunday to attend the funeral of the late Zwingli Clapp, who once lived in this community.

Miss Ethel Phillippe has returned to her school work near McLeansville after spending the holidays at home.

J. W. Taylor, who recently opened a stock of goods in the corner building near the postoffice, is having a fine run of trade and is rapidly enlarging his stock of goods.

The Y. M. C. A. held a splendid meeting last Sunday, with something over one hundred present.

Rev. D. C. Cox preached at the Reformed church to a large congregation last Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Redding are away for a few weeks on a visit to friends and relatives at Earlham, Maryland.

Miss Pearl Johnson, of High Point, spent the holidays with her parents near here.

The literary societies have all opened for the work of the new term, with a large membership in each society.

MCLEANSVILLE.

Mr. Samuel P. Wilson spent Monday in Greensboro on business.

Rev. S. M. Rankin preached to a large and attentive congregation at Bethel Presbyterian church Sunday.

Mr. Fleetwood Overby, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. R. L. Ravis went to Greensboro Monday night, where he attended a meeting of the order of Masons.

Prof. C. D. Cobb spent Tuesday in Greensboro.

Mr. T. S. Boone made a visit to his mother, who resides in Rockingham county, Tuesday.

Miss Mary Gray, who has been in St. eo's hospital for some time undergoing treatment, has returned home.

The students of the graded school will give an entertainment, followed by a box party, Saturday night, January 16, at 7.30. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Britt, of Akron, Ohio, have been spending the past two weeks with the latter's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wilson.

Lecture and Oyster Supper at Summerfield.

Dr. H. W. Chase, professor of the philosophy of education in the University of North Carolina, will lecture in the public school building at Summerfield tomorrow night. Following the lecture, the ladies of the Betterment Association will serve oysters. Everybody is invited.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.—The annual interstate Y. M. C. A. convention of North and South Carolina will be held in Winston-Salem January 29-31.

Watch the date on your label.

BURLINGTON ROUTE 4.

A large crowd attended the funeral of Mr. Z. Clapp at Brick church last Sunday.

Miss Eaple Clapp was the guest of her parents last week, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Clapp.

Mr. James May, of Charlotte, visited relatives and friends on the route recently.

Misses Julia and Lizzie Fogleman spent the week-end on the route visiting their father, Mr. W. H. Fogleman.

Mr. Thomas Sharpe, of Southern Pines, has been visiting relatives on the route.

Mrs. Lee Williams is spending this week on the route, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crouse.

Clarence Clapp and Grady Greeson were visitors at Gibsonville Sunday afternoon.

Miss Bertha Neese and Buck Foust surprised their friends by getting married Saturday night. Rev. H. W. Jeffcoat officiated. We extend to them our heartiest congratulations.

A large crowd attended the dance at Julius Huffman's Tuesday night.

Mr. D. P. Clapp, of Gibsonville, recently visited his sister, Mrs. A. M. Shepherd.

CENTER.

Mr. S. G. Otwell spent the holidays with his son in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. D. L. Hodgins is able to be out after an attack of grip.

Captain Stanley now has his convict camp at Burnett's chapel. The fresh grading is a sight—that's all.

Albert Gregson had the misfortune to break one bone of his right leg by a misstep on the ice some time ago.

Rev. Amos Gregson, of Spero, preached a good sermon at Three Forks Sunday night, his subject being the prodigal son.

A good picture of the late Miss Rhodema Wright may be had by sending 30 cents in stamps to Will Hockett, Pleasant Garden. The proceeds go to the missionary cause. Quite a number of the pictures have been sold. Almost everybody who knew Miss Wright desires one of her pictures.

Mr. Ad. Hodgins' house came near burning the other night.

Red Tape in Railroads.

A new management recently took charge of a small railroad property and the first year saved \$20,000 on cost of stationery by eliminating a lot of useless red tape. The saving does not include the economies in time of officials, secretaries, filing clerks, etc., which had formerly been occupied in consuming this stationery or handling the large amount of correspondence which was eliminated without any deterioration in the efficiency of the organization.

A short time ago one of the biggest railroads checked a baby carriage to a suburban city near New York. The carriage was slightly damaged in transmission and the owner put in a claim for damages. A claim agent appeared at the home of the owner, looked at the go-cart and went away, promising that the matter would be taken up. After a month another claim agent appeared on the scene and after again carefully inspecting the vehicle told the owner to have the carriage repaired and send the bill to the company. It cost \$1.40 to have the carriage repaired satisfactorily, but two hours of the time of each of the claim agents had been required to make these trips to the claimant's house and the last agent had with him a file of 59 letters, all relating to this one claim.

The significant part of this story is the file of 59 letters, which indicated the existence of what would appear a wholly unnecessary amount of red tape for an insignificant claim or more than ought to be required to dispose of a much larger one, even though the railroads are compelled to protect themselves against the general desire to "soak" them at every opportunity.—Wall Street Journal.

The Congressional Library.

The vastness of the Congressional library is shown by a recent report to Congress in which it is shown that the library contains 2,125,255 books, 135,323 maps and charts, 630,799 volumes and pieces of music and 360,494 prints. The books added in the previous year amounted to 139,720 and an extension of the library is asked for with racks for 800,000 more books. The library has an average of 2,454 visitors and readers during each day of the year, and yet the place seems never crowded at any one time. Since the location of the union station on its present site many travelers with an hour to spare in Washington between trains avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this beautiful building, while it is the favorite haunt for those who are students of music, literature or art and love to pore over its priceless treasures.

Bakeries Close.—The advancing price of flour has caused over 200 small bakery establishments in Chicago to close.

GENERAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

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

Alaskan Railroad.—Actual construction of the government railroad to connect the Alaskan coal fields with the coast, authorized by Congress last March, will be begun in the spring.

To Answer Charge.—Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is expected to appear before the senate committee on privileges and elections next week to answer the charge of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer that \$1,000,000 was spent in securing the senator's nomination and election.

Plenty of Wheat.—The United States can export 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat over what has already been shipped, or is awaiting shipment, and still have an ample supply of wheat flour for every man, woman and child at present bread prices, declared B. W. Snow, a Chicago wheat statistician, this week.

West Prosperous.—Prosperity has returned to the West, according to Secretary McAdoo, who got back to Washington this week from a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. McAdoo said that what he had seen and what he had heard from business men, from the coast all the way to Chicago, convinced him that business conditions are improving and that prosperity is on its way.

State Militia Disbanded.—Governor Blease Monday disbanded the South Carolina organized militia. Thirty-one companies, comprising approximately 2,000 officers and men, are affected. Disagreement between the governor and militia and war department officials on the organization and equipment of the troops was given as the reason for the action. Blease will retire from office next Tuesday and it is expected that his successor, Governor Manning, will reinstate the soldiers.

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of Max Robinson, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Max Robinson, of Asheboro, N. C., in the county of Randolph, and District aforesaid Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1914, the said Max Robinson was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of R. C. Kelly, in Asheboro, N. C., on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

This December 28, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Z. V. Taylor J. I. Scales

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

New Year's Resolution

"Resolved, that I will save money on my Shoe bill during 1915 by trading with Coble & Mebane, the hustling young fellows who conduct a cash shoe store on South Elm street, and who have the reputation of giving better values for the money than any other shoe store in Greensboro."

If you will make this resolution, we guarantee to stand by our end of the transaction.

We have everything you may want in the footwear line, from the heavy work shoe to the finest shoe for Sunday wear—and all at moderate prices.

Coble & Mebane,

The Cash Shoe Store



Better Light and More of It

KEROSENE light is best for young and old eyes alike. **RAYO LAMPS** give you kerosene light at its best—a steady, generous glow that reaches every corner of the room.

The RAYO does not smoke or smell. It is made of solid brass, nickel-plated. It is easy to light, easy to clean, easy to rewick. At dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (NEW JERSEY) Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. BALTIMORE Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

Subscribe to The Greensboro Patriot.



FOR ANY EMERGENCY

FOR heating out-houses, contractors' shacks and temporary buildings of all kinds, the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is invaluable.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is wonderfully useful, too, in drying out unfinished buildings. In the home it is the greatest convenience of all. You can carry it wherever you please. It makes bedroom, bathroom or parlor warm and cozy in a few minutes. It is fine, too, for the cold corners where the ordinary heat does not reach. Burns kerosene—easy to handle and inexpensive. The Perfection is solid, good-looking, yet inexpensive. No trouble to fill or clean. Smokeless and odorless. Hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle Trade-Mark.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (NEW JERSEY) Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. BALTIMORE Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

REMNANT SALE

Our mid-winter Remnant Sale takes place next Tuesday, January 19. There will be more and better remnants than in any former remnant sale at this store, which is saying a great deal. We are selling ladies' Felt Slippers at reduced prices, the \$1.50 kind at \$1.25, the \$1.25 kind at \$1.00 and the \$1.00 kind at 85 cents.

Lot of small children's and boys' and girls' shoes to be sold at reduced prices.

Thacker & Brockmann

Wallace Clothing Compy's

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

The start of this Mammoth Clearance has proved already to be one of the greatest trade events this city has ever known. Here are offerings that appeal to every man in search of the "Better Grade."

Men's Suits and Overcoats

\$30.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$20.00
\$27.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$18.00
\$25.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$16.50
\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$15.00
\$20.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$13.75
\$18.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$12.50
\$16.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$11.50
\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$10.00
\$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$ 8.50
\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$ 7.50
\$ 7.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$ 5.00

Florsheim and Regal Shoes

\$5.50 Shoes, sale price	...\$4.25
\$5.00 Shoes, sale price	...\$3.75
\$4.50 Shoes, sale price	...\$3.25
\$4.00 Shoes, sale price	...\$3.00
\$3.50 Shoes, sale price	...\$2.75
\$3.00 Shoes, sale price	...\$2.25
\$2.50 Shoes, sale price	...\$1.68
\$2.00 Shoes, sale price	...\$1.48
\$1.50 Shoes, sale price	...\$1.15

Men's and Boys' Pants

\$7.50 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$5.00
\$6.50 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$4.25
\$6.00 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$4.00
\$5.00 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$3.25
\$4.00 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$2.75
\$3.50 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$2.35
\$3.00 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$2.00
\$2.50 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$1.75
\$2.00 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$1.38
\$1.50 Men's Pants, sale price	...\$1.00
\$3.00 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$2.00
\$2.50 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$1.75
\$2.00 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$1.38
\$1.50 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$1.15
\$1.00 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$.75
.50 Boys' Pants, sale price	...\$.38

Men's and Boys' Underwear

\$2.50 Undergarments, sale price	...\$1.78
\$2.00 Undergarments, sale price	...\$1.48
\$1.50 Undergarments, sale price	...\$1.15
\$1.00 Undergarments, sale price	...\$.75
.50 Undergarments, sale price	...\$.38
.25 Undergarments, sale price	...\$.19

Ties, Collars and Socks

\$1.50 Ties, sale price	...\$1.15
\$1.00 Ties, sale price	...\$.75
.75 Ties, sale price	...\$.50
.50 Ties, sale price	...\$.38
.25 Ties, sale price	...\$.19

15c Silver Collars, sale price, 10c.

\$1 Socks, sale price, per pr	...\$.75
50c Socks, sale price, per pr	...\$.38
25c Socks, sale price, per pr	...\$.19
15c Socks, sale price, per pr	...\$.10
10c Socks, sale price, per pr	...\$. 7



Copyright 1914 The House of Kuppenheimer



Copyright 1914 THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

\$13.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$9.00
\$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$8.35
\$11.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$7.68
\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$6.75
\$ 9.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$6.00
\$ 8.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$5.75
\$ 7.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$5.00
\$ 6.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$4.00
\$ 5.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$3.50
\$ 4.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$2.75
\$ 3.00 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$2.00
\$ 2.50 Suits and Overcoats, sale price	...\$1.75

Men's and Boys' Hats

\$5.00 Hats, sale price	...\$3.50
\$3.00 Hats, sale price	...\$2.00
\$2.50 Hats, sale price	...\$1.75
\$2.00 Hats, sale price	...\$1.25
\$1.50 Hats, sale price	...\$1.00
\$1.00 Hats, sale price	...\$.75
.50 Hats, sale price	...\$.38
"STETSON HATS RESERVED."	
\$1.50 Caps, sale price	...\$1.00
\$1.00 Caps, sale price	...\$.75
.50 Caps, sale price	...\$.38
.25 Caps, sale price	...\$.19

Men's Shirts

\$3.00 Shirts, sale price	...\$2.25
\$2.50 Shirts, sale price	...\$1.75
\$2.00 Shirts, sale price	...\$1.38
\$1.50 Shirts, sale price	...\$1.15
\$1.00 Shirts, sale price	...\$.75
.75 Shirts, sale price	...\$.50
.50 Shirts, sale price	...\$.38

WALLACE CLOTHING CO.

FARMER MEETS THE PAYROLL

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of the industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a sight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most

valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before

the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employees we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily ob-

tainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer 176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employees of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

His Last Look.

A church in the north of Scotland requiring a pastor had a bundle who took an active interest in all that concerned the church. One of the candidates after the last service for the day was over stepped into the vestry to put off his gown. He thought he would have a look at the church and, meeting the worthy beadle putting things to rights, said:

"I was just taking a look at the church."

"Aye, tak' a guid look at it," said the beadle, "for it's no likely ye'll ever see it again."—Dundee Advertiser.

Immunity of Children.

Professor Armbruster asserts that the reason very young children are relatively immune to infectious diseases is that their hearts beat so much more rapidly than those of older persons that the blood flows swiftly through the arteries, and this swiftness of flow makes it difficult for micro-organisms to gain a foothold in the blood stream.—New York World.

One Danger.

"Have you fastened the windows, dear?" she asked as they were about to retire for the night.

"No. What's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that new hat, and we needn't fear burglars."

"But they might sit down on the hat, you know."—Washington Post.

Between Citizens.

He was abusing things in general.

"Have you registered?" asked the other man.

"N-n-no."

"A citizen should always register. Your vote will do more to correct matters than your criticism."—Pittsburgh Post.

Seeking Information.

Little Wife—How do you like mes-saline and brocade with chiffon over velvet? Hubby—What are you talking about—clothes or the platform of the woman's party?—Chicago News.

Musical Note.

"Say, Hiram, what do they mean by a Stradavarus?"

"Oh, a Stradavarus is the Latin name for a fiddle."—Musical Courier.

FARMER RADFORD ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The home is the greatest contribution of women to the world, and the hearthstone is her throne. Our social structure is built around her, and social righteousness is in her charge. Her beautiful life lights the skies of hope and her refinement is the charm of twentieth century civilization. Her graces and her power are the cumulative products of generations of queenly conquest, and her crown of exalted womanhood is jeweled with the wisdom of saintly mothers. She has been a great factor in the glory of our country, and her noble achievements should not be marred or her hallowed influence blighted by the coarser duties of citizenship. American chivalry should never permit her to bear the burdens of defending and maintaining government, but should preserve her unsullied from the allied influences of politics, and protect her from the weighty responsibilities of the sordid affairs of life that will crush her ideals and lower her standards. The motherhood of the farm is our inspiration, she is the guardian of our domestic welfare and a guide to a higher life, but directing the affairs of government is not within woman's sphere, and political gossip would cause her to neglect the home, forget to mend our clothes and burn the biscuits.

RURAL SOCIAL CENTERS

We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

Education is a developing of the mind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men have dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while sluggards sleep.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

Coldest on Record.

"Hub!" contemptuously ejaculated Uncle Oracle Outen during a spell of low temperature. "You young fellows don't know anything about cold weather. Why, I remember the winter of eighteen hundred and so forth when it was so cold that if you hung a can of b'lin' water out o' doors it cracked like a gun. Yes, sir, and a live coal would freeze cold in five minutes. Worse than that, your conversation actually froze before it could be heard. I knew a stutterin' man who talked chopped ice, and a feller who drawled so that his remarks froze in his throat and had to be extracted with a cork-screw. You had to heat your watch every now and then or it would tick itself full of particles of ice and stop runnin'." Us boys used to have a great joke. When visitors came we would slip up and put a lot of frozen shrieks and howls in the fireplace, and when they thawed out they'd yell like demons and we'd have a good laugh at the visitors' surprise. Aw, yes, it was sorter cold that winter."—Exchange.

One Was Enough.

The British academy once had printed a few copies of an important work for presentation to some foreigners who, from their prominence in the scientific world, were best entitled to be honored with the gift. Professor Airy, the astronomer royal, was requested to make a selection of the names. A few days after he had sent in his list he was informed by the secretary of the admiralty that "my lords" were struck by the number of unknown names included and that they wished to make an inquiry on the subject. Airy asked the secretary for some specifications as to the names referred to.

"Well, as an example," said the secretary, "here is the name of Professor C. F. Gauss of Göttingen. Who is he?"

"Gauss is one of the greatest mathematicians of the age and stands among the two or three most eminent masters in physical astronomy now living. Who else do you wish to know about?"

"No one else. That will do," replied the secretary.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

DANGER



By SIR
ARTHUR CONAN
DOYLE

Copyright, 1914, by P. F. Collier & Son

This remarkable story was finished by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle last May just before his visit to America. He wrote it as a last anxious warning to England before she embarked upon another war. And the war came sooner than even he had feared.

When we rose a large steamer flying the German flag was within half a mile of us. It was the North German Lloyd Altona, from New York to Bremen. I raised our whole hull and dipped our flag to her. It was amusing to see the amazement of her people at what they must have regarded as our unparalleled impudence in those English swept waters. They cheered us heartily, and the tricolor flag was dipped in greeting as they went roaring past us. Then I stood in to the French coast.

It was exactly as I had expected. There were three great British steamers lying at anchor in Boulogne, outer harbor. They were the Caesar, the King of the East and the Pathfinder, none less than 10,000 tons. I suppose they thought they were safe in French waters, but what did I care about three mile limits and international law? The view of my government was that England was blockaded, food contraband and vessels carrying it to be destroyed. The lawyers could argue about it afterward. My business was to starve the enemy any way I could. Within an hour the three ships were under the waves, and the Iota was steaming down the Picardy coast looking for fresh victims.

CHAPTER III.

The Fall of Blankenberg.

THE channel was covered with English torpedo boats, buzzing, whirling like a cloud of midges. How they thought they could hurt me I cannot imagine, unless by accident I were to come up underneath one of them. More dangerous were the aeroplanes, which circled here and there.

The water being calm, I had several times to descend as deep as 100 feet before I was sure that I was out of their sight. After I had blown up the three ships at Boulogne I saw two aeroplanes flying down the channel, and I knew that they would head off any vessels which were coming up. There was one very large white steamer lying off Havre, but she steamed west before I could reach her. I dare say Stephan or one of the others would get her before long. But those infernal aeroplanes spoiled our sport for that day. Not another steamer did I see, save the never ending torpedo boats. I consoled myself with the reflection, however, that no food was passing me on its way to London. That was what I was there for after all. If I could do it without spending my torpedoes all the better. Up to date I had fired ten of them and sunk nine steamers, so I had not wasted my weapons. That night I came back to the Kent coast and lay upon the bottom in shallow water near Dungeness.

We were all trimmed and ready at the first break of day, for I expected to catch some ships which had tried to make the Thames in the darkness and had miscalculated their time. Sure enough, there was a great steamer coming up channel and flying the American flag. It was all the same to me what flag she flew so long as she was engaged in conveying contraband of war to the British Isles. There were no torpedo boats about at the moment, so I ran out on the surface and fired a shot across her bows. She seemed inclined to go on, so I put a second one just above her water line on her port bow. She stopped then and a very angry man began to gesticulate from the bridge. I ran the Iota almost alongside. "Are you the captain?" I asked.

"What the— I won't attempt to reproduce his language."

"You have foodstuffs on board?" I said.

"It's an American ship, you blind beetle!" he cried. "Can't you see the flag? It is the Vermondia of Boston."

"Sorry, captain," I answered. "I have really no time for words. Those shots of mine will bring the torpedo boats, and I dare say at this very moment your wireless is making trouble for me. Get your people into the boats."

I had to show him I was not bluffing, so I drew off and began putting shells into him just on the water line. When I had knocked six holes in his ship he was very busy on his boats. I fired twenty shots altogether, and no torpedo was needed, for she was lying over with a terrible list to port and presently came right on to her side. There she lay for two or three minutes before she foundered. There were eight boats crammed with people lying round her when she went down. I believe everybody was saved, but I could not wait to inquire. From all

quarters the poor old panting, useless war vessels were hurrying. I filled my tanks, ran our bows under and came up fifteen miles to the south. Of course I knew there would be a big row afterward—as there was—but that did not help the starving crowds round the London bukers, who only saved their skins, poor devils, by explaining to the mob that they had nothing to bake.

By this time I was becoming rather anxious, as you can imagine, to know what was going on in the world and what England was thinking about it all. I ran alongside a fishing boat, therefore, and ordered them to give up their papers. Unfortunately they had none except a rag of an evening paper, which was full of nothing but betting news. In a second attempt I came alongside a small yachting party from Eastbourne, who were frightened to death at our sudden appearance out of the depths. From them we were

lucky enough to get the London Chronicle of that very morning. It was interesting reading—so interesting that I had to announce it all to the crew. Of course you know the British style of headline, which gives you all the news at a glance. It seemed to me that the whole paper was headlines, it was in such a state of excitement. Hardly a word about me and my flotilla. We were on the second page. The first one began something like this:

CAPTURE OF BLANKENBERG!

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY'S FLEET.

BURNING OF TOWN.

TRAWLERS DESTROY MINE FIELD. LOSS OF TWO BATTLESHIPS.

IS IT THE END?

Of course what I had foreseen had occurred. The town was actually oc-

more than the whole page about the fall of Blankenberg. Now let us get down channel and send those prices up a little higher."

All traffic had stopped for London—not so bad for the little Iota—and we did not see a steamer that was worth a torpedo between Dungeness and the Isle of Wight. There I called Stephan up by wireless, and by 7 o'clock we were actually lying side by side in a smooth, rolling sea—Bengtsbury head bearing N. N. W. and about five miles distant. The two crews clustered on the whalebacks and shouted their joy at seeing friendly faces once more. Stephan had done extraordinarily well. I had, of course, read in the London paper of his four ships on Tuesday, but he had sunk no fewer than seven since, for many of those which should have come to the Thames had tried to make Southampton. Of the seven, one was of 20,000 tons, a grain ship from America; a second was a grain ship from the Black sea, and two others were great liners from South Africa. I congratulated Stephan with all my heart upon his splendid achievement. Then, as we had been seen by a destroyer which was approaching at a great pace, we both dived, coming up again off the Needles, where we spent the night in company. We could not visit each other since we had no boat, but we lay so nearly alongside that we were able, Stephan and I, to talk from hatch to hatch and so make our plans.

He had shot away more than half his torpedoes, and so had I, and yet we were very averse from returning to our base so long as our oil held out. I told him of my experience with the Boston steamer, and we mutually agreed to sink the ships by gunfire in future so far as possible. I remember old Horri saying, "What use is a gun aboard a submarine?" We were about to show. I read the English paper to Stephan by the light of my elec-



We Saw an Aeroplane Hovering a Few Hundred Feet Above Us Like a Hawk.

cupied by the British. And they thought it was the end! We would see about that.

On the round the corner page, at the back of the glorious resonant letters, there was a little column which read like this:

"Several of the enemy's submarines are at sea and have inflicted some appreciable damage upon our merchant ships. The danger spots upon Monday and the greater part of Tuesday appear to have been the mouth of the Thames and the western entrance to the Solent. On Monday between the Nore and Margate there were sunk five large steamers, the Adela, Moldavia, Cinco, Cormorant and Maid of Athens, particulars of which will be found below. Near Ventnor on the same day was sunk the Verulam, from Bombay. On Tuesday the Virginia, Caesar, King of the East and Pathfinder were destroyed between the Foreland and Boulogne. The latter three were actually lying in French waters, and the most energetic representations have been made by the government of the republic. On the same day the Queen of Sheba, Orontes, Diana and Atlanta were destroyed near the Needles. Wireless messages have stopped all ingoing cargo ships from coming up channel, but unfortunately there is evidence that at least two of the enemy's submarines are in the west. Four cattle ships from Dublin to Liverpool were sunk yesterday evening, while three Bristol bound steamers, the Hilda, Mercury and Maria Toser, were blown up in the neighborhood of Lundy Island. Commerce has so far as possible been diverted into safer channels, but in the meantime, however vexatious these incidents may be and however grievous the loss both to the owners and to Lloyd's, we may console ourselves by the reflection that, since a submarine cannot keep the sea for more than ten days without refitting and since the base has been captured, there must come a speedy end to these depredations."

So much for the Courier's account of our proceedings. Another small paragraph was, however, more eloquent. "The price of wheat," it said, "which stood at 35 shillings a week before the declaration of war, was quoted yesterday on the Baltic at 52. Maize has gone from 21 to 37, barley from 19 to 35, sugar (foreign granulated) from 11 shillings and threepence to 19 shillings and sixpence."

"Good, my lads!" said I when I read it to the crew. "I can assure you that those few lines will prove to mean

tric torch, and we both agreed that few ships would now come up the channel. That sentence about diverting commerce to safer routes could only mean that the ships would go round the north of Ireland and unload at Glasgow. Oh, for two more ships to stop that entrance! Heavens, what would England have done against a foe with thirty or forty submarines since we only needed six instead of four to complete her destruction!

After much talk we decided that the best plan would be that I should dispatch a cipher telegram next morning from a French port to tell them to send the four second rate boats to cruise off the north of Ireland and west of Scotland. Then when I had done this I should move down channel with Stephan and operate at the mouth, while the other two boats could work in the Irish sea. Having made these plans, I set off across the channel in the early morning, reaching the small village of Etretat in Brittany. There I got off my telegram and then laid my course for Falmouth, passing under the keels of two British cruisers which were searching for us.

Halfway down channel we had trouble with a short circuit in our electric engines and were compelled to run on the surface for several hours while we replaced one of the cam shafts and renewed some washers. It was a ticklish time, for had a torpedo boat come upon us we could not have dived. The perfect submarine of the future will surely have some alternative engines for such an emergency. However, by the skill of Engineer Morro we got things going once more. All the time we lay there I saw a hydroplane floating between us and the British coast. I can understand how a mouse feels when it is in a tuft of grass and sees a hawk high up in the heavens. However, all went well. The mouse became a water rat; it wagged its tail in decision at the poor blind old hawk, and it dived down into a nice, safe, green, quiet world, where there was nothing to injure it.

It was on Wednesday night that the Iota crossed to Etretat. It was Friday afternoon before we had reached our new cruising ground. Only one large steamer did I see upon our way. The terror we had caused had cleared the channel. This big boat had a clever captain on board. His tactics were excellent and took him in safety to the Thames. He came zigzagging up channel at twenty-five knots, shooting off from his course at all sorts of unexpected angles. With our slow pace

BLAUSTEIN'S
FIRE SALE

Is the magnet that is daily drawing crowds from all sections of the surrounding country. This sale is not by any means confined to this city—people are coming here from the country districts and from nearby towns to obtain the most emphatic bargains offered here in years. We will soon begin remodeling, therefore we must clear out much of the merchandise to be seen here today—merchandise of the kind that men and women of this community must have for comfort and good appearance. Note the prices below:

**You Cannot Match These Coat
Suit and Coat Values
In the South.**

\$15.00 to \$25.00 Coat Suits.....\$9.45
\$40 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$18.75
\$30 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$16.48
\$25 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$13.48
\$20 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$9.95
\$16.50 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$8.48
\$10 Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits.....\$5.98

50c Sheets, 72x90, at each.....29c
42x36-inch Pillow Cases, 15c value, at 9c

36-inch yard wide, new spring Percales
12½c values at per yard.....8c
10 to 20 yard lengths.

Extra heavy Outing Flannel, dark and
light; 12½c value, yard.....8c
Ladies' 15c Hose.....10c
75c and 50c Silk.....25c
12½c Ginghams, new spring patterns,
checks and stripes, yard.....9c

75c and 60c All-Wool Dress Goods; fan-
cy and plain, yard.....35c
Dependable Silks; Taffetas, Messalines,
from \$1 to \$1.75 values, yard.....67c

Blaustein's
UNDERSELLING DEPT. STORE

we could not catch him, nor could we calculate his line so as to cut him off. Of course he had never seen us, but he judged and judged rightly that wherever we were those were the tactics by which he had the best chance of getting past. He deserved his success.

But, of course, it is only in a wide channel that such things can be done. Had I met him in the mouth of the Thames there would have been a different story to tell. As I approached Falmouth I destroyed a 3,000 ton boat from Cork laden with butter and cheese.

That night (Friday, April 16) I called up Stephan, but received no reply. As I was within a few miles of our rendezvous and as he would not be cruising after dark, I was puzzled to account for his silence. I could only imagine that his wireless was deranged. But, alas, I was soon to find the true reason from a copy of the Western Morning News, which I obtained from a British trawler.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our Motorists.

The Motorist (still at the wheel, to pedestrian, whom he has hit)—I say, before you go, if I haven't hurt your arm too much, you might start my bally engine up again.—London Opinion.

Sapleigh the Despoiled.

Kibby (at the party)—"Mr. Sapleigh has been hugging the wall all the evening. He's not exactly a wall flower, what would you call him?" Marie—"A wall 'nut.'"

Wood's Seeds

Wood's Descriptive Catalog for 1915 has been carefully prepared so as to enable our farmers and market growers to determine intelligently as to the best and most profitable crops which they can undertake to grow.

The present agricultural conditions make it very necessary to consider the question of diversified crops, and our catalog gives full information, both in regard to

Farm and
Garden Seeds

that can be planted to profit and advantage.

Write for Descriptive Catalog and prices of any
Grass and Clover Seeds,
Seed Grain or Seed Potatoes
required. Catalog mailed on request.

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

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

STOKESDALE COMMERCIAL BANK

Stokesdale, N. C.

At the close of business Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$42,724.58
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	333.39
North Carolina State Bonds	5,000.00
Guilford County, N. C., Bonds	1,000.00
Premiums on Bonds	325.00
Banking House, \$2,418; Furniture and Fixtures, \$1,385.32	4,003.32
Due from Banks and Bankers	6,931.75
Cash Items	219.82
Gold Coin	305.00
Silver Coin, including all Minor Coin Currency	424.22
National Bank Notes and other U. S. Notes	4,090.00
Total	\$65,357.58
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,258.68
Time Certificates of Deposit	3,785.25
Deposits subject to check	14,778.83
Savings Deposits	35,205.87
Cashier's Check outstanding	77.85
Certified Checks	5.00
Accrued interest due depositors	250.00
Total	\$65,357.58

State of North Carolina, County of Guilford, ss:

I, A. B. Bray, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. BRAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1915.
E. D. MORGAN, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:

D. P. LEMONS,
W. M. VAUGHN,
C. W. TAYLOR,
Directors.

NOTICE.

The United States of America, In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.
In the matter of Mellichamp Bros., and J. S. Hooper and J. H. Mellichamp, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Mellichamp Bros., and J. S. Hooper and J. H. Mellichamp, of High Point, N. C., in the county of Guilford and District of said Bankruptcy:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, 1914, the said Mellichamp Bros., and J. S. Hooper and J. H. Mellichamp were duly adjudged bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of T. J. Gold, in High Point, N. C., on the 26th 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 28, 1914.

G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

State of North Carolina, Department of State.
In compliance with Section 1164 of the Revisal of 1905, notice is hereby given that the paid-in capital stock of Fairview Park Company, of High Point, N. C., has been decreased from \$500,000 to \$50,000, by certificate of amendment filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1915, which said original certificate of amendment is now on file in my office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.
Done in office at Raleigh, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1915.
J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

In the Superior Court, January Term, 1915.
American Brewing Company, Plaintiff,
vs.
Glo Cuccia, Defendant.

The defendant, Glo Cuccia, above named, will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county, N. C., to recover the sum of nineteen hundred and forty-five and fifty hundredths dollars (\$1,945.50), with interest thereon from February 13, 1911, till paid, evidenced by the note of the said defendant; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior court of said county, to be held on the first Monday in February, 1915, same being the eighth day of said month, at the court house in said county, in Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. The said defendant will further take notice that attachment and garnishment process has been issued by this court and levied upon the indebtedness of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company to this defendant, and that the Dixie Fire Insurance Company has been summoned as garnishee, to make answer of its said indebtedness to the said defendant, and that the said indebtedness by the said company to the said defendant will be condemned and appropriated to the payment of such judgment as may be recovered herein.

Done at office in Greensboro, county and state first above named, this the 12th day of January, 1915.
4-10 M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the powers of sale contained in two mortgage deeds executed the 6th day of May, 1912, and the 26th day of September, 1913, by A. M. Brittain and his wife, E. T. Brittain, to P. W. Hardie and J. W. Jones & Co., respectively, and recorded in book 237, page 96, and book 251, page 672, of the register of deeds office of Guilford county, N. C., said mortgage and the note thereby secured to P. W. Hardie having been duly assigned to W. R. McKinney, and default having been made in the payment of the sums of money due by said mortgages, the undersigned will on

Saturday, February 6, 1915,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door of Guilford county, in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer to public sale to the highest bidder for cash those certain tracts or parcels of land in Monroe township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of W. H. Rankin, Southern Railway Company and others and more particularly described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: Commencing at a stone, the northwest corner of the mill lot, and running with the right of way of the Southern Railway Company 75 feet to a stake; thence southerly 50 feet to a stake; thence northeasterly parallel with the right of way of the Southern Railway 75 feet to a stake, the Mill property; thence with the Mill line, 50 feet to the Southern Railway right of way, to the beginning corner. See book 188, page 84, in the register of deeds office.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stone on the east line of the Southern Railway Company; thence north 46 east 353 feet to a stone on the same line of the said Southern Railway Company; thence east 45 south 120 feet to a stake; thence south 46 west 362 feet to a stone; thence west 46 north 120 feet to a point of beginning. Containing 1 acre, more or less. See book No. 184, page 250, in the register of deeds office.

This January 6, 1915.

P. W. HARDIE, Mortgagee,
W. R. MCKINNEY, Assignee,
J. W. JONES & Co., Mortgagee.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR URINARY DISORDERS AND BLAUGHTERS

Have you paid your subscription?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED

PROPOSED AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN BY LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

The house of representatives Tuesday night, by a vote of 204 to 174, refused to submit to the states an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women. A two-thirds majority would have been necessary for adoption of the resolution submitting the amendment.

Hundreds of women who had sat in the crowded galleries throughout the eight hours of debate, greeted the announcement of the result with varied expression of approval or disapproval. Dejection mingled with enthusiasm as the purple and yellow sashes of the suffragists and the red rose bedecked anti-suffragists filed into the house corridors, wearied with the long strain of oratory.

It was the second defeat suffered by the suffrage cause in Congress within a year. On March 19 last an equal suffrage constitutional amendment received a vote of 35 to 34 in the Senate, obtaining a bare majority, but not the necessary two-thirds.

Suffragist leaders, undismayed by the result of the vote, declared that the fight was by no means over. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and other prominent suffragists who sat with her in the gallery through the debate, predicted a more favorable result when Congress again is called on to vote on the question. Anti-suffragists were well satisfied.

"The result was what we expected," said Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. "It means that the suffrage movement, fostered by hysterical women, is on the wane." Voting for the resolution were 86 Democrats; 72 Republicans; 12 Progressives; 3 Progressive Republicans and one Independent. Total 174.

Voting against the resolution were 171 Democrats and 33 Republicans. Total 204.

Opponents of the measure based their opposition largely on the argument that for the federal government to prescribe qualifications for suffrage would be an unwarranted invasion of the right of individual states to control their elections; and upon the contention that there was no adequate "public demand" for the amendment contended that the widespread demand for woman suffrage, its success in the states where it has been tried and the principle of "allowing the people to rule," justified submission to the proposal to the states for ratification.

Representative Webb, of North Carolina, leading the opposition to the amendment, said he believed that if the question were voted on by the women of the country more than 80 per cent. would vote against suffrage, and that 90 per cent. of the good mothers of the country were opposed to it.

Mr. Webb charged that woman suffrage was more or less a fad.

"Those agitating woman suffrage want something to agitate about, and if they should find nothing to agitate about they would be disappointed," he said. "If they can get it they don't want it; if they can't get it they'll carry on agitation for it. I, for one, he concluded, 'shall vote against this amendment to protect womanhood against itself.'"

Not a single member of the North Carolina delegation voted for the amendment.

Bride Convinced by \$50,000.
Grafton, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The last chapter was written here today in a matrimonial agency romance when Jesse Williams, aged 75, of Preston county, and Mrs. M. Pennell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a widow of 60 years, were married here.

They had never met before. They had corresponded for a year and arrangements were made to meet here. The groom-to-be was to recognize his bride by a red rose, which was to be pinned on her coat. A part of his agreement was that he should bring \$50,000 in cash as proof that he was financially able to support a wife.

Williams is the owner of valuable timber and farming land in Preston county. He has never had faith in banks and his comfortable home is rumored to have many secret hiding places, where gold coins are hoarded.

City Manager Plan.—An entirely new chapter for the city of Wilmington embodying the city manager plan will be submitted to the legislature, to be voted upon at the next municipal election, according to a decision reached at a conference between Representative W. P. Stacy and members of city council this week.

Height of Meanness.
Jinks—He settled \$1,000,000 on the count and the cuss won't even play poker with him, so's he can get a little back.—New York Globe.

Evading the Truth.
Many a man boasts he is strong in order to hide his weakness; boasts of his liberty to conceal the fact he is a slave.

Quaint Old Harvard Rules.

Quaint rules and customs regulated class days at Harvard university, in the seventeenth century, for in 1661 the overseers ordered that the president "from time to time commend it to the parents and guardians of the students that commence that they provide not above one gallon of wine for a student, judging it to be sufficient for that occasion." In 1663, "the corporation having been informed that the custom taken up in the college for the commencing to have plum cake is dishonorable to the college, not grateful to wise men and chargeable to the parents of the commencing, do therefore put an end to that custom." In 1727 a private commencement was determined upon and was observed for several years, but was not a success. The laws of 1734 provided that "no commencing shall have at his chambers any plum cake, plain cake or pies or hot meats of any kind except what is left of the dinner in the hall or any brandy, rum or distilled liquors or composition made with any of them."

Modern Necessities.

"One of the reasons for the cost of living," observes a wise clubman, "lies in the fact that people buy wholly unnecessary things. I had a conversation with the proprietor of a novelty shop in Fifth avenue a few days ago. A shiny object had attracted my attention, and I inquired about its use. 'Those,' said the proprietor, 'are gilded pincers to pick up letters one has placed on the letter scales.' 'And that ivory stick, carved and forked at the end?' 'People use that to fish out things they have dropped into carafes.' 'That square of morocco about the size of a nut; what is that for?' 'That's a tampon—used to press down stamps after sticking them on envelopes.' 'That ornamental box with a whole battery of little brushes?' 'Those are to clean other brushes; brushes to clean hairbrushes, brushes to clean toothbrushes.'—New York Post.

Stratagem Versus Perfidy.

The laws of war have always distinguished sharply between stratagem and perfidy. It is a legitimate stratagem to send bogus signals and telegraph messages and bogus dispatches or newspapers, to be intercepted by the enemy; to make use of the enemy's signals, bugle calls, watchwords and words of command or to clothe the men of a single unit in the uniform of several units, so that the prisoners and dead may give the idea of a large force. On the other hand, it is perfidy to take advantage of the enemy by deliberate lying or deception when there is a moral obligation to speak the truth. It would be perfidy, for instance, to pretend an armistice when none had been agreed on, to break a suspension of arms by surprise, to violate a safe conduct or any other truce or agreement, to fire on the enemy's uniform.—London Opinion.

The Red Sea Route.

When Napoleon invaded Egypt by way of Suez he attempted to cross the Red sea at the spot assigned by tradition to the crossing of the Children of Israel. He and his horsemen, however, seem, unintentionally, to have imitated Pharaoh rather than Moses, for they came very near to being drowned. According to French accounts, Napoleon saved his army by his presence of mind, ordering his cavalry to scatter in every direction to multiply the chances of coming on shallow water, and thus finding a line by which he and his people were extricated. The people of Suez, says Kinglake, declare that Napoleon lost his horse, got thoroughly submerged and was only fished ashore by the assistance of the natives.—London Standard.

Ancient Origin of Military Salute.

When did the military salute come into use? It certainly dates from the earlier half of the fifteenth century, says the St. James' Gazette. In the "Speculum Humanae Salvationis," which was issued before the invention of printing by movable types, there is an exceedingly quaint illustration in which Abraham is represented as saluting Melchisedec. The patriarch is in medieval armor and apparently on guard, and it would seem that Melchisedec is bringing him refreshments of water, and the salute is distinctly the military one still in use.

Bunkum.

Politicians are prone to talk "bunkum." And we so call it because when a member speaking in the United States congress was interrupted by the others leaving, he said: "Never mind, I'm talking to Buncombe," meaning Buncombe county, N. C., whence he came.

Not Too Early.

Father (sternly)—Elizabeth, you know I don't believe in early marriages. Daughter (sweet eighteen, joyfully)—Why, neither do Harold and I, daddy! We've decided on high noon!—Puck.

Against His Will.

New Parson—And what is your husband, Mrs. Brown? Mrs. Brown—Well, sir, 'e ain't exactly a policeman, but 'e goes with 'em a good deal.—London Tatler.

Your Own Faults.

Most of us are quick enough at seeing what we have to put up with from others, but we forget what others have to put up with from us.

Each day is the scholar of yesterday.—Byron.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. C. A. Hines spent Tuesday in Raleigh on legal business.

Deputy Sheriff Parish, of High Point, was in the city yesterday on business.

Miss Charlotte Gorrell has gone to Baltimore to enter a hospital for treatment.

Mr. S. W. Cobb, of eastern Guilford, left yesterday on a business trip to Rural Retreat, Va.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, of Greensboro Route 2, was a welcome caller at The Patriot office yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Ireland went to Raleigh yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, which is in session today.

The Prince and the Captain.

The admiral commanding the British Mediterranean squadron a number of years ago gave a dinner to the captains of the fleet at Malta. By 6:45 most of the captains had reached the flagship, been received on deck by the admiral and ushered below. Next the Duke of Edinburgh arrived. The admiral received him and, keeping him in conversation, continued to pace the deck. All subsequent arrivals were duly ushered below to the saloon, but still the admiral kept the duke on deck. At last it occurred to the duke that the dinner hour had been passed, and he ventured to inquire if his host was waiting for anybody.

"Yes," replied the admiral, "I am waiting for the captain of the—"

Instantly the duke took the hint, called for a boat and made posthaste for his own ship. He alone among the captains of the fleet had turned up in ordinary evening clothes, forgetting or not knowing that the dinner was official. On his return to the flagship in the quickest time on record and in full uniform the gallant but inflexible admiral was still pacing the deck and, deprecating his royal highness' profuse apologies, conducted him to dinner.

Eighteenth Century Tipping.

You and I complain—and not without reason—of the tyranny of the tip. But consider the unhappy plight of the eighteenth century man. Here is the anguished writ of "Constant Reader," who in 1795 writes to the Times: "If a man who has a horse puts up at an inn, besides the usual bill, he must at least give 1 shilling to the waiter, sixpence to the chambermaid, sixpence to the hostler and sixpence to the jackboot, making together 2s. 6d. At breakfast you must give at least sixpence between the waiter and hostler. If the traveler only puts up to have a refreshment, besides paying for his horse's standing he must give threepence to the hostler, at dinner sixpence to the waiter and threepence to the hostler, at tea sixpence between them, so that he gives away in the day 2s. 6d., which, added to the 2s. 6d. for the night, makes 5 shillings per day on an average to servants." And 5 shillings then meant at least 10 shillings today.—London Express.

Theodosia Once Great Corn Port.

Theodosia, the Crimean port, bears one of the oldest names in Europe. It was founded in the seventh century B. C. by the Greeks of Miletus and became a great exporter of corn. In one year alone of the fourth century B. C. Theodosia sent 2,100,000 medimni (a medimnus equals twelve gallons) of corn to Athens. How climate influences history is illustrated by the fact that the Crimea, which had so much corn to spare in antiquity, has in our time had to be fed from Russia. "It is very probable," says Mommsen, "that the extraordinary drought, which is the chief obstacle now to agriculture in the Crimea, has been greatly increased by the disappearance of the forests of central and southern Russia, which formerly to some extent protected the coast provinces from the parching northeast wind."

World's Debt to the Unfit.

The world owes much to the physically unfit. It would be less worth living in today but for the brilliant consumptives and cripples and blind and deaf men who have enriched it. In our craze for efficiency and for standardizing everything we are in danger of forgetting that there are other things in the world too. We cannot do without the consumptive Stevensons, the blind Miltons, the deaf Beethovens, the hunchback Alexander Pops, the clubfoot Byrons, the helpless Prescotts. A rule that would have deprived Heine of an education would have been costly to the world. Enforced against Alexander B. Stephens it would have deprived American history of one of its noblest figures.—New York Times.

Money Wasted.

"That young millionaire says he holds you in the kindest remembrance. He says it was at a party given by you that he proposed to his wife."

"The affair has unpleasant reminiscences for me. That was a very expensive party, and I gave it in the expectation that he was going to propose to one of my girls."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Investigating.

Blackstone Kent (to partner)—Have you investigated Mrs. Brown's case sufficiently to say whether we would be justified in asking a divorce? Partner—Well, I have asked the mercantile agencies for a report on her husband's financial standing.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

We would never suspect how nice some people were if they didn't tell us.

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.

Thacker & Brockmann's big remnant sale will take place Tuesday, January 19, rain or shine. Don't miss it. 3-7t.

LOST.—Waltham watch, key wind, between Coletrane's mill and Greensboro. Finder leave same at Patriot office and get reward.

Sell your tobacco at the Farmers' warehouse and go home satisfied.

If you are not already a patron of the old reliable Farmers' warehouse, try us with your next load of tobacco.

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

When you sell your tobacco at the Farmers' warehouse you have men of tried experience in the business to look after your interests.

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

John Whit and Garland Mitchell are on hand at the Farmers' warehouse to see to it that every pile of tobacco offered on the floor brings the highest market price.

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

The Farmers' warehouse for the highest prices and best treatment.

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.

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

Only the Best

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

Herndon's Pharmacy

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VARIABLE ROUTE TOURS
AND
REDUCED ROUND-TRIP FARES
VIA

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

March 1 to November 30, 1915.
Very Liberal Stop-Over Privileges.

All information upon application to

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

NOTICE.
The United States of America.
In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.
In the matter of Benj. Robinson, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Benj. Robinson, of High Point, N. C., in the county of Guilford and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of December, A. D., 1914, the said Benj. Robinson was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of T. J. Gold, in High Point, N. C., on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1915, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
This December 28, 1914.
G. S. FERGUSON, JR.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROAD NOTICE.
A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners by citizens and taxpayers of Jefferson and Rock Creek townships asking for the opening of a public road beginning at a point on the McConnell road, on Walter Clark's land, and running for a distance of four or five miles to a point on the Whitsett and Brick Church road at Kivett Shepherd's store, this is to notify all persons objecting to the same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, and state said objection.
This January 5, 1915.
W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES
THE BEST FOR BILBOURNE
Subscribe to The Patriot.

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

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The Greensboro tobacco market has opened after the holidays under favorable conditions and the outlook is most encouraging.

The two farmers who are running the Center Brick warehouse want to sell your tobacco and promise you the most courteous treatment, the best accommodations and the highest prices at all times. Farmers, bring us your tobacco and we will make a regular customer of you.

J. I. Thomasson, the expert auctioneer, is now employed exclusively by the Center Brick. When he gets hold of a pile of tobacco he never turns it loose until the last cent it is possible to obtain is bid on it.

Center Brick Warehouse

KING & AYDELETTE, Proprietors

L. M. AMMEN & CO.

Funeral Directors and
Embalmers

600 SOUTH ELM STREET

Day Phone 488

Night Phone 1521

A "KAUSTINE" CHEMICAL CLOSET

For Purifying and disposing of
Sewage—

Means—

Health, Comfort and Convenience,
It Is

Sanitary, Odorless and Economical.
We will gladly show you this system in operation. The cost is reasonable. Write for descriptive circular.

Carolina "Kaustine" Sales Agency

W. H. Worth, Manager.

MAKE USE OF UNCLE SAM

When you want anything in the drug store line, no matter what it may be, write or telephone your order to us and we will have Uncle Sam take it to you by parcel post on the next mail—and we'll pay the postage. Remember you get just as good service by writing or telephoning us your order as if you came to the store in person. We want your business and appreciate your trade.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store

TELEPHONE 294

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT