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MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

VETERANS ENTERTAINED BY DAUGHTERS IN USUAL GRACIOUS MANNER.

Confederate Memorial day was observed in Greensboro Monday in a fitting manner, and it would be difficult to say to whom the occasion brought the greater pleasure—the honored guests of the day or the Daughters of the Confederacy, who provided lovingly and lavishly for the entertainment of the veterans.

Following the annual meeting of Guilford Camp No. 795, U. C. V., in the court house, the veterans and Daughters were conveyed in automobiles to Greene Hill cemetery, where appropriate exercises were held around the Confederate monument.

After an invocation by Rev. Robert Ewell Roe, of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, a bevy of pretty young Greensboro school girls, attired in the Confederate colors, sang a beautiful song composed especially for the occasion.

With bared heads, the veterans, who had formed in a circle around the monument, advanced and covered the mound with wreaths of flowers in memory of their fallen comrades. A male quartet sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground Tonight" and Rev. A. D. ("Father") Betts pronounced the benediction.

The veterans were carried from the cemetery to the Smith Memorial building, where they were served a splendid dinner by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The menu consisted of juicy fried chicken, delicious baked ham, bread, pickles, coffee, cake and ice cream. The Daughters distributed chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and pipes to those veterans who cared to follow the meal with a smoke or a chew.

After the veterans had enjoyed their meal they had the pleasure of listening to an after dinner talk by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, chaplain of Guilford Camp, than whom there is no more loyal and devoted son of the Confederacy.

Dr. Clark confined his remarks chiefly to a discussion of a statement made at the reunion in Jacksonville last year by Gen. Calvin Wells to the effect that the war between the North and South was precipitated over the question of slavery. Dr. Clark declared that if this had been the only difference between the two sections there would never have been a war to chronicle; that the soldiers who enlisted under the banner of the South were actuated by motives as high as the world has ever known.

He pointed also to the fact that many camps have voiced their objection to such an expression as that credited to General Wells, and he suggested it as a good plan for the local camp to add its voice and have history set straight at the reunion in Richmond in June. His remarks apparently met with the unanimous approval of all who heard him.

Dr. Clark closed his address with a song entitled "We Are Old-Time Confederates," set to the music of "Old-Time Religion." The veterans enjoyed the song immensely and asked for copies of it. The words of the song follow:

We are a band of brothers,
We are a band of brothers,
A band of Southern brothers,
Who fought for liberty.

Chorus:
We're old-time Confederates,
We're old-time Confederates,
We're old-time Confederates,
They're good enough for me.

Jeff Davis was our leader,
Our only chosen leader,
Our true and faithful leader,
He was good enough for me.

Lee and Johnston were our chieftains,
Lee and Johnston were our chieftains,
They were glorious chieftains,
They were good enough for me.

Stonewall Jackson,
Stonewall Jackson,
The gallant soldier Jackson,
He was good enough for me.

With Hood and Gordon,
With Hood and Gordon,
The gallant leaders,
They were good enough for me.

With Stuart, Hampton,
With Stuart, Hampton,
The gallant leaders,
They were good enough for me.

Now our country is united,
Now our country is united,
Now our country is united,
We're good enough for me.

We must all meet in heaven,
We must all meet in heaven,
We must all meet in heaven,
To rejoice eternally.

During the afternoon the veterans

were entertained at one of the moving picture shows, where a war picture was put on for their special benefit.

About 150 veterans were present and participated in the exercises of the day.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The annual meeting of Guilford Camp No. 795, United Confederate Veterans, was held in the court house Monday morning, preceding the formal exercises of the Memorial day celebration as arranged by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Officers of the camp for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, J. Y. Whitted; adjutant, W. W. Wood; first lieutenant, J. W. Scott; second lieutenant, J. M. Apple; third lieutenant, Robert A. Fleming; treasurer, G. H. McKinney; surgeon, Dr. C. Gray; assistant surgeon, Dr. Robert Taylor; quartermaster, Irvin Donnell; commissary, J. H. Rankin; officer of the day, W. B. Allen; camp historian, D. C. Waddell; sergeant major, Col. James T. Morehead; color sergeant, Dolph Elliott; color guards, James T. Little and D. M. Hubbard; foreign correspondent, James W. Albright; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Melton Clark.

It was announced that the following members of the camp had died since the last annual meeting: G. T. Turner, T. M. Angel, Capt. M. M. Teague; David Sockwell, George Whitesell, J. A. Jones, Levi Whitney, Thomas Johnson, J. J. Welch, J. P. Boone, James Loflin, D. W. Amonds, Nathaniel M. Allen, Paris Edwards, Absolom Wray, Peter Fields, Meredith Teague and Ed. Patterson.

A vote of thanks was extended to the county commissioners for their agreement to pay the railroad fare of all Guilford county veterans to the reunion at Richmond, Va., June 1, 2 and 3.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that we sadly miss from our midst today those departed comrades who have passed away since our last meeting.

"Resolved, that we are under renewed obligations to Guilford Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, for another day of joy and pleasure under their auspices.

"Resolved, that we hereby tender unfeigned thanks to all who in any wise contributed to our pleasure on this occasion."

MANY VETERANS GOING TO RICHMOND REUNION.

The indications are that Guilford county will be represented at the approaching Confederate reunion in Richmond by more veterans than have attended any reunion from this county in many years. The distance is not great nor the trip an especially tiresome one, and doubtless many of the veterans feel that they will not live to see another reunion held so near them.

County Treasurer McKinney, one of the men designated by the county commissioners to receive applications from the veterans who desire transportation to Richmond, tells The Patriot that he has received applications from 75 or 80 veterans who desire to take the trip. Mr. A. M. Idol, of High Point, who is receiving applications from the veterans in that section of the county, has not been heard from, but he is expected to report a goodly number.

The Southern Railway will operate a special train from Charlotte to Richmond Monday, May 31, for the accommodation of the veterans. The train will leave Greensboro at 10.10 A. M. and arrive in Richmond at 4.30 P. M., giving the veterans ample time to get settled in camp for a good night's rest before the reunion festivities begin. The reunion will be held June 1, 2 and 3.

Roosevelt Read Out of Party.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been read out of the Progressive party—at least, as far as the fourteenth assembly district, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., is concerned. Most of the members of this district are German-Americans. They took exception to the remarks of Colonel Roosevelt on the sinking of the Lusitania.

Monday night two photographs of the colonel, which since the club has been organized have been on the walls, were taken down and thrown into a pile of rubbish.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Hospital Patient.—Mrs. W. L. Pegg is a patient in St. Leo's hospital, where she is recovering very satisfactorily from an operation she underwent several days ago.

Seriously Ill.—Mr. S. A. Denny, of eastern Guilford, who is a surgical patient at St. Leo's hospital, is reported to be in a serious condition. He will probably be carried back home in a week or ten days, or as soon as he is able to stand the trip.

Election Carried.—The election held in the Whitsett public school district Tuesday on the proposition of issuing a special tax for school purposes was carried by a safe majority. The returns have not been received here and the figures are unknown.

Y. M. C. A. Officers.—The following officers of the Y. M. C. A. have been elected to serve for the ensuing year: John A. Kellenberger, president; Claude Kiser, vice president; W. E. Blair, treasurer; Vander Liles, recording secretary. The membership of the association at the present time embraces 810 men and boys.

Hospital For Negroes.—At a meeting of the negro physicians and druggists of Guilford county in High Point Monday afternoon the question of establishing a hospital for negroes was discussed and given favorable consideration. It was decided to locate the hospital in Greensboro and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Diocesan Convention.—The ninety-ninth annual convention of the North Carolina Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The session will be held in Holy Trinity church and will be attended by about 200 ministers and delegates from different sections of the state. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, of Raleigh, is bishop of the diocese.

Was Buried Here.—The body of Mrs. R. P. Hughes, who died in Raleigh Sunday night, was brought to Greensboro Tuesday and interred in Greene Hill cemetery, in the family plot of Dr. J. E. Wyche, who married a daughter of the deceased. Mrs. Hughes died at the home of her son-in-law, Col. Alex. J. Feild. Mrs. Hughes was 74 years old and is survived by her aged husband and two daughters—Mrs. Feild, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Bain, of Greensboro.

Suspect Arrested.—Deputy Sheriff Joe Phipps Tuesday arrested a young negro who was suspected of having entered the home of Mr. John Jones (not Smith, as was inadvertently stated in Monday's Patriot.) at Pleasant Garden Sunday evening and assaulted his 16-year-old daughter by knocking her down. The negro, who gave his name as Henry Jones, was held until yesterday afternoon, when he was released, the officers being convinced that he was not the man wanted.

Charlie Fryar Dead.—Mr. Charles E. Fryar, a native of the McLeansville section, who had made his home in this city for the past five years, died yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock, following a short illness. He was 37 years old and unmarried. He is survived by one sister and five brothers, who are: Miss Mollie Fryar and Messrs. Rankin, John, Andrew, James and Peter Fryar. The funeral and interment will take place today at noon at Frieden's Lutheran church, the services to be conducted by Rev. R. E. Redding, of Whitsett.

Young Man Suicides.

Herman Hobbs, of Washington, N. C., a young man of 23 years, shot himself with a revolver Monday night shortly after leaving the home of a young lady upon whom he had called. The wound resulted in his death Tuesday afternoon. Disappointment over a love affair is supposed to have caused the young man to take his life.

Arrested For Arson and Robbery.

Paul Anderson, a white youth of 18 years, is under arrest charged with robbing a store in Mocksville and starting the fire which resulted in so much damage in that place recently. Goods alleged to have been stolen from the store that was robbed were found in his possession. Anderson has been in trouble with the law before.

POLICEMEN AND OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES ELECTED.

The city commissioners have re-elected all the members of the police force except T. C. Bray and A. B. McFarland. R. E. Pearce and W. T. McCuiston were re-elected captains and their salaries raised from \$72.50 to \$75 a month. The patrolmen re-elected were: A. G. Collie, R. Y. Skeenes, J. H. Wolfe, W. H. Rawlins, C. A. Jones, J. F. Brown, W. L. Wray, S. D. O'Brian, J. M. Pugh and E. E. Glenn. Y. N. Iseley was elected to succeed T. C. Bray. No one was elected to take the place of Officer McFarland.

The commissioners voted to increase the salaries of the patrolmen from \$67.50 to \$70 a month. The salary of Chief Iseley, who was re-elected last week, was increased from \$92.50 to \$95 a month.

Other city employees re-elected are: E. L. Clarke, desk sergeant; J. W. Donavant, health officer, with an increase in salary from \$67.50 to \$70 a month; E. P. Land, assistant health officer, at a salary of \$50 a month; J. T. Cox, keeper of the market house; Charles Hiatt, keeper of Greene Hill cemetery.

The commissioners re-elected Dr. J. L. Mann superintendent of the city schools for the ensuing two years at a salary of \$2,400 a year. The teachers of the various schools will be elected next week upon the recommendation of the superintendent.

JURORS FOR JUNE TERM UNITED STATES COURT.

The following jurors have been drawn for the approaching June term of United States District court in this city:

F. M. Amos, Sandy Ridge, R. 2; J. V. Howell, Cana, R. F. D.; J. Fred Faucett, Altamahaw; J. Frank Greeson, Whitsett; Henry Harper, Winston-Salem; Lee Armfield, Greensboro, R. F. D.; J. W. Hill, East Bend; J. L. Cheek, Eiland, R. 2; Lorenzo McCaskill, Candor; J. P. Goode, Belew's Creek, R. F. D.; George W. Pugh, Millboro; McK. R. Smith, Pilot Mountain; D. C. Moir, Middle Fork; Sam Smitherman, Troy; T. R. Rush, Dry Creek; J. A. Burton, Hightowers; R. A. Gilmer, Greensboro; E. B. Wheeler, Whitsett; E. B. Blackwell, Ruffin, R. F. D.; Charles A. Moore, Mt. Gilead, R. F. D.; Joe Frazier, Swepsonville; Richard Freeman, Dobson, R. F. D.; Isaac D. Barr, King; J. V. Flinn, Pine Hall; Elmer E. Byrd, Kemp's Mills; D. E. Waggoner, Gibsonville; James E. Tucker, Madison, R. F. D. 1; Thomas J. Bonkemeyer, Asheboro, R. F. D. 1; Allen B. Coltrane, Glenola; W. H. McDade, Cedar Grove, R. F. D. 1; C. H. Willard, Kernersville, R. F. D.; S. G. Doub, Tobaccoville; E. B. Atkins, Colfax; J. M. Hester, Belew's Creek; T. M. Blaylock, Oak Ridge; J. H. Fulton, Mt. Airy; R. A. Burton, Mt. Gilead; L. M. Russell, Troy; L. E. Bird, Thomasville, R. F. D. 1; W. A. Wood, Millboro; A. C. Wharton, Clemmons; E. W. King, Greensboro; K. M. Thompson, Jonesville; John W. Warren, Sr., Kernersville; T. Herbert Tysor, Erect; T. W. Vincent, Watson; A. J. Gordon, Hillsboro; J. Al. Rankin, Greensboro; E. P. Trogdon, Millboro; John Fred Long, Chestnut Ridge; H. H. Williamson, Reidsville, R. F. D. 6; J. G. Fulton, Belew's Creek; W. J. Wade, Spray.

GERMANY PROMISES NOT TO HARM NEUTRAL VESSELS.

Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, has notified the United States that, submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone.

Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone Germany will express its regret and pay damages without prize court proceedings.

The German government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England is threatening to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone.

TWO BATTLES IN PROGRESS

CONTENDING ARMIES ARE NOW FULLY OCCUPIED—MAY LAST FOR DAYS.

With two of the greatest battles of the war in progress—one between Arras and the Belgian coast, and the other in western Galicia—to say nothing of operations in the Dardanelles and lesser engagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied.

The battle in northern France and Flanders might be divided into three sections.

From the coast to Dixmude the Belgians, supported by French marines, have taken the offensive, and, besides repulsing German counterattacks, have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yper canal.

Around Ypres, particularly to the east of that town, the Germans continue to attack the British lines and are using gas and a tremendous amount of artillery, but, according to the British version, without making any impression.

Farther south, as far as Arras, the French continue their offensive and have made material progress, capturing a number of Germans with guns and machine guns.

Great importance is attached to the French operations, as it threatens the German lines of communication for armies on the Oise and the Aisne. The battle doubtless will not be decided for days.

According to the French report, the Germans, their railway lines having been damaged by allied airmen, have brought up reinforcements by motors. These have been met by the concentrated fire of the French artillery. In fact the artillery is becoming more and more the determining factor in the war.

Around Ypres, the Germans, before launching their attacks, which have been delivered on successive days, thoroughly searched the ground with heavy and light guns, subjecting the British to a bombardment such as they themselves received at Neuve Chappelle. Nevertheless, the British found some shelter and mowed down the German infantry when it tried to advance.

There are no signs of the German attacks slackening. The Germans are reported to be concentrating more levies in Belgium ready to take the place of or support those on the firing line. Indeed, many believe that the biggest effort yet undertaken to reach the French coast ports is now under way.

The Russians are making desperate efforts to stop the Austro-German onrush in west Galicia, and are fighting stubborn rear guard actions in an endeavor to hold the German allies until reinforcements can come up. Despite the serious reverses they have suffered in the eastern part of the province, the Russians continue attacking the eastern Galicia and along the eastern section of the Carpathians.

At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, the Russians apparently have brought up a force sufficiently strong to drive back the German raiders threatening Mitau. Seemingly they are leaving the Germans in undisputed possession of Libau for the present.

Roosevelt's Blind Luck Stays With Him.

To the indignant astonishment of the Barnes forces, Justice Andrews, who is hearing the Barnes-Roosevelt libel action, in Syracuse, N. Y., has ruled in effect that proof of pecuniary corruption is not necessary to establish Colonel Roosevelt's charge of a corrupt alliance between party bosses in the senatorial fight of 1911.

The justice denied a motion by Henry A. Wolff, for Barnes, to strike out the evidence of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ground that the younger Roosevelt, in telling of this combination, had said nothing to show corruption on the part of Barnes. The court said:

"This combination, while not corrupt, was, perhaps, improper. The testimony that there was an agreement between the heads of the parties that the Republicans were not to interfere with the Democrats in the senatorial election may have plenty of explanations. But on its face it shows such a combination was improper and it may go to the jury."

MRS. A. L. MENDENHALL DIES AFTER SUDDEN ATTACK.

Mrs. Cynthia Mendenhall died Monday evening about 8 o'clock at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Percy Mendenhall, on the corner of Spring Garden and Litchia streets, following an attack she received some time during the day. When her grandchildren returned from school about 1 o'clock in the afternoon they found Mrs. Mendenhall lying unconscious in the back yard. As Mrs. Mendenhall had been left alone at home in the morning, it is not known how long she had been in this condition. Neighbors and physicians did what they could for the stricken woman, but it was realized that the end was only a question of hours.

Mrs. Mendenhall was the widow of the late Rev. Alphens L. Mendenhall and the mother of Messrs. E. E. and L. D. Mendenhall, of this city. She also leaves a brother, Mr. A. L. Hardin, of this city, and a sister, Mrs. T. R. Greeson, of the county. She was 65 years old and possessed great energy for a woman of her years. She was never happier than when serving others and seemed to literally live for her children and grandchildren.

A funeral service was held at the home Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. R. D. Sherrill and Rev. C. E. Hodgins, after which the body was carried to Randleman and interred by the side of the husband and other loved ones.

GOOD CITIZEN CALLED TO HIS FINAL REWARD.

Mr. J. H. Clapp died yesterday afternoon at his home in the Alamance church section, following a long illness. Recently he spent some time in St. Leo's hospital, in this city, having been carried home at his request about a week ago.

The funeral and interment will take place this afternoon at Alamance Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Clapp had long been a faithful member. The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. C. Murray, assisted by Rev. W. O. Goode, of this city.

Mr. Clapp is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters. The children are: Mr. R. M. Clapp, of this city; Mr. James C. Clapp, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. R. E. Blair and Mrs. H. C. Sechrest, of High Point. He was twice married, first to Miss Callie Donnell, the mother of the children named above, and the second time to Miss Emma Causey.

Mr. Clapp was one of the best known men in Guilford county and was respected and honored by all who knew him. For a number of years he was the county standard keeper, and in the performance of the duties of that position came in contact with people in every community in the county and formed a wide acquaintance.

To Avenge Brother's Death.

New Britain, Conn., May 10.—Determined to avenge the death of their brother, Isaac B. Trumbull, of Bridgeport, on the Lusitania, John B. Trumbull, president, and Henry Trumbull, treasurer, of the Trumbull Electric Company, are planning to devote their large plant in Plainville to the manufacture of munitions of war for the allies. The Trumbull brothers, both wealthy men, are wrought up over the death of their brother, who was treasurer of the American Cycle Car Company, of Bridgeport.

"We are now figuring on the necessary machinery for the manufacture of war munitions which we will sell to the allies," said President Trumbull today. "Because of lack of time we have not been able to whip our plans into definite shape, but we expect to make an announcement of our course in the near future. In the past we have received offers to manufacture rifle parts and shrapnel at fancy prices. The ruthless killing of our brother has determined us as to the future."

Against Church Union.

The United Presbyterian, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., says the vote of Presbyteries and sessions of the United Presbyterian church on an overture looking to union with the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of the United States will be announced as unfavorable to a merger when the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church meets in Loveland, Col., May 26. The vote is the result of a poll by the paper.

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PEACE PRESIDENT'S KEYNOTE

AMERICA AND HUMANITY ARE SYNONYMOUS—APPEAL TO LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Filling an engagement made several weeks ago, President Wilson Monday night addressed a body of 4,000 naturalized American citizens in Philadelphia and spoke to an audience of 15,000 people. He gave the first intimation of the course the United States probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

"America," said the president, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. And it must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm attended by waving of thousands of small American flags. The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke in a distinctly German accent, a welcome and an appeal for a single allegiance to the United States, the president carried forward the idea of the welding of foreign blood in the make-up of America by pointing out the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty not to the country of one's birth but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I certainly would not be one who would suggest that a man ceases to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American."

"My advice to you is to think first not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps."

The president was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his audience of 15,000 that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall. Everywhere red, white and blue flags and bunting were displayed and a band during the evening played patriotic airs.

Some of the passages in the president's speech which the crowd applauded most loudly were these:

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellowman. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by the passions that lift and unite and not by the passions that separate and debase mankind."

"The man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest in the United States is striking at its very heart."

"I was born in America. You dreamed of what America was to be and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man who does not see visions will ever realize any high hopes or undertake any great enterprise."

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and chronic rheumatism, rheumatic headaches, sciatic rheumatism and lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's Liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially rheumatic pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25 cent bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency. adv.

GOVERNMENT GROWING MEDICINAL DRUG PLANTS.

A medicinal drug plant farm on a large scale, a thing unique in the annals of horticulture in this country and abroad, has been established by American scientists on the Virginia hills just opposite the national capital. It is contended by those in charge of the farm that it will go far toward revolutionizing the trade in medicinal drug plants and the channels of supply of these plants.

The whole operation has been undertaken after conference with the experts of the department of agriculture, who for some years have conducted experiments in the cultivation of medicinal drug plants at the Arlington farm, owned by the department just across the Potomac river.

Although attempts have been made before to establish farms for the cultivation of some of the medicinal drug plants, no attempt has been made heretofore to plant and harvest all the medicinal plants which have been found growing in the temperate zones of the world. It is planned to develop at the farm the best and sturdiest of drug plants, through careful cultivation and selection, making it possible to provide the medicinal drug trade with plants of standard value, which is impossible at this time.

For the drug plants used are almost entirely collected by peasants and countrymen abroad and here and sent to the markets. These plants necessarily vary in strength and value, and according to the government officials in New York great quantities of spurious drug plants are shipped to this country annually.

Just at present, with a war raging in practically all of Europe, the supply of drug plants for use in the United States has become more precarious than ever. In the first place, the persons who have gathered these plants in the past are either at war or unable to gather the wild plants because of war. In the second place, the fact that thousands of men are being wounded in the war each month makes it necessary for the military authorities to take over the great part of the drug supplies for their own use.

At the drug farm in Virginia about 45 acres of land are being planted with drug plants this year, and it is planned to very much increase this acreage next year. Already enough selected belladonna plants for five acres have been brought up under glass.

Frank Sentenced to Hang June 22.

With emphatic reiteration of his innocence, Leo M. Frank stood before Judge Hill, in Superior court in Atlanta Monday, and was sentenced to be hanged Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan. The prisoner's wife, who sat at the table with the attorneys, bowed her head and sobbed quietly as the court pronounced the sentence.

Frank stood erect and spoke clearly when asked if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be passed. He declared that he had absolutely no guilty knowledge of the crime for which he was convicted. He asserted that the evidence conclusively proved he was innocent, adding that his trust was in God, who knows his protestations of innocence are true.

No date has been set by the Georgia prison commission for hearing Frank's application to have the death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. It is thought by many who have watched the case that a brief respite likely will be granted in order to give ample time for the commission to study the appeal.

Expensive by the Inch.

The conversation at a social affair the other evening turned to the parsimonious, when Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry, the actress, recalled a story about Jim Brown.

Jim, who lived far back in the cabbage zone, rambled into the office of a country newspaper one afternoon, announced that his uncle had died and asked the editor if he would print the funeral notice. The editor said that he would be glad to oblige.

"I s'pose," was the thankful response of Jim, as he started for the door, "that there won't be no charge?"

"Oh, yes," was the hasty rejoinder of the editor, "our price is 25 cents an inch."

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed Jim, with a startled expression. "An' Uncle Dave was six foot three!"

White Man With Black Liver.

The liver is a blood purifier. It was thought at one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing biliousness, headache, dizziness and constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the liver, and give you new life. 25 cents at your druggist. adv.

CHARGES JUDGES ARE BIASED

SERIOUS ACCUSATION MADE BY NORTH CAROLINA'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme court, who has spent the better part of his mature manhood on the bench, appears to have a pretty poor opinion of the courts. In testifying in Washington Monday before the federal industrial commission, in an investigation of the law in its relation to the conflict between capital and labor, the North Carolina chief justice criticized the courts and the law for being unprogressive and behind the times. He also made the serious charge that most of the judges are biased in favor of the great corporations, a charge he doubtless would be slow to make in a tribunal that demanded proof of all charges and accusation made before it.

Judge Clark criticized the extensive practice of the courts in harking back to the archaic common law of centuries ago in deciding cases arising under circumstances of which the common law knew nothing. Economic conditions and common sense, Judge Clark declared, should govern cases where there is no statute law or where the statute law is not clear.

"What is responsible for the apparent reluctance of laboring men as individuals and labor organizations to submit issues to the courts?" Justice Clark was asked.

"My observation is," he replied, "that, as a rule, the courts are slow to adopt progressive economic ideas and advance legislation enacted. Courts ordinarily are composed of elderly men. Most of them, as lawyers, have been employed by great corporations and when they reach the bench they are unconsciously biased by the views they held at the bar."

"How can this be modified?" "Only by the slow process of education and development of public opinion. As older men pass away, their places on the bench may be taken by younger men imbued with progressive ideas of the time."

Justice Clark referred to a child labor decision in North Carolina in which he held a corporation responsible for injury to an eight-year-old child.

"This decision was in advance of existing law," he said, "but I took the ground that we must consider economic conditions and decide it on the ground of justice and common sense."

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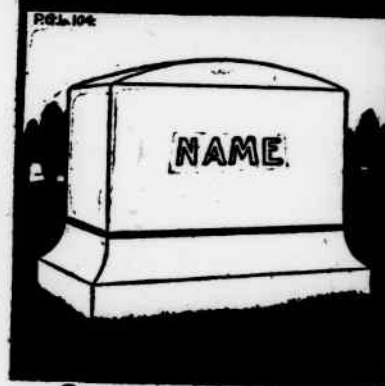
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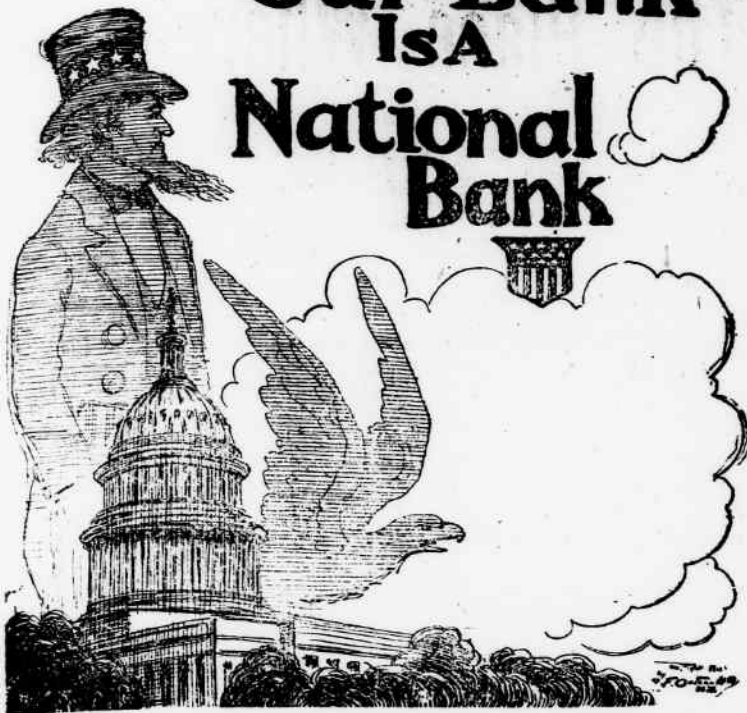


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OUR WEEKLY FASHION LETTER

Correspondence of The Patriot.

New York, May 11.—Caught in the thrall of the season's first heat, which accounts for the smart set's sudden departure, the great city turns its thoughts to the country club, and the stores display trappings for tennis, golf, tramping and riding to tempt those who may tarry in town and the few who motor in to do their shopping.

So exacting is the mode for sports, that the time is long past when a woman can appear on the turf in baggy, ill-fitting clothes. Today her attire bespeaks the smart tailor. Separate coats are particularly prominent. Straight in Norfolk style, or flaring at the lower edge, they are made of white chinchilla cloth, white woolen barred in black, covert cloth, checks, tweeds, washable corduroy, awning striped linen and gold cord, the welt a silky rose and the stripe white.



A Trig Costume Seen on the Golf Course, the Norfolk Coat of Chinchilla Cloth and the Hat and Skirt of Blue Linen.

A decided liking for the silk jersey sweaters is also evident, the styles medium in length, ranging from the regulation model finished with a band at the neck to fancy sweaters with broad sashes and sailor collars. Plain colors, stripes and bars are shown in these, rose, blue and purple being favored barred or striped in white. Even raincoats have gained a few points in style, now appearing in attractive Scotch plaids and checks, rubberized to withstand the water.

Every detail of the costume is selected with care. Conventions are far more strict concerning the blouse milady wears ago than with the dress she dons for an afternoon tea. Plainly-tailored, long-sleeved waists, buttoned in the front with adjustable collars, are considered correct for country wear. These are made in white, colored or striped linens, rose and green predominating; in some cases the stripe measures an inch in width. Oftentimes, the buttonholes are bound in a color to match the stripes and the closing fastened like a cuff, with buttons of matching color linked together.

On the tennis courts, middie blouses are still seen, their freedom and comfort having won the heart of the sportswoman. One shop on the avenue devotes a side window, tucked in between two marble pillars, to rackets, balls, sports shoes and middies. The blouses, slashed in front and laced, have sailor collars and cuff-like hems; they are made of white linen, crepe de chine, wash silk and khaki cloth, the fabric of the soldiers' uniforms, an attractive tan in color and with good wearing qualities.

While the whims of fashion are not as a rule rigidly followed in the clothes for sports wear, the added width in skirts is readily accepted. To be sure, skirts for walking, golf and tennis are not extreme, but now measure from two and a half to three yards around the lower edge. Such fabrics as pique, plain and in novel stripes and bars, linen crash, khaki, tweed and herringbone mixtures are shown in these skirts, which are short and plain save for a lap closing or patch pockets.

Hats, too, have a swagger style. Panamas appear in every conceivable shape, from slouch to stiff sailor, with knitted silk bands made like the knitted ties the men wear. There are collapsible hemp straws and black felts faced in color, convenient to tuck in the corner of a bag when leaving town for a week-end. Broad-brimmed sailers of printed linen in two-toned effects and in natural linen faced with blue are also smart, while rolling brimmed sailors of grass straw in purple and white, and black and white lend variety to the styles; or you may have a bonny tam-o'-shanter loosely knitted in coarse silk jauntily tilted to one side, like the Scotchman wears on the heath.

As in other seasons, the gloves are the heavy mannish type of tan leather or white buckskin to protect the hand of the fair wearer, but belts are a real innovation, as they appear in brilliant stripes and checks, knitted to match the bands on the hats, or in black or colored leather finished with a large buckle at the front.

Fancy shoes have grown so common, it is small wonder we find a few novelties among the models for sports wear. Perhaps the most striking is a white buckskin tie with rubber sole and stripings of green or red leather, which serve as trimming, as well as a stay for the flexible buckskin. One house is featuring a white

buckskin shoe, the sole of white leather, treated in such a manner that it retains its whiteness in spite of wear. These heelless ties and shoes are shown for tennis, while walking ties and shoes have heels about an inch high.

Along with the other garments, riding habits are receiving considerable attention. The new trouser and leggings in one, laced in front or buttoned at the side, is a style adopted by young girls, while older women favor the skirt, for country wear, finished with a lap seam front and back, with straps underneath for cross-saddle riding. Riding coats show the conventional notch collar, close body and flaring skirt, and the habits are made in whipcord, covert cloth, tweed and khaki cloth, while tan leather boots or leggings and ties are the approved mode of dressing the feet. The tendency in hats seems to point to the mannish sailor or with a fancy band; gloves are the gauntlet and neckwear the stock, usually pique or duck, in some cases embroidered with large green polka dots or gay purple fleur-de-lis, if you chance to be an ally.



The Mode Cleverly Interpreted in a Linen Blouse and Pique Skirt For Sports Wear, the Waist Featuring the New Adjustable Collar.

It is interesting to note the studied carelessness of the clothes of the woman who loves sport for sport's sake. Two notables of New York society appeared at a golf club early in the season and I heard an idler on the broad veranda remark as they took the bunkers that they certainly knew how to wear their clothes. The very suitability of the garments made them stylish. With her fair skin tanned a delicate brown, the first was a perfect picture of what a robust American girl should be in her Norfolk coat of tan chinchilla, with blue linen skirt showing below, sailor hat of the same material, tan gloves and low-heeled ties of tan leather. The other woman, a trifle older, wore a white linen blouse with collar turned low, a striped pique skirt with large patch pockets and a Panama hat with a checkered band of knitted silk that carried out the contrast of her white buckskin shoes, stayed with black leather, and her black leather belt. There was nothing to hamper their freedom, not a surplus frill or button, but every detail of the costumes showed the thought that had been given their selection by the women themselves.

A Youthful Critic.

Nat Goodwin once told of an experience he had with a juvenile dead-head in a Western town. Standing outside the theater a little time before the performance was due to begin, he observed a small boy with an anxious, forlorn look on his face and a weedy looking pup in his arms.

Goodwin inquired what was the matter and was told that the boy wished to sell the dog so as to raise the price of a seat in the gallery. The actor suspected at once a dodge to secure a pass on the "sympathy racket," but allowing himself to be taken in he gave the boy a pass. The dog was deposited in a safe place, and the boy was able to watch Goodwin as the Gilded Fool from a good seat in the gallery. Next day Goodwin saw the boy again near the theater, so he asked:

"Well, sonny, how did you like the show?"

"I'm glad I didn't sell my dog," was the reply.

The daily ration of a Japanese soldier in the field consists of three little bags of rice and a bunch of vegetables.

STATUTORY MORALS AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE.

The country has been warned of the danger that we may become a nation of clerks, obedient to the orders of our superiors, and without initiative, if we continue to multiply the commissions to regulate various public activities, including many that were private a few years ago. What has made this country great and prosperous is the cultivation of individual initiative, and this is the point most persistently attacked by a considerable class of persons who have become extremely active in all matters of legislation.

There was a time when it was thought to be American to believe that that government is best which governs least, but the so-called sociologists who have been ground out of college mills in incalculable numbers in recent years fly furiously at the suggestion, and the old, and respectable, although imported term, "laissez faire," is the red rag to their bovine pugnacity. For the present most of the people who are constantly before the public on the platform, or in print, insist on more and more government, and feel that every government that leaves any field of activity unregulated is abdicating its functions.

Thomas E. Shelter, chairman of the committee on judicial procedure of the American Bar Association, warned the Mississippi Bar Association in a speech a few days ago that we are approaching a period of statutory, as distinguished from individual, morals. No person does anything that others do not approve of without a loud demand for a statute to compel the offender to dress and conduct himself according to the tastes and standards of other people. "Congress and the legislatures," said Mr. Shelter, "are throttling the judicial department of the government, and the people are blaming the helpless courts, that have performed miracles under the circumstances." Mr. Shelter suggested that most of the social maladies are personal to ourselves, and "statutes cannot be substituted for morals."

Of course, this is rank heresy, according to the present variety of social, economic and moral reformer; it is the talk of a reactionary, a fossil, and a spoke in the wheel of progress. Nevertheless, the public may in the course of time weary of excessive regulation, and come to realize that individual freedom is on the whole a very useful thing, though there may be occasional abuses of it. Abraham Lincoln used to tell of refusing an offered cigar with the complacent remark that he had no vices. The man who offered him the cigar crushed him with the retort that he had observed that people who had no vices had very few virtues.—Philadelphia Record.

Some Odd Swiss Laws.

There are in force in Switzerland certain laws which, in the hands of the unscrupulous, may work great havoc with personal rights and liberties. This is a point concerning which there can be no dispute.

For instance, in most cantons, men and women may be punished not only for what they have actually done in the past, but also for what may possibly result in the future from what they have done.

Suppose a man is spending week by week all that he earns. Then the local authorities, acting in conjunction with the local police, may send him to a penal workhouse, on the pretext that his conduct is such that he may later become destitute and therefore a burden on the community. To be a burden on the community is a crime. The result is, a woman who wishes to be rid of her husband for a year or two—or a man of his wife—has only to persuade the local authorities that, unless he be forced to change his ways, he may perhaps some day become destitute. A visitor once found in one penal workhouse a woman who was there for two years at the request of her husband.

Cynic.

Andrew Carnegie, the evening he addressed the Rockefeller Bible class at the Aldine Club in New York, had occasion to refer to a cynic.

"Oh, he was a great cynic," declared Mr. Carnegie. "Once, advising me to take a mean advantage of a rival, he said:

"We must profit by other people's mistakes—like the ministers do when they marry us, you know."

Should be in Every Home.

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

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This cultivator works perfectly in straight or crooked rows, on level land or side hills. The wheels will follow the bottoms of trenches between potato rows, or ridges between rows of listed corn.

It is short coupled (the rigs are "chunky"), is easy to turn, and easy to handle. We have a circular that tells all about the KA cultivator. Send for it or better still, come in and see one.

JOHN DEERE Farm Implements make Better Farming Possible and Profitable

My line of Farm Machinery is complete. Call on me for your needs. Your patronage will be appreciated.

E. F. CRAVEN

Phone 527

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NOTICE OF ELECTION ON BOND ISSUE FOR COUNTY BUILDING AND COURT HOUSE FOR THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD.

Notice is hereby given to the voters of Guilford county that the Board of County Commissioners has called an election to be held in the various precincts of said county on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1915, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the qualified voters of said county the question of issuing bonds of the par value of \$250,000.00 for the purpose of building, constructing, furnishing and equipping a county building and court house for the county of Guilford, at which said election the voters shall vote a written or printed ballot having the words "For County Building" written or printed thereon.

Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of Guilford county that in pursuance of an act entitled: "An Act to provide for a County Building and Court House for the County of Guilford," passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina and ratified on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1915, an election in said county of Guilford is hereby called to be held on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1915, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said county the question of issuing bonds of the par value of \$250,000.00 for the purpose of building, constructing, furnishing and equipping a county building and court house for the county of Guilford, at which said election the voters shall vote a written or printed ballot having the words "Against County Building" written or printed thereon.

Resolved further, that pursuant to the authority vested in section eight of said act the board in its discretion shall provide orders a new registration of the voters in said county for the purpose of said election.

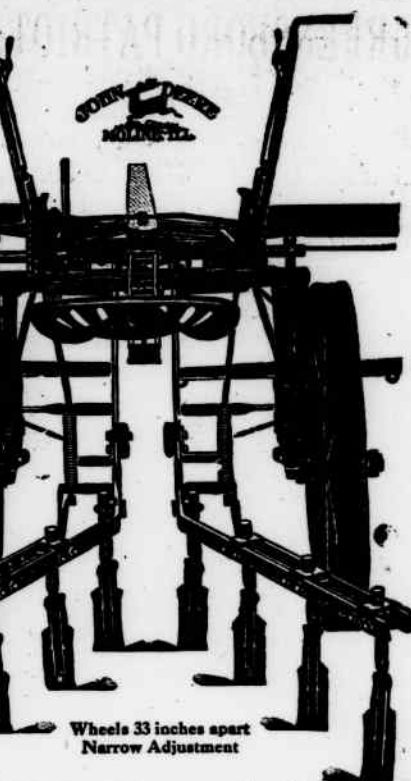
Resolved further, that the said election shall be held at the several election precincts in said county at the time specified by said board and under the same rules and regulations as may be as are provided by law in holding elections for members of the General Assembly, and for that purpose the registrars appointed by the board are hereby directed to open the books for the registration of voters on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1915, and are directed to close the books on the second Saturday preceding the election, to-wit: Saturday, May 22, 1915, and during said time the said registrars are directed to have the books open as provided by law in each and every precinct for the registration of voters; said registrars on each Saturday during the period of registration shall attend with his registration books at the polling place of his precinct for the registration of voters between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and sunset. The said books shall be closed for registration at sunset on the second Saturday before said election.

Dated this April 8, 1915.
W. C. BOREN, Chairman,
W. C. TUCKER,
J. A. RANKIN,
T. A. WILSON,
W. C. JONES,
Board County Commissioners,
30-44, Guilford County, N. C.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of authority and power in the undersigned vested by a decree of the Superior court of Guilford county in the special proceedings entitled: "Mollie E. Sharpe and her husband, I. W. Sharpe, vs. J. F. White et al," the undersigned will re-sell the hereinbefore described lands at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in said county on

Monday, May 24, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., said lands are bounded as follows: Lot No. 7, Beginning at stake southeast corner of lot 5 and runs north 86 1-2 degrees west 113 poles to stake in line of lot 6; thence south 3 1-2 degrees west 18 poles and 29 links to a stake southeast corner of lot 6; thence north 86 1-2 degrees west 65 poles, stake on east bank of long branch in line of lot 6; thence down said branch to ford; thence south 75 degrees east 36 poles to a stone; thence east 54 poles to a stone; thence north 34 poles to stone; thence south 80 degrees east 89 poles to a dogwood; thence north 21 poles to the beginning, containing 27 acres 65 rods more or less. This land has been recently surveyed by the county surveyor and a map or plot thereof may be seen at the office of G. S. Bradshaw, Esq. A 10 per cent bid having been made on the former bid the bidding at said sale will start at \$258.50. This May 4, 1915.
A. L. BROOKS,
G. S. BRADSHAW,
Commissioners.



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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

CONFERS WITH THE CABINET

PRESIDENT WILL SOON MAKE
KNOWN POLICY IN DEALING
WITH GERMANY.

President Wilson Tuesday conferred with his cabinet and heard expressions from the members on the policy which they believed the United States should adopt as a result of the sinking by a German torpedo of the British liner Lusitania with the loss of more than a hundred American lives.

What the president's conclusions were is known only to himself. Within another day or two, certainly before the end of the week, an announcement of the first step in his policy is expected.

The impression was gained in executive quarters after the cabinet meeting that, while the president had not definitely determined on the exact course he would follow, he had practically decided to ask Germany to furnish some assurance or guarantee that there would be no repetition of the Lusitania tragedy, which would mean that unarmed merchant vessels with neutral passengers aboard would at least be visited and searched and non-combatants removed to a place of safety before the ship's destruction as a prize.

Whether the request for a guarantee for the future would be accompanied by a demand for full reparation to the families of the American victims or whether action on the Lusitania case itself would be postponed until Germany's attitude toward the first request was disclosed are steps which the president is understood not yet to have settled in his own mind.

It is recognized that a refusal by Germany to meet such a request would present a serious situation, but there is no disposition among the president's advisers to let this deter them from the enunciation of a vigorous attitude.

A canvass of officials well informed in the situation developed the fact that they were convinced that the president would follow a course which would be consistent with the dignity of the United States and leave him free to adopt, if necessary, a more emphatic line of action as the attitude of Germany was revealed.

Disapprove of Dernberg.

Government officials are giving serious consideration to the status of Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German colonial secretary, who has been in this country for several months past as a spokesman for the German cause. The statements of Dr. Dernberg, justifying the torpedoing of the Lusitania as an incident of war, taken in connection with other utterances, are understood to have met with strong disapproval in high executive quarters.

This has led to some examination of precedents to see what courses are open to the government to restrict the embarrassment which many officials feel has resulted from his activity. The departure of Dr. Dernberg or the cessation of his activities would not be unwelcome to the authorities in Washington.

Deluge of Messages.

The White House staff has been kept busy this week with a deluge of messages almost unprecedented in magnitude. Many were from governors of states, members of the senate and house, and others comprised resolutions of state legislatures. The telegrams almost unanimously expressed confidence in the president in the present crisis. While most of the messages expressed the desire that something be done to show the indignation of the United States over the sinking of the Lusitania, many of them strongly opposed a recourse to war.

All of the messages were delivered to the president and it was expected that he would go over as many of them as possible.

Chile is irrigating more than 2,300,000 acres of land and has nearly as many more available for irrigation.

THREE MEN IN OUR GREAT NATIONAL CRISIS.

The United States is today facing one of the most momentous crises of the nation's history. The statement of this fact, portentous as it sounds, in but small measure serves to give us an adequate conception of the gravity of the situation. The world, from pole to pole, is vibrant with the tremors of tragedy as humanity itself faces the greatest crisis in the history of mankind. All of the great nations of the earth, save one, are madly engaged in the slaughter of men and that one fortunate nation stands today in danger of having to take the plunge into the sea of blood. Beset on three sides with possibilities of international strife, burdened with the responsibilities of ultimate service to the warring peoples of the earth, our chief magistrate faces a tremendously grave and delicately critical situation. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Taft, with a broadminded and patriotic grasp of the situation, ranges himself up alongside the president with an utterance worthy of a man who has served as the chosen representative of a hundred million Americans. He says:

"The news of the sinking of the Lusitania as it comes this morning is most distressing. It presents a situation of the most difficult character, properly awakening great national concern. I do not wish to embarrass the president or the administration by a discussion of the subject at this stage of the information except to express confidence that the president will follow a wise and patriotic course."

For Mr. Taft this was a simple thing to do. He took the attitude of a big, right-minded man; but, while our hearts were still warm with appreciation of his stand, a chilling blast came from another quarter. Another former occupant of the presidential chair bounced into print with a discordant roar that, even though we consider the source, disgusts and shames us as a nation. As printed in the newspapers, it is divided into five short paragraphs. Note the use of the first person singular in the beginning of these paragraphs:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred I called the attention of our people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania—

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application on the high seas and at our expense—

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large—

"I can do little more than reiterate what I then said," etc.

Now read the last paragraph and consider how much latitude of decision is left to the man to whom we have entrusted our destinies in these perilous times:

"The use of this phrase, 'strict accountability,' of course, must mean, and can only mean, that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used; and having used it, our self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

And yet, even now, there are men who can look with equanimity on the possibility of placing the delicate task of guiding the course of this nation in the hands of Theodore Roosevelt!—Baltimore Sun.

SHOULD NOT BE STAMPED INTO MILITARISM.

Answering a query from the New York American as to the desirability of the United States owning the greatest navy in the world, Governor Craig sent the paper the following telegram:

"We should not be stamped into the militarism responsible for the European war. We should not strive to have the greatest navy in the world."

"Established methods and armaments become obsolete in the fierce actualities of conflict. When this war ceases the world will be sick of armies and navies."

"A just regard for the rights of nations and for humanity, our geographical position and our potential resources constitute our strength and our defense."

"For heathen heart that puts her trust,

In reeking tube and iron shard."

"But now and always no American rights should be invaded and no American citizen should be struck with impunity."

The governor sent this message to the New York World and the Chicago Tribune concerning the Lusitania disaster:

"The public is appalled by the sinking of the Lusitania. The American people will not stand for this unless Germany acted within her rights clearly under the rules of war. We trust with confidence in the administration."

The Salvation Army is 50 years old this year. It was founded in 1865 by General William Booth.

ITALY ON THE VERGE OF JOINING IN THE WAR.

A report from Rome says the opinion prevails there that Italy's participation in the war is only a question of days. The dispatch says:

"Although negotiations with Germany and Austria still are pending, and there is a bare possibility the influence of former Premier Giolitti may avert war, military preparations pointing to Austria as an inevitable antagonist are so thorough that a conflict seems unavoidable."

"Even discussions among the opposition parties virtually have ceased. Only the irreconcilable Socialists still oppose Italy's participation in the war and their attitude is believed to be guided more by a desire for consistency than because of opposition to war."

Along the Austrian frontier it is universally felt that war is a question only of hours.

Nevertheless there still is a party which hopes for peace. Its leader, one of the most influential statesmen of Italy, lives near the frontier, and although he declined to allow himself to be quoted by name for fear his words would be misunderstood as an endeavor to create obstacles for the present cabinet, he declared in an interview that the cabinet "must be supported by all Italians even if it makes mistakes."

Italy Rallies 600,000 men.

An Italian army, 600,000 strong, fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona, which is a fortified Italian city situated at the base of the Tyrolean Alps, 25 miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

Austrians and Germans are fleeing from all parts of Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed with Teutonic passengers, including merchants and officials.

Notice has been given of the suspension of the telephone service across the frontier and of the suppression of a great many passenger trains. All German and Austrian journalists have left Italy.

GERMANY TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME ON ENGLAND.

The German foreign office has sent to the German embassy at Washington a message to be conveyed to the state department expressing sympathy for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania. The message, which is an effort to shift the burden of responsibility to the British government, follows:

"The German government desires to express the deepest sympathy for the loss of the Americans aboard the Lusitania. The responsibility rests with the British government, who, through its plans for starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop submarine warfare in case the starvation plan was given up, the British government has taken even more stringent blockade measures. British government vessels are being armed with guns and have tried to ram submarines so that previous search is impossible. They cannot, therefore be treated as ordinary merchant vessels."

"A recent declaration made in the British parliament by a parliamentary secretary in answer to a question by Lord Beresford stated that practically all British merchant vessels had been armed and provided with hand grenades. Besides it was openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania, on previous voyages, had repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On her present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo consisted chiefly of contraband."

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial German warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk, she must assume full responsibility for the lives on board a steamer which was liable to destruction."

"The German government feels safe in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives and can but regret that America felt more inclined to trust English promises than to heed German warning."

North Carolinian Among Rescued.

Dr. Owen Kenan, of Wilmington, was among the passengers of the Lusitania who were rescued. He is reported seriously ill in a hotel at Queenstown.

Dr. Kenan declares that he went down twice. The first time he was submerged it seemed as if he had gone to the bottom. He kept his eyes open and finally saw the light and then his head protruded from the water, but stayed there only long enough for him to get a couple of gasps of air. Then he was pulled down again and came up almost underneath two boats. He was picked up a moment later.

Dr. Kenan was ill when he went into the water. His condition is still serious, but he probably will recover.

OUR CHANCE IN CASE OF A POSSIBLE WAR.

If this great nation is at the mercy of any invader, as some former army officers are saying, why is it that three real invaders—Russia, France and Great Britain—are unable to crush poor little Turkey and capture Constantinople right off the reel? They are on the ground. A great ocean does not lie between them and their feeble prey, yet the road to Constantinople, short as it is, is no joy ride.

New York and Boston are defended by better and heavier guns than the Turks possess. In spite of all that our alarmists say, a hundred thousand soldiers cannot be landed quickly or easily at any unprotected point along our coast.

Ocean transports need ocean ports. Before an invading army can be landed in this country, a suitable port must be captured.

No great power except the British empire can drive our navy from the seas, and we hold Canada as a hostage for peace in that quarter. War with Great Britain is the remotest of all possibilities. With her neutral, no other power or combination of powers could get near us except in the Philippines. We are to have combined army and naval maneuvers near New York this summer. Let the experiment be tried of landing troops from ocean-going ships at some undefended point along our coast and let the newspaper reporters see it done. When the time is recorded and the number of men landed is counted, we will stop worrying about finding an army of a hundred thousand horse, foot and artillery dumped on our coast overnight. If an army did land in this way at some unprotected point and a storm came up, it would starve in a week. No foreign power will ever take the risk.

Our army system should be reformed by doing away with interior posts. Our regulars should be kept where they can do the most good and our militia system needs reorganization; but these things do not entail added expenditures; they simply call for the honest and wise spending of the present appropriation of a quarter of a billion dollars a year for defense. That is a large sum—more than this country ever spent in the past except in time of war—and we should be getting better results if a tithe of what some of our retired army and navy officers say is true.—New York Commercial.

Mrs. R. W. Boyd Dead.

Mrs. R. W. Boyd, wife of a former superintendent of the Presbyterian orphanage at Barium, died Saturday night at her home at Stuart's Draft, Va. She was 77 years old and had been an invalid for four years. The body was carried to Barium for interment Monday.

Ladies', Misses', Children's Hats

We have just received a big lot of Ladies' Hat Shapes and lot of Velvet Ribbons and beautiful Flowers to trim them all at prices that will astonish you. Remember

A. V. SAPP

"SELLS IT CHEAPER."

318 South Elm Street.

40 Turkeys Wanted

If you have any fat turkeys for sale phone or call at once.

THE HENNESSEE CAFE
Greensboro, N. C.

L. V. Taylor J. I. Scales

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

E. J. JUSTICE E. D. BROADHURST

Justice & Broadhurst

LAWYERS

Offices in Banner Building
Federal and State Court Practices.

The Place Where Your Money Does Most

Father George Sheeting 5c yard
Indigo Blue Gingham 5c yard
Fast Color Dress Gingham 5c yard
Many splendid values on 5c counter.
40-inch Voiles, Batiste and Organdy 10c
Lengths 2 to 10 yds; values up to 25c.

Big Assortment of Silk, Wool, Linen and Cotton Goods Attractively Priced

Trimmings and Laces to match.
Laces and Embroideries for every purpose.

Low Shoes and Slippers

Our stocks are complete, the prices attractive.

\$1.50 for women's Slippers that are extra good values at the price.

Play Shoes and Tennis Shoes for any member of the family.

Men's and women's Low Shoes of almost every kind and price.

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Attractively Priced

STRAW HATS OF EVERY KIND

BROWN-BELK CO.

The Store That Sells It For Less For Cash



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

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina,
Department of State.

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Tomlinson-Tatum Coal and Transfer Company, a corporation of this state, whose principal office is situated in the city of Greensboro, county of Guilford, state of North Carolina (J. E. Tomlinson being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution.

Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state of the state of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 26th day of April, 1915, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 26th day of April, A. D., 1915.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

L. HERBIN, LAWYER

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

Watch the date on your label.

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.

ROAD NOTICE.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for the opening of a public road in Morehead township, beginning at right of way in road previously granted, crossing the railroad north of Mill-top and running with the ridge to J. T. Fruit's barn and thence across the lands of J. T. Fruit, J. C. Iddings, A. B. Hinshaw and Mary Iddings to the southeast corner of A. B. Hinshaw's Wilson place, thence in a northeast direction to the road at C. A. Boren's line, thence with said road and Cummings street to the public road at the Pomona mills, this is to notify all persons objecting to same to appear before the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, June 8, 1915, and state said objection.

This May 4, 1915.
W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR URICACIOUS KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

The Man Behind the Plow

Some time ago a farmer opened a bank account with \$200. He now has in bank over \$1,000, and in the meantime he withdrew enough to pay for a good horse to take the place of one that died. If you should lose a horse, have you the money to replace it? You can open an account here for \$1.00. You can do it in person or by mail. We pay 4 per cent interest. May we have you as a depositor?

Did you ever hear of a successful man who had no bank account?

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

"THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY"

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

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

The recent rains in this locality have been very refreshing and much appreciated by farmers.

Miss Bettie Blackburn, who taught at Apex last winter, is now at home for the summer.

Mrs. Charles Doak, of Chapel Hill, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Emily Doak, at this place.

We are glad to report that Mr. S. G. Wheeler, one of our efficient rural carriers who has been an inmate of St. Leo's for some weeks past, has returned home and is recovering nicely from an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Ida Millis left last Monday evening for a visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

The graded school at this place closed with public exercises by the students last Saturday.

The Websterian Literary Society held their annual oratorical contest last Saturday evening. The speaker's prize was won by Mr. Fred Morris, with Devane Hodgkin a close second.

Rev. Charles M. Short, of the class of 1903, attended our meeting at this place on last Sunday and preached a good inspiring sermon. He is a member of the Western North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and is stationed this year at Coolemeec, Davie county.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hodgkin spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Nereus Knight and family.

Dr. Williams, who met with the misfortune of getting his arm broken while cranking his automobile a few weeks ago, is recovering nicely.

Mr. Earl Russell, who has been to a hospital in Charlotte for an operation for appendicitis, has sufficiently recovered to be able to return home last Saturday.

Mrs. Harrison Frazier, of Columbia, S. C., is visiting at the home of Mr. J. G. Frazier.

Mr. Willie Millis is spending the week in Sumner township visiting friends in that locality.

Ralph and Luther Stuart, of Charlotte and Winston respectively, spent the week-end with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Stuart, who live near here.

There seems to be very little interest manifested in this locality so far in the bond election for the new court house to be held the first day of June. If you expect to vote in that election remember you will have to register before the books close 10 days before election day.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

Mrs. Margaret Young, who has been on the sick list for some time, is improving.

Miss Ora Jobe spent last week with her uncle, Mr. C. M. Jobe, near Mt. Hope.

Mr. William Forsyth spent several days last week with his daughter, Mrs. William Fogleman.

Mrs. Sallie Suits, of Greensboro, visited at Mr. Edwin Fogleman's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Shaw spent Sunday at Mr. James Shaw's, near Brick church.

Mother's day will be observed at Shady Grove the fourth Sunday in this month.

Mr. Henry Jobe spent Saturday night at Mr. J. G. Hackett's.

Cornerstone Laid.

Following the Memorial day exercises at Fayetteville Monday, the cornerstone of the Confederate widows' home to be built at that place by the state was laid. The ceremonies were in charge of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons and the principal address was by Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston.

McLEANSVILLE.

Miss Emma Pillow, who is attending Greensboro College for Women, spent Saturday and Sunday here with her parents.

Miss Jessie Pillow, who was a student at the Jamestown high school, is at home for her vacation.

Rev. R. E. Redding held preaching services at the graded school building Sunday afternoon. He delivered an interesting sermon and a large and appreciative audience was present.

The McLeansville baseball team had a game scheduled with the Bessemer high school team Saturday afternoon, but the latter failed to appear, and Umpire Hines called the game in favor of the McLeansville team.

Prof. C. D. Cobb made a business trip to Greensboro Saturday.

People of this section are about as poor as "Job's turkey" since Mr. R. L. Davis has been listing taxes.

The new dog law has raised a howl from the dogs as well as the people in this section. The dogs howl because they are being sent to an early grave and the people because they think that the increased tax will land them in the poor house.

Miss Kate Thomas spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Mrs. J. C. Browning.

Mrs. George Simpson, of Greensboro, spent several days of the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis.

Messrs. A. B. Holt, Bittle and Virgil Cobb, Avery Phipps and Marvin Anderson, who attended school at Pleasant Garden, are at home for their vacation.

Miss Mayme Fryar, who spent the past year as a student in the Jamestown high school, has returned home to spend her vacation.

GIBSONVILLE ROUTE 1.

Mr. E. M. Huffines, of Douglasville, Ga., spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. S. A. Denny, who has been quite ill for several months, entered St. Leo's hospital Monday and underwent a very serious operation Tuesday. We hope he will soon improve.

Mrs. Sallie Fallin has been confined to her room for some time and is still unable to be out.

Mr. P. L. Kivett has been sick for a few days, but is well again.

We are glad to see Mr. J. H. King is able to carry the mail for us once more.

Several on the route have mumps. A number of people from here attended the commencement at Pleasant Garden last week.

On the fifth Sunday of this month there will be two services at Frieden's Lutheran church. Rev. R. S. Patterson, home mission secretary, will make an address and the Young People's Missionary Society of the church will render a program. Every one is invited.

The first Sunday in June has been set as memorial day at Frieden's church.

There will be no preaching at Peace or Frieden's Sunday, May 16, as the pastors are away at Synod.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sockwell, of North Wilkesboro, visited at Mr. J. L. Cobb's Sunday.

"Why Fear Death?"

Rita Jolivet, the actress, states that she was with Charles Frohman, the theatrical producer, when the explosion on the Lusitania occurred. They decided not to go in the boats. Frohman's last words were:

"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Then a wave swept over them. She was rescued; he was drowned.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE GUILFORD GRADED SCHOOL.

On Friday night, May 7, the students of the ninth and tenth grades of the Guilford graded school rendered a very interesting program. Norman Fox, of the ninth grade, recited a monologue, "The Fate of a Flirt," and did so with credit to himself. After this the class in Spanish, composed of twenty-four boys and girls, sang a Spanish song. The class, under the instruction of the principal, Joseph M. Purdie, who speaks Spanish as readily as English, has done excellent work during the past seven months of the school—so much so that some of the students are able to understand a conversation in this tongue fairly well.

After this came the play, "What's Next?" The amateur actors did well, considering the time they had for preparation. Admission was charged, as the play was given for the benefit of the graded school library. The amount of \$48.85 was collected.

At 10.30 in the morning of Saturday, May 8, the children of the lower grades went over their program, much to the credit of their teachers. The recitations, songs and plays were good. "Mother Nature's Party," "The Little Quakeress" drill and the play, "The Train to Mauro," were especially good.

In the afternoon the graduating class took the stage. Three members of the class spoke as representatives of the class of eight members: Eleanor Grantham, on "The Heroes of Obscurity;" Henry Huffines, on "Inventors and Inventions;" and Lois Coggins, on "The Influence of Music."

The principal, in behalf of the Calhoun Literary Society of the school, gave the improvement prize to Pearl Highfill. He announced that the Guilford College scholarship this year was won by Eleanor Grantham.

The girls of the class in Spanish sang in that language "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning." After this Dr. L. L. Hobbs delivered the diploma to the different members of the class. He then read the treasurer's report, which was very interesting, as it brought out the many improvements which have been made during the year.

Professor Geiser, of Guilford College, delivered the address on "The High School and the Community." He noted the rapid increase in the number of high schools within the past decade and showed that by causing a corresponding increase in the number of pupils who would have a chance now for further and higher study, a great educational opportunity was opened to the high school teacher. He compared the modern high school course of study favorably with the college course of fifty years ago, and showed the high standards attained already in the larger cities in an increased and enriched curriculum, highly trained teachers and splendid equipment. The high school also has a unique power in moulding the lives of the students, for they come to it at the age when they are trying to find their places in the world.

He plead also for a halt to be called on the so-called "progressive" tendencies in education which would turn our high schools into agricultural colleges and millinery and cooking shops and would give to the students a narrow, one-sided view of life instead of a wide and sympathetic outlook. To get along with one's self—not to make a living—is the true ideal of education. Although himself formerly a special teacher of agriculture and animal husbandry, the speaker showed the narrowness of purely or largely vocational training and plead for an appreciation of the Latin and mathematics of the old schools instead of modern vagaries. The greatest need of the present day is the cultivation of pure and thoroughgoing scholarship; and for such a school he plead for the whole-hearted co-operation on the part of the whole community. From beginning to end Professor Geiser's address was logical, solid and interesting.

There is a proposition to introduce an eleventh grade next year. It is hoped that the school may be operated next year eight months with eleven grades.

RAMSEUR.

Mrs. J. M. Brewer died at her home here very suddenly last Saturday morning. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn their great loss.

The Worth baseball team met the Ramsey team Saturday, the score being 15 to 5 in favor of the home team.

The showers have helped the crops very much.

The Randolph County Medical Society met Tuesday at Franklinville with Dr. T. I. Cox. Interesting papers were read and the day was most pleasantly spent.

J. C. Luther has completed his bungalow on Railroad avenue.

THE COURT HOUSE BOND PROPOSITION DISCUSSED.

Editor Patriot:

I wish to say a word through the columns of your paper on the proposed bond issue for a new county court house. The necessity for a more commodious building and one that will meet the demands of a progressive county like Guilford is clearly evident, even to the casual observer, and to the best of my information there is no controversy as to this fact.

The presiding judges conducting our courts and the grand juries in their reports have repeatedly brought to the attention of the county commissioners these needed improvements.

In answer to these demands, the commissioners have submitted to the voters and tax-payers of the county a bond issue of \$250,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and proposed a plan whereby the proposition will be self-sustaining and relieve the tax-payers from additional burdens in the way of increased assessments on taxables.

In order to accomplish this end, the commissioners advise a combination building, which, in their opinion, is best adapted to the present court house lot. If constructed in accordance with the plans outlined by expert architects, it will be well appointed in every detail, an ornament to the county site and a revenue producer as well.

The commissioners have considered the proposition from every angle and are actuated by no motives save for the best interest of the county. Every citizen who stands for progress should come out on the day of election and support this measure.

VOTER.

Confederate Veterans' Special Train to Richmond, Va., Monday, May 31, via Southern Railway.

For the accommodation of Confederate veterans, their friends and all others Southern Railway will operate special train from Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Reidsville and intermediate points to Richmond May 31. Schedule and fare as follows:

Leave Charlotte 7 A. M., round-trip fare, \$5.90.

Leave Concord, 7.45 A. M., round-trip fare, \$5.45.

Leave China Grove 8.10 A. M., round-trip fare, \$5.20.

Leave Salisbury 8.30 A. M., round-trip fare, \$5.

Leave Lexington, 9.20 A. M., round-trip fare, \$4.70.

Leave Thomasville, 9.35 A. M., round-trip fare, \$4.45.

Leave High Point 9.45 A. M., round-trip fare, \$4.30.

Leave Greensboro 10.10 A. M., round-trip fare, \$3.80.

Leave Reidsville 11.45 A. M., round-trip fare, \$3.55.

Fares from all points not shown above on same basis. Tickets on sale May 29 to June 2, inclusive, with final return limit June 10, with privilege of extension until June 30.

Special train will arrive Richmond 4.30 P. M., making entire trip in day time. Lunches and coffee served on train en route by dining car department.

Very low side trip fares in effect from Richmond during the reunion to a number of points of interest.

A rare opportunity to visit historic Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

For additional information call on your nearest agent or write

R. H. DeBUTTS, D. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Confidence in the Navy.

Pride in the United States navy and confidence in it is called upon to uphold the heroic traditions of the past were voiced at a luncheon tendered in New York Tuesday to Admiral Fletcher and the officers of the Atlantic fleet by the Sons of the Revolution.

James M. Beck, former attorney general, was the principal speaker. He declared that if Washington had been present "He would share in the pride and gratification we take in the navy, and in the confident expectation that if the time should ever come when the navy is obliged to vindicate by force the honor of the United States, every member, from admiral to the humblest stoker in the engine room, could unite in passing along as a flaming torch to the next generation the noble and heroic traditions of the American navy."

Value of Interned Vessels.

The German vessels interned in this country for the war are reported to be worth \$70,000,000—an amount sufficient to cover a reasonable indemnity for the loss of the American victims on the Lusitania. There are two here in Philadelphia, the two converted cruisers at Newport News, and a number of others at New York and other ports. If Germany refuses to make just reparation this country has still the means of enforcing its prospective claims.—Philadelphia Record.

Latest Spring Styles SHOES

For Men and Women, Ready For a Try-On

The next time you come to Greensboro come in and let us show you the new fashions in low Shoes. We have the handsomest stock we have ever carried. Prices, as usual, the lowest.

Coble & Mebane,

The Shoe Store That Always Sells For Less For Cash

SPRAY FOR PROFIT

All vegetable and truck crops do better when sprayed with Bowker's Pyrox. It kills insects, prevents disease and adds to your profit by increasing yield and quality.

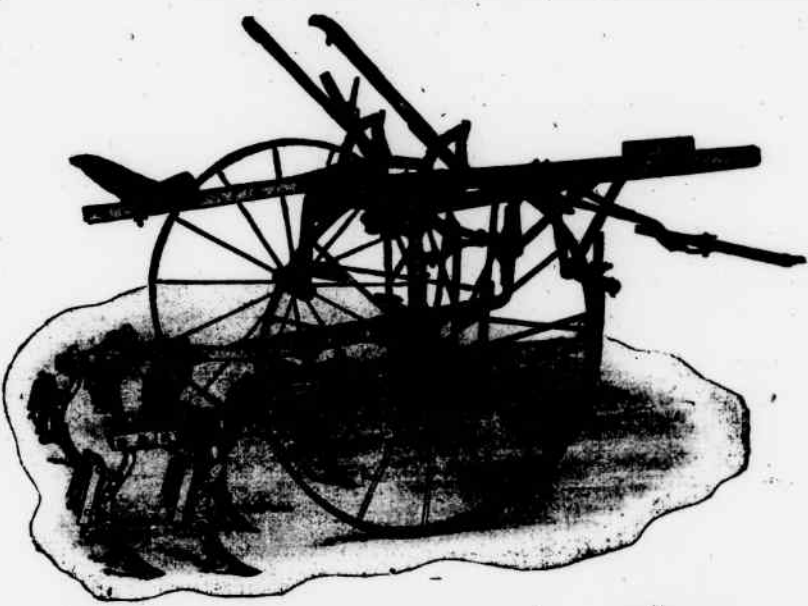
Pound packages at 25 cents or five pounds for \$1.00.

Lime and Sulphur solution for spraying trees at 30 cents a gallon.

Fariss-Klutznick Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store

TELEPHONE 294



You Paid For This Machine Last Year ---BUT DID YOU GET IT

If you did not—you have paid the price and more—in time wasted—plowing one side of the row. As a business proposition you cannot afford to stand another such loss—this year. Your way is clear!

An Imperial Riding or Walking Cultivator

Will make your expenses less—by doing double the work. It will be satisfactory because it is made right. Steel and Malleable Iron construction throughout, guaranteeing long life and good service.

They are sold under a positive guarantee by us.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

'Phone 240

OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA

successfully treated at WILLIAMS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM. Methods of treatment easy, ethical, scientific, successful. That one remedy cures many troubles. \$125. Whiskey \$100. No extras. Small additions. Surge fees extra. Free or required for average patient. From two to five weeks. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

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 A. Horwitz, Bankrupt.

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

That on the 14th day of April, 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 9th day of February, 1915.

A. HORWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice on Petition For Discharge.

It is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 21st day of May, 1915, before G. S. Ferguson, Jr., Special Master, at Greensboro, N. C., in the said District at 11 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 April 17, 1915.

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

ELECTRIC

Watch the date on your label.

GERMAN EMPEROR MURDERER

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY
INVESTIGATING LUSITANIA
DISASTER.

After holding an inquest over the bodies of five persons who were drowned when the steamer Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday afternoon, a coroner's jury sitting at Kinsale, Ireland, returned a verdict charging "the officers of said submarine and the emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

Captain Turner, of the Lusitania, was the principal witness. He told the jury he did not see any submarines either before or after his ship was torpedoed. He was on the bridge when his vessel was first struck, and immediately gave orders for the lowering of the boats and the placing of the women and children in them. He said there was no panic; that "it was all most calm."

Many of the boats could not be lowered on account of the list of the steamer, the witness continued. He was unable to say how many boats were put overboard, nor was he able to tell the extent of the damage to the Lusitania. He gave it as his opinion, however, that the watertight compartments were blown asunder by the force of the explosion. These compartments, he said, were all closed when the ship struck, and yet she remained afloat only eighteen minutes.

The witness said he had received and carried out special instructions as to this voyage, but he declined to say what they were. He also said he had received messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast, but when asked the nature of their contents he referred the coroner to the admiralty for answer.

Capt. Turner said that after the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed he did not make any application to the admiralty for an escort. "It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go and I would do it again," declared the witness with emphasis.

In summing up the case Coroner Horgan charged that the responsibility "lay on the government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime."

The verdict of the coroner's jury follows:

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine."

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations."

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the emperor of the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

"We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

The Power of Mother's Song.

There is power in a mother's song. It's the best music the world ever heard. The best music in the world is like biscuits—it's the kind mother makes. There is no brass band or pipe organ that can hold a candle to mother's song. Calve, Melba, Nordica, Eames, Schumann-Heink—they are cheap skates compared to mother. They can't sing at all. They don't know the rudiments of the kind of music mother sings. The kind she sings gets tangled up in your heart-strings. There would be a disappointment in the music of heaven to me if there were no mothers there to sing. The song of an angel or a seraph would not have much charm for me. What would you care for an angel's song if there is no mother's song?

The song of a mother is sweeter than that ever sung by minstrel or written by poet. Talk about softness! You ought to hear the mother sing when the babe is on her breast, when her heart is filled with emotion. Her voice may not please an artist, but it will please anyone who has a heart in him. The songs that have moved the world are not the songs written by the great masters. There is nothing in art that can put into melody the happiness which associations and memories bring. I think when we reach heaven it will be found that some of the best songs we will sing there will be those learned at mother's knee.—Rev. William A. Sunday.

One good turn deserves another, and one lie always needs another to help it out.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
CHINA AND JAPAN SETTLED.

The tension over the differences between Japan and China is relieved. Japan's demands on China have been accepted in modified form. During the entire controversy between the two Oriental nations, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have refused to become excited over it. Mr. Bryan gave out a statement Thursday, saying that the United States had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, and that neither China nor Japan had asked it to do so. He expressed a desire that the negotiations be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations, and it is understood to contain no features which officials of the United States government regard as contravening American treaty rights.

The Japanese embassy in Washington has given out the demands on China as finally accepted by Peking.

"The Imperial government has, in the proposals lately presented to the Chinese government, made it its main object to adjust matters relating to and to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China, and thus to insure permanent peace in the Orient," the statement given out by Ambassador Chinda asserts. "The Japanese government, in formulating these proposals, has taken especial care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity and the open door which Japan had occasion, time and again, to declare to the powers."

"Accordingly," the statement continues, "these proposals include, among others, those relating to the disposition of the German rights in the province of Shantung, those relating to the recognition of the special position and interests which Japan possesses in south Manchuria and in eastern inner Mongolia, those relating to the solution of various questions, which have for years been pending between the Japanese and the Chinese governments."

CLAY COUNTY LEADING
IN REGISTRATION WORK.

From a report just issued by the state board of health Clay county is perhaps doing the best work in registering all her births and deaths. For the first quarter of this year she leads with an annual rate of 46 births per 1,000 population. Yancey is her close rival. Other counties doing good work are Dare, with a rate of 43.4; Mitchell, 43.2; Martin, 21.6; Gates, 41.2 and Madison, 40.7. The counties showing the lowest birth rate are Craven, with a rate of 11.8; Currituck, 12.2; Camden, 13.1; Robeson, 13.4, and Bertie, 13.8.

It will be remembered that Clay county has a population less than 4,000, but with a rate of 180 births a year, she will soon catch up with other counties, at least in point of population. At the above rate, Dare will increase her population during the year 212; Mitchell, 392; Martin, 784; Gates, 432 and Madison, 820. Yancey will increase hers 572; Craven only 312 and Currituck only 100. Clay and New Hanover report the greatest number of their deaths. Other counties reporting well are Vance, Wilson and Transylvania. Counties reporting the fewest number of their deaths according to their population are Craven, Cherokee, Swain, Stokes, Pamlico and Watauga.

A county reporting a low death rate and at the same time a low birth rate indicates one of two facts—either that the county itself is at the point of stagnation or that its doctors, undertakers and midwives are not on their jobs as county officials.

Kansas Has Fine Wheat Crop.

Kansas is getting ready for the biggest prosperity parade of all. The big procession will start about one month from now and will feature principally big self-binders and headers, which will parade around the great wheat fields in this section, followed by an army of harvest hands.

From Wellington to Medicine Lodge, seventy-five miles, is one great wheat field. Sumner, Harper and Barbo counties have 550,000 acres to cut, and that is just a small part of the Kansas wheat belt. The wheat stands high and strong, and has a dark green color that makes the farmer begin to enlarge his bins and consult the family about how the money will be spent.

There is only one doubt about the crop—will it beat last year's bumper crop? Official estimates do not indicate it will, but the final count may be another story.

You never can tell. The man who bets his bottom dollar may not have to dig very far.

ANTI-TYPHOID CAMPAIGNS
TO BE HELD THIS SUMMER.

Announcement has just been made to the effect that in a few counties in the state, where the best assurance of co-operation can be secured, the state board of health will conduct extensive anti-typhoid treatment campaign this summer. These campaigns will begin June 15. They will continue for six weeks in about five or six counties and then move on to five or six other counties. Definite announcement as to the counties to receive the benefit of such campaigns will not be made for several weeks. Since it is manifestly impossible to cover more than a few counties in this way with the limited funds at the disposal of the board, only those counties that give the best assurance of hearty co-operation in this matter will be considered.

The plan is to hold a free public anti-typhoid treatment dispensary in about six different parts of the county and visit each one of these points once a week in turn. Three treatments against typhoid are required to immunize. These treatments are given a week apart.

While the treatment will be given absolutely free, a small share of the expense for such a campaign will be borne by the county and the remainder by the state. The value of such an offer will be readily seen when it is remembered that the usual charge for such treatment or immunization ranges from 75 cents to \$3.

The protection from such treatment is truly great. In the army and navy, where it is compulsory, typhoid has been practically wiped out, there being only about one case of typhoid now where before there was a hundred. Furthermore, it is absolutely safe and practically, painless. It produces no open sore.

It is expected that literally thousands of people in counties where free dispensaries are held will avail themselves of this simple treatment, with the result that hundreds of cases and deaths from typhoid will be prevented not only this year but for several years to come.

Woman Shot Out of Lusitania's
Funnel.

The most extraordinary escape recorded among the survivors of the Lusitania was that of Mrs. H. L. Gwyer, the three weeks' bride of Rev. H. L. Gwyer, a Canadian.

With her husband, Mrs. Gwyer was in one of the last boats to leave the side of the Lusitania. They were so near that the wave of the sinking ship almost swamped the boat, and Mrs. Gwyer, falling overboard, was swept by the suction directly into one of the huge funnels of the Lusitania as it swept under water. She was given up for lost, but in a moment the sea water, it is supposed, coming in contact with the furnace fires, created such a volume of steam that Mrs. Gwyer was shot out of the funnel to the surface again, picked up and brought ashore, little the worse for her marvelous escape.

Has Not Affected Prices.

The Supreme court's dissolution of the tobacco trust has resulted in competition between the successor companies in most branches of the industry, but has not affected wholesale or retail prices, and in general such competition has reduced the profits of the other companies, is the conclusion of the old bureau of corporations, now merged with the federal trade commission, in the third portion of its report on the tobacco industry laid before President Wilson this week.

Extensive, and largely technical, the report deals with the prices, costs and profits of the seven companies into which the federal courts divided the American Tobacco Company in 1911, after the celebrated dissolution decree.

Something Durable.

Some time since a young man in the Buckeye state became very dear to a sweet young girl, and when his birthday came around she thought it would be a proper thing to donate something with a pink ribbon around it and an embossed card to match. To this end she entered a cigar store. "I would like to look at some cigars," she said, with a becoming little blush. Then she quickly added, by way of explanation, "They are for a birthday present, you know." "What kind of cigars would you prefer?" returned the salesman, drawing forth several boxes. "We have light, medium and strong." "I think," reflectively returned the young woman, "that he would prefer strong ones, something that won't break in his pocket."

Knitting is a Scotch invention of the fifteenth century. Soon after its invention a guild of stocking knitters were formed, with St. Flaccus as its patron saint. Hand knitting was supplemented by machinery as early as 1589, when William Lee invented the knitting frame.

GREAT VALUES MAKE
Blaustein's Anniversary Sale
::: Important Event to the Buying Public :::

Coat Suits at Half Their Worth

All our suits are new and represent the season's very latest fashions; priced to make the biggest values yet, as follows:

\$25.00 Suits	\$12.50
30.00 Suits	15.00
35.00 Suits	17.50
40.00 Suits	20.00

Spring Coats at Half Price

\$15.00 Coats	\$ 7.50
12.00 Coats	6.48
15.00 Coats	7.50
16.50 Coats	8.25
25.00 Coats	\$12.48

White Goods

We give you in this department the choicest line of goods from which to make your selections that can be found anywhere.

36-inch Batiste, 15c value, now	9c
40-inch Batiste, 25c value, now	15c
42-inch Batiste, 35c value, now	19c

Mohawk Sheeting

This famous Sheeting, 36 inches wide, 10c and 12½c, now	8c
8c Apron Gingham	5c

Pillow Cases

Pillow Cases, 12½c values; 42x36, each	12½c
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Standard
Patterns
Opposite
Odell's

Blaustein's
UNDERSELLING DEPT. STORE

Mail Orders
Have Prompt
Attention

Crepe De Chines

In solid and novelty pompadeau. In these we give you quality, color and service.

36-inch pompadeau, 75c value, now	50c
36-inch solid colors, 75c value, now	49c
27-inch colors, 50c value, now	25c
40-inch solid colors, \$1.50 value, now	98c

Fancy Parasols

There is no stock in Greensboro that can come up to this. No two alike, with every shade that is made.

\$2.00 quality, now	98c
2.50 quality, now	\$1.48
3.00 to \$3.50 quality, now	1.79
5.00 to \$7.50 quality, now	2.48
to	3.48
10.00 quality, now	4.98
12.50 quality, now	6.48
15.00 quality, now	9.98

These are only a few of the many.

Towels

In bath towels fine heavy, full size.

50c quality	39c
35c quality	25c
25c quality	19c
15c quality	9c

Special Offerings in Druggets

China Matting Druggets, hand-somely corded, 9x12, at	\$2.98
Japanese Matting Druggets, 9x12 anniversary sale	\$3.98

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Heated arguments often cool warm friendships.

The tie that binds is drawn into a matrimonial knot.

A mean dog can't blame his faults on human nature.

Advice is cheap because there is so little demand for it.

Will the survivor be the fittest man for president of Mexico?

One man can't keep the peace alone. He must have the help of others.

The limit of optimism is the feeling that no fool will rock a boat this season.

Lots of men are satisfied to follow the crowd, no matter which way it is going.

When it comes to bringing down showers of blessing, work is a great rain-maker.

Nobody has ever made the daring statement that two swelled heads are better than one.

"Burbank has at least succeeded in evolving a seedless apple." There ain't goin' to be no core.

When a man says to you, "Let's reason together," he wants you to listen. He'll do the reasoning.

When a lie is well told and stretches into a few thousand words, it becomes interesting fiction.

Mexican soldiers do not go in for trench digging. Wielding a pick and shovel is too much like work.

Somebody, by the sweat of his brow, must earn the money that pays for the food the loafer consumes.

There is little sympathy for anybody who breaks down from the work of minding other people's business.

The statement that "love just happens" will astonish people who imagined it was always premeditated.

When marriage is a failure both the wife and husband know it. There is no necessity for one telling the other.

"Kissing is not the only way of catching disease," says a Kansas physician. But does he know of a better way?

A certificate of graduation from a poolroom would be of no practical benefit to a boy. The world isn't looking for him.

Prophets of evil must be very unhappy when they wake up in the morning and find the world is still running around all right.

Something is likely to happen any day to affect the whole aspect of the war, but nothing has happened to make it look good.

So long as Kansas continues to save twenty-nine million dollars a year on her drink bill she will be able to pull through an occasional crop failure.

The idea of saying pleasant things about the living is making some headway. But the great majority of people will not get any flowers until after they are dead.

"Mothers have common sense," says Chicago's new mayor. He will appoint no single woman or woman without children to office. It cannot be said the new mayor is without courage.

After a woman has been married ten or fifteen years she may begin to think that perhaps her husband is just an average man, after all. But even at that she ought to be extremely happy. Average men are all right.

For One Lost in the Woods.

A contributor to the current issue of Farm and Fireside calls attention to the following things which anybody lost in the woods ought to know:

"I thought every woodsman and guide knew that by going downhill you are sure to come upon a stream of water which will in turn lead to a settlement. Furthermore, in our day nearly everybody depends on a watch instead of 'sighting the sun.' When the hour hand points toward the sun the point midway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will be due south.

"Another little woodcraft trick is that of carrying a supply of matches in a large-mouthed bottle. When fitted with a tight cork the matches are sure to be kept dry, even though you have to swim a stream with your clothes on."

Of the many inventions for life-saving at sea, that of a New York inventor is among the most interesting ones. It is an odd-shaped suit that is worn by persons to enable them to float in the water. A life ring is placed around the neck portion to prevent the suit from capsizing. The head of the wearer is held above water and is protected by a hood.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

How One Community Eradicated
Malaria.

The managers of the big cotton mills at Roanoke Rapids have furnished to the state board of health a statement of remarkable increased efficiency of employees due, they assert, to the scientific campaign waged there the past two years for the eradication of malaria. Their reports show that the mills have a net increase of about 15,000 yards of goods daily with practically the same machinery and the same capacity as to employees required. They assert that the difference is in the great decrease in time lost and the increase in the efficiency of those actually at work.

When the campaign started for ridding the Roanoke Rapids locality of malaria infection these mill men were told that the work would cost them \$1,000 each for the expense of the work, which was principally cutting out the undergrowth, drainage and the setting up of drip tanks of oil at various springs and open ditches. The state board is anxious to see this malaria eradication extended to every other locality in the state that needs such treatment.

Elihu Root's Prayer.

Few will assume to criticize prayer; commendation and fault-finding in most cases are alike inappropriate. Nevertheless, when Elihu Root, president of the New York constitutional convention, in the absence of a clergyman, made this supplication, he expressed a desire which will have the sanction of every American:

"Almighty God, guide us in our deliberations. Make us humble, sincere and devoted to the public service. Make us wise, considerate of the feelings, the opinions and the rights of others. Make us effective and useful for the advancement of Thy cause, of peace and justice and liberty in the world."

To be humble, sincere, devoted to public service, wise, considerate of the feelings, the opinions and the rights of others, and effective and useful in the advancement of peace, justice and liberty. What higher aspirations can a self-governing people have, and could these aspirations have been expressed in fewer or better words by a doctor of divinity?—New York World.

Watch the date on your label.

OPPORTUNITY.

Master of human destinies am I,
Fame, love and fortune on my foot-
steps wait;
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing
by
Hovel and mart, and palace, soon or
late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise be-
fore
I turn away.
It is the hour of Fate,
And they who follow me reach every
state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or
hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek vainly and uselessly improve.
I answer not, and I return no more.
JOHN J. INGALLS.

WHY THE NORTH CAROLINA
HEN IS UNPROFITABLE.

There is always a why that this, that, or the other thing does not pay in dollars and cents on the farm as well as in any other business, and if we will just stop and look around a little, giving some business thought to the particular line that does not seem to pay, or if it does, it is such a small balance on the credit side of the ledger, that the man on the farm in many, many instances, just keeps it there because—well it might look strange not to.

Now the above applies to the great American hen and her biddies on a vast number of farms, but thanks there are still enough who keep her and her biddies, as they should be, to make her product rank second to any one single crop produced in this country. There seems to be no chance for argument to take that honored position away from her, and she, therefore, is a great factor in the annual wealth of our production.

Now why is it that she is considered just a happen so—a nondescript—by such a great number of farmers? I will endeavor to show some of the good business methods she is expected to overcome and which no business ever did or ever will.

We know the poor old hen I am trying to put up an argument for. No matter how bad anything may be, it has a legal right to prove if guilty or innocent. In regard to this particular lot of hens, they are just guilty and that ends the argument. We expect her to do things that nothing can do or ever will. We hatch her late in the spring—lucky if she kicks out of her shell by June, a beautiful fluffy little creature with eyes as bright clear and full of life as anything we know of. She is started out in a coop; very likely open on five sides, (that means roof and all) and she is grown somewhat like Topsy was, consequently, she has not reached maturity, in most cases until well into the winter, and, of course, she will not lay until matured. I do not think any one will dispute that.

It is then about time for her to be ready to pay and what is her fate? If she kept on through the spring and summer, say until August 1, when she would have picked up almost enough bugs, worms and green food to keep her appetite supplied and have enough left to turn out an egg almost every day? If so she actually would have laid more than her weight in eggs and we would still have a hen weighing more than when we sold her four weeks ago, when I saw her being loaded in a car at Greensboro one evening while waiting for my train. I made it my business to inquire of Mr. Leary, of the Southern Express Company, and during an hour's talk, he told me they had averaged two solid cars of poultry a week for several weeks and that the messengers got quantities of eggs while en route.

But we decided to kill her at ten to twelve cents per pound, just when she had reached maturity and could pay, and on top of that, when the eggs laid would have been clear profit, although she was making the most of them out of green food and bugs and worms—but we want more of the latter—they pay, you know.

Now if this business method which was accorded her has any of the symptoms of good economics, we shall have to revolutionize our present methods and start in on a new line. If this is good judgment on the part of those who originally owned her, I would think it equally good to plant corn, wheat, or oats and cut them before the grain had matured and then buy the grain from elsewhere. We will admit possibly that the price per pound was a little higher than if we had kept her until August. But what about the value of six or eight dozen eggs she would have laid by holding on to her?

Suppose we only got seven cents a pound in August and the average was five pounds, we have only lost from fifteen to twenty-five cents per hen, or say the price of two dozen eggs.

Now, suppose we ask ourselves a few more questions about this particular hen. Why did we hatch her so late that she could not grow fast enough to be fully matured by October so she would lay all fall and win-

ter? The answer to that is that every hen has to lay a certain number of eggs, some more, some less, before she will become broody and wishes to set and we have been doing this same process year after year so we have very few hens that will set early. But we do have a few that will, so we set them. The chicks hatch and grow and when they get about twice the size of a robin the whole brood is gathered up. We visit the markets and see them in crates, so there goes what few early pullets we might have had to lay eggs in the fall and winter and make us early-setters. Why did we not spare the early pullets and send in the young cockerels? So you see we are killing the very birds that we should keep; the ones that lay when eggs are eggs and the ones that would set and hatch the pullets that lay when eggs are eggs. People who are practicing these good methods, I think are trying to put the hen off the map but it cannot be done, she is here to stay and I expect to see her product stand first on the list before long.

Thanks to the ladies and our boys and girls in the poultry clubs on our farms, and our demonstrators, we shall, I hope and believe, in the near future, see a great difference in the size of flocks and care they get on the farms where the above methods are now in vogue.

A. G. OLIVER,
In charge of N. C. Poultry Clubs.

SCIENTIST SAYS END OF
WORLD IS FAR AWAY.

Cheer up. We've all got a long time to live, geologically speaking, and the end of the world isn't going to occur this season, at any rate, according to Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, who delivered a series of lectures before the National Academy of Science, in Washington, recently.

Dr. Chamberlain did not mention any specific number of years which would elapse before this emaciated atmosphere gasped its last, but spoke of mountains being worn down into plains and rocks being ground down to sand and declared that he believed "ages" would elapse before the world has worn itself out.

To show a little of Dr. Chamberlain's ideas concerning the things that are happening and have happened to the earth, he spoke of the gigantic Matterhorn as a "mere remnant" of what it had been.

His first lecture laid the venerable nebular hypothesis in next packages in the lavender chest, while the second lecture disagreed with very nearly every well-known theory concerning the progress of the earth after it had begun to take form and came in out of the dark and wet of the vast space beyond the sun.

Dr. Chamberlain seemed to adhere closely to the view that there was once a "little earth" and that the present earth has attained its size because it attracted to it other masses floating aimlessly about within the circle of the earth's influence.

He spoke of the tension and compression of the earth; showed by a little globe in his hands his theory of how the balance of the continents, mountains and oceans proved that the earth's mass has been distributed by a sort of crystallizing process.

In another portion of his lecture he predicted the possibility of the warmer ocean currents eventually overcoming the influence of the water from the poles, and making the now frigid ice regions garden spots, as they are known to have been ages ago.

Would Make a Hun Blush.

The New York Evening Post, one of the most conservative papers in the country, makes this comment on the destruction of the Lusitania: "Germany ought not to be left in a moment's doubt how the civilized world regards her latest display of frightfulness. It is a deed for which a Hun would blush, a Turk be ashamed and a Barbary pirate apologize. To speak of technicalities and the rules of war, in the face of such wholesale murder on the high seas, is a waste of time. The law of nations and the law of God have been alike trampled upon. There is indeed, pueril talk of warning having been given before the Lusitania sailed. But so does the Black Hand send its warnings. So does Jack the Ripper write his defiant letters to the police.

"Nothing of this prevents us from regarding such miscreants as wild beasts, against whom society has to defend itself at all hazards. And so must the German government be given to understand that no plea of military necessity will now avail it before the tribunal on which sits as judge the humane conscience of the world."

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

WIT AND HUMOR.

At a Disadvantage.

"There goes another button!" said the man who was standing with his thumb hitched inside his waistband. "Didn't you know it was loose?" "Of course, I knew it was loose. I knew it was loose just as well as I knew that my hosiery needs a darn- ing and that I ought to have a lot of needle and thread work done."

"Why don't you tell your wife about it?" "I haven't the heart to worry her. You know, she's so sympathetic, she isn't happy unless she's knitting something to send over to Europe. Honestly, sometimes I almost wish I was one of those unhappy Belgians."

The Test Supreme.

"You say that women haven't the endurance of men?" "They haven't."

"That they cannot successfully resist unusual mental strain or physical fatigue—that they lack nerve and patience and endurance?" "Yes."

"Do you see that little woman over there?" "Yes."

"Have you ever known a man who could endure what she has endured?" "Eh! Why, what is she?"

"She's the reader of the love stories submitted to a popular magazine."

Teaching the Same.

It was never a happy day for Sammy's painstaking father when his young hopeful's school report arrived at his Boston home.

As for Sammy himself—well, he was a philosopher.

The awful day had come once more and father was in the lowest depths of misery.

"Sammy—Sammy," he groaned, "why is it that you are at the bottom of your class again?"

"What does it matter, father, whether I am at the top or the bottom?" queried that wise youth. "They teach the same at both ends, you know."

A Dog Doctor's System.

A New York veterinary tells of his system of handling the pet animals intrusted to his care by rich women.

"When," says he, "I receive an overfed dog, I consign him to a disused brick oven with a crust of bread, an onion and an old shoe. When the dog begins to know the bread the anxious mistress is informed that her darling is 'doing nicely.' When the canine begins operations on the onion word is sent that the animal is 'decidedly better.' When the dog tackles the shoe my lady is gratified to hear that her precious pet is 'ready to be removed.'"

His Wife Wasn't Qualified.

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said the wife as she laid down a copy of a technical magazine which she had been perusing. "And it appears before long we'll be able to get pretty nearly everything we want just by touching a button."

"It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way."

"Why not, John?" "Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt!"

A Family Trait.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed tender-hearted little Frances, coming in from school with tears in her eyes. "There was the pitiful little orphan there today! He had holes in his stockin's an' all his clo'es, an' his shoes weren't alike an' he hadn't any hat. It made me cry to look at him; he was the orphanest little boy I ever saw. Oh, I just know that poor child's father an' mother's both orphans too!"

Not Very Steady.

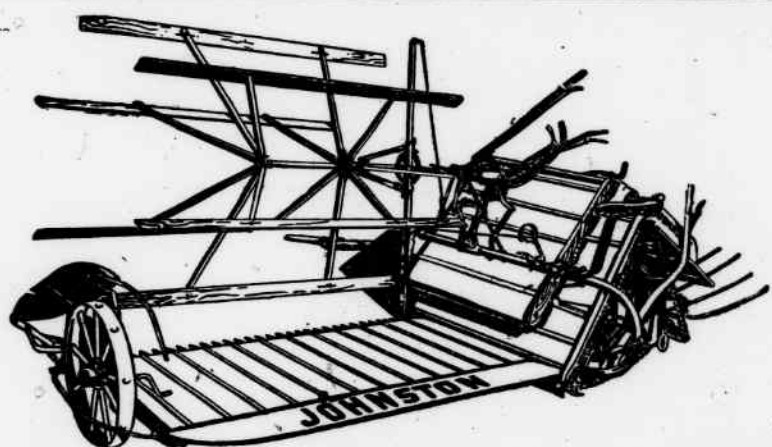
A farm hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

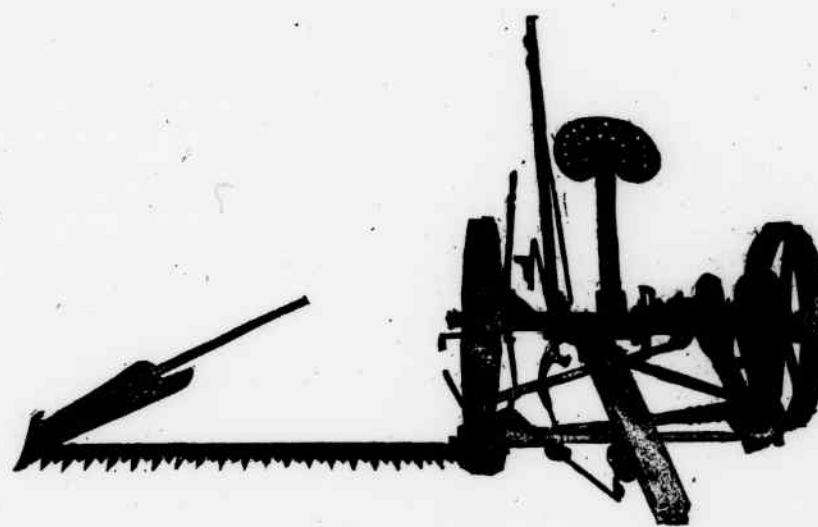
"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have a thing to do, and fool my time away sleeping."

Man Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist.

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for nature to act. You can't destroy a cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today. adv.

WE SELL THE FAMOUS
JOHNSTON HARVESTER LINE
THE INDEPENDENT LINE
THE GOOD LINE

A full stock at all times. Also a full line of repairs for all JOHNSTON Machines used in this territory. JOHNSTON MACHINES are not made by a trust.



A Special Bargain For YOU

Townsend Buggy Co.

HOME OF GUILFORD BUGGIES

Panama-Pacific Expositions San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.—Southern Railway—Premier Carrier of the South.—Very Low Round Trip Rates.

Dates of sale March 1 to November 30, 1915. Final return limit three months from date of sale, except that these tickets will not be good to return later than December 31, 1915.

Low round trip fares from principal points as follows:

Charlotte	\$84.15
Salisbury	84.15
High Point	84.15
Greensboro	84.15
Mt. Airy	86.25
Gastonia	84.15
North Wilkesboro	87.85
Statesville	84.15
Hickory	83.25
Morganton	82.20
Winston-Salem	84.15
Shelby	82.60

Fares from other points on same basis. Fares to Seattle or via Portland and Seattle at higher rates. These tickets will permit of diverse routing and will allow stop-overs on both going and return trip within limit of ticket.

Southern Railway offers choice of several routes of historic interest from which to select; going one way and returning another. Through connections and good service via Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago or New Orleans. Through cars daily via New Orleans and Sunset Route. Special car parties now being arranged, affording opportunity to make trip without change and with

select company on outgoing trip; returning at leisure via any route you may choose, stopping off at your own pleasure, thereby avoiding all the discomforts of going and returning with large tour parties, being compelled to follow the crowd. In going individually or with special Pullman car parties you spend your own money, stop where you please and go and come to suit your own convenience and save money paid tourist agents for escorting you around.

For further information apply to Southern Railway agents, or R. H. DEBUTTS, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

Advice With Motive.

"I am much bothered," he said; "I can marry a wealthy widow whom I don't love, or a poor girl that I do love intensely. What shall I do?"

"Listen to your heart," advised his companion, "and marry the one you love."

"You are right, my friend, I shall marry the girl."

"Then can you give me the widow's address?"

Whole Family Dependent.

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the throat and lungs, destroys the germs, and allows nature to act. At your druggist, 25 cents. adv.

America's Greatest Weekly
THE TOLEDO BLADE
TOLEDO, OHIO

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

Popular in Every State—No Objectionable Advertising.

This marks the seventy-ninth successful year of America's greatest national weekly—The Toledo Weekly Blade. From the year of its establishment, the influence of The Toledo Weekly Blade has been tremendous. Its editor has clung to the original ideal—a constructive newspaper for the information, entertainment, and education of every member of the household. It stands for our national hope of better homes and better Americans. Wholesome, sane optimism is its platform. It seeks to build through the spread of valuable knowledge and the betterment of those who put their faith in its world. The Toledo Weekly Blade is today as always it has been, the most respected of all our national publications and its columns are notably the vehicles of truthful news and staunchly honest opinions. You will not find a publication anywhere which appeals so thoroughly to the family circle as the Weekly Blade. It is indeed, a fireside companion. It carries the news of the world crystallized and complete. Its various departments are edited by men and women who understand the needs and ideals of its readers. The household page is a delight to the women and children—current events and national problems are treated editorially without prejudice—its serial stories are selected with the view of pleasing the greatest number of fiction lovers, the Question Bureau is a scrap book of invaluable information—the farmstead columns are designed purely for the purpose of giving its readers a means of exchanging ideas and information on farm topics. No department of family interest is neglected—but every feature is taken care of with the desire to make the Weekly Blade worth intrinsically many times the price of subscription—\$1.00 a year.

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

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

MAY CIVIL TERM SUPERIOR COURT IN SESSION.

The May civil term of Guilford Superior court convened Tuesday morning, with Judge C. C. Lyon on the bench. The first jury case taken up was a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Nettie Jones against her husband, John P. Jones. The defendant contested the case and the jury yesterday returned a verdict denying the application for divorce. The plaintiff asked for a divorce on statutory grounds, but was unable to sustain the charge of infidelity against her husband.

Considerable time was spent in hearing a suit brought by F. M. Ellett, Jr., against R. L. Thompson for \$300 and a counter claim of \$5,000 brought against the plaintiff by the defendant. The jury gave Mr. Ellett a verdict for the \$300 he sued for and allowed Mr. Thompson \$250 on his claim.

Yesterday judgments were rendered against H. P. Coble in two suits for accounts, one being for \$326.54 and the other for \$11.78.

A verdict was given the plaintiff in a suit brought by H. G. Kime against J. W. Boggs for the recovery of \$35 on account.

The jury gave the defendant a verdict for \$10 in a suit brought by J. R. Wall against C. D. Cobb for the recovery of \$75.

GERMANS HAVE SUNK SIX PASSENGER SHIPS.

German warships have sunk six passenger ships, including the Lusitania, since the war began. The lives lost in four of these disasters totaled 1,519. The list follows:

Amiral Ganteaume, French, sunk by German submarine off French coast, October 26. Had 2,000 refugees aboard. Forty lives lost.

Floride, French, sunk by German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich off Brazilian coast, February 19. Crew and 86 passengers saved. Guadeloupe, French, sunk by German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm near Island of Fernando de Noronha, South Atlantic. Crew and 143 passengers saved.

Falaba, British, sunk by German submarine off coast of Wales, March 27. Had 160 passengers aboard; 112 passengers and members of the crew lost, including Leon Chester Thrasher, an American civil engineer.

Aguila, British, sunk by German submarine in English Channel, March 27. Three passengers and 23 of crew lost.

Lusitania, British, sunk by German submarine off Irish coast, May 7. There were 1,254 passengers aboard. Loss of life over 1,200.

International Law Trampled Under Foot.

"International law has been within the last 10 months more completely disregarded, cast down and trampled under foot than I think it ever was within the last four or five centuries," said Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador at Washington, on presiding at a lecture on international law in London Tuesday.

"Apart from the cruelties to the innocent population of Belgium which has been subjected to worse treatment than that which befell combatants," he continued, "ships not engaged in warlike operations have suddenly been sunk and their crews drowned."

"The technical legal description of pirates was that they were enemies of the human race. They are everybody's enemies alike. They are wild beasts on sea and a danger not to one particular nation but to all mankind and neutrals will be just as much ultimately involved as are the nations at war."

Americans in Persia Safe.

Assurances from the Turkish government that Americans in Urmiah, Persia, where bandit uprisings were reported some weeks ago, were safe and not in need of financial aid reached the state department in a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople. Halil Bey, an uncle of the Turkish war minister, is in command of the Turkish regulars sent to Urmiah at the envoy's urgent request. In his message Ambassador Morgenthau said: "The minister of war informs me that Halil has telegraphed that all Americans in Urmiah are safe and well and need no financial assistance."

German Clergymen Bolt.

Clergymen of pro-German sympathies bolted the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of Chicago this week when their colleagues refused to postpone discussion of a resolution condemning "the inhuman torpedoing and un-Christian sinking of the Lusitania." Half a dozen pastors left the room after fighting in vain to have the resolution tabled. The resolution was adopted.

TO AROUSE INTEREST IN CANNING CLUB WORK.

Miss Grace Schaeffer, an agent of the girls' canning club work, and Mr. E. H. Anderson, the county farm demonstrator, are holding a series of meetings at different points in the county for the purpose of increasing interest in the work. Miss Schaeffer is giving illustrated lectures on the canning club work and accompanying them by demonstrations of the fireless cooker, which has come to be an important adjunct of the culinary department of many homes.

The first meeting was held yesterday at the Monticello high school and the meeting today is at the McLeansville graded school. Other meetings will be held as follows:

Friday, May 14, Halls school.

Monday, May 17, Springfield school.

Tuesday, May 18, Bessemer high school.

Wednesday, May 19, Jamestown high school.

Thursday, May 20, Pleasant Garden high school.

Friday, May 21, Summerfield school.

Saturday, May 22, Brightwood school.

Monday, May 24, Guilford College.

DIRECTED PANSIES TO BE PUT ON HIS GRAVE.

Herman zur Lage, whose \$500,000 estate is disposed of in a will admitted to probate at Hackensack, N. J., left specific instructions as to the care of his grave and those of his brother and sister.

"In the spring," he directed, "four dozen pansies of the best quality are to be planted on each of the graves, which pansies are to be removed therefrom on the 24th of the following May, when the graves are to be planted in the middle with yellow and red aiantus with a border around the graves and a palm in the center of each grave; all the flowers are to be planted closely so that the grave cannot be seen when the flowers are in full bloom."

"When the trees become so large that they interfere with the graves the trees are to be removed and new trees planted in their places as follows:

"One tree at each corner of the plot, one of them to have red foliage and one to have white foliage. Also to place on each grave several days preceding Thanksgiving Day of each year metal wreaths decorated with the best imported artificial flowers of one color; said wreaths to be laid and rest on easels."

Borrowed Gun For Suicide.

"I have been having a heap of trouble of late," said John Henry Conley, a derelict, as he shambled into a restaurant in Alton, N. J., and approached William Dietz, who was dining.

"I am about at the end of my row," he continued. "If I had a revolver I would stop all my trouble now."

"If that is all you want," Dietz replied, "I can fix you up all right."

Dietz drew a revolver from his pocket and held it toward Conley. The latter sprang forward and jerked it from Dietz's hand.

"Here, man," said Dietz, alarmed, "that gun is loaded."

"That's the kind I want," replied Conley, placing the muzzle behind his right ear and pulling the trigger.

As Dietz and the customers in the room sprang to their feet Conley expired without a groan.

Victoria Under Martial Law.

The city of Victoria, British Columbia, is under martial law as a result of attacks on German establishments by mobs bent on avenging the sinking of the Lusitania.

After a mob of several thousand men and boys had smashed windows in a number of places of business owned by Germans, the mayor read the riot act at a downtown street corner, and 800 soldiers began policing the city.

The mob was made up wholly of civilians, the boldest of whom seemed to be boys. At most of the places only windows were smashed.

Whiskey Flowed in Reidsville.

Whiskey literally flowed in Reidsville Saturday. The police officers poured out sixty-odd gallons of the pop-skull juice into the gutters. This was the stuff recently captured from blockade runners here. Some of the old booze artists no doubt thought this a sinful waste and pangs of envy were probably felt towards the gutters by some of them.—Reidsville Review.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention met yesterday in annual session in Houston, Tex. It was announced that the membership of the denomination now approximates 2,500,000, an increase of 63,000 since the last convention.

WHY WAS THE LUSITANIA LEFT UNPROTECTED?

London is asking what the United States is going to do in the Lusitania affair.

What did Great Britain do to guard against the disaster? That question is being asked by Americans everywhere.

The British admiralty knew that German submarines were lurking in the waters where the Lusitania was sunk. Before the Lusitania sailed it had had plain warning of an intended attack. Only the day before the disaster a vessel was torpedoed nearby off the Irish coast. The British admiralty had every reason to be on the alert. It could easily have spared a few torpedo-boat destroyers to convoy the Lusitania from Fastnet to Liverpool. Was any preparation at all made to warn off possible attacks by German submarines, whose presence had been announced?

The Germans seem to have set their trap carefully and without molestation. They had timed the coming of the Lusitania and awaited the moment to strike the fatal blow. They did not even take the trouble to conceal the whereabouts of their submarines. How could the British admiralty, short of criminal negligence, permit the Lusitania to be left unprotected against attack in broad daylight and sent to the bottom?

The British admiralty played directly into the hands of the German submarines. By the exercise of ordinary precautions it might have saved the Lusitania and all who perished.—New York World.

PRISONER DECLINED TO BETRAY HIS ACCOMPLICE.

George H. Waggoner, of Martinsville, Henry county, Va., refuses to betray a friend in order to obtain his own freedom from the penitentiary.

Waggoner was sent in April of last year to serve two years for forgery. The case is unusual in that the man cannot read or write. But he managed to get a bank, the People's National Bank, to be exact, for \$800 clear. The man obtained a certificate of deposit for \$100 from the bank, and when it was presented for payment it called for \$900.

Waggoner was arrested, tried and convicted of forgery, though it was proven that the man can neither read nor write and that he does not know his own name when it is printed or written.

Friends of the youth interested themselves in his case, and they sent a strong petition for his release. The governor of Virginia studied the case and sent a letter to the man informing him that if he would disclose the name of the person who supplied the figures in the case he would be released. Waggoner refuses to make any disclosures whatever. He has served one half his term and will remain in the prison for another year.

Refuses to Teach German.

Rochester, N. Y., May 10.—John F. Coar, professor of German at the University of Rochester, refused this morning to teach his classes, explaining to them that under the present circumstances he felt unable to do so because of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German undersea boat. Dr. Coar said he did not feel able to teach the ideals of Goethe and Schiller, so wholly incompatible with present conditions.

Big Revival Closes.

The Chapman-Alexander revival meeting, which had been in progress in Charlotte for five weeks, closed Sunday night. It is said there were over 800 professions of religion during the meeting and that many others have joined the churches whose names were not taken in the revival. Before their departure Monday the people of Charlotte presented Messrs. Chapman and Alexander with a purse of over \$4,000.

LaFollette to Speak.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, will shortly make speeches at several places in North Carolina, including Greensboro, Charlotte, Raleigh and Wilmington. Although counted a Republican, Senator LaFollette is out of life with his party and in some quarters he is credited with a desire to organize a new party and run for the presidency.

To Probe Lusitania Loss.

It is officially announced that the British board of trade, with the concurrence of the admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry.

Lord Mersey conducted the investigations into the sinking of the steamer Titanic and the Empress of Ireland.

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.

HERE'S A BIG BARGAIN for women with very small feet. A lot of fine high heel slippers and shoes at one dollar a pair, sizes 1-2, 2, 2 1-2 and 3. Thacker & Brockmann.

FIVE-ACRE FARM one-half mile from Greensboro, street on three sides, cottage and barn, for sale on easy terms. See C. C. Townsend.

WE ARE SELLING the celebrated Spach wagon. "Nuff said." M. G. Newell Company.

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

McCORMICK mowers and rakes—the kind we keep. M. G. Newell Company.

SEE A GUILFORD BUGGY at the Townsend Buggy Company. A home product. 35-8t.

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

FOR SALE.—A first-class driving horse; will work anywhere; weight 1,000 pounds; color deep blood bay; qualities perfect; any lady can drive him. Will sell at sacrifice. Also have nearly new Moyer buggy and good set harness. A. V. Sapp, 318 South Elm street.

BUCKEYE AND AVERY cultivators, peg tooth harrows ready for cultivating your crop. M. G. Newell Company.

GUILFORD BUGGIES are made and guaranteed in Greensboro and sold by the Townsend Buggy Company.

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

DON'T WORRY about what it will look like when set up and ready to work. Just come down and see a mower, binder and hay rake just ready to go out and work. Townsend Buggy Company.

If you have a fresh milk cow for sale, see or phone J. C. Olive at the city market. Telephone 713.

SPECIAL PRICES on shingles. See us. Townsend Buggy Company.

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

WHILE THE GROUND is too wet to cultivate bring in your horse and let us fit him up with a Babcock, High Point or Ames buggy and harness. M. G. Newell Company.

CLEANING UP on riding cultivators. See us before you buy. Townsend Buggy Company.

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.

PLENTY OF BINDER TWINE at the Townsend Buggy Company's.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred in a certain mortgage deed executed by W. T. Martin and wife, Martha C. Martin, on the 16th day of May, 1912, and recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county, in book No. 237, page 688, etc., default having been made in the payment of money thereby secured, both principal and interest, the undersigned will on

Saturday, June 5, 1915, at 12 o'clock M. or soon thereafter at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder the following described lands lying in Morehead township, Guilford county, adjoining C. W. Jennings and others:

1st Tract. Being lot No. 17, situated in the southwestern portion of the city of Greensboro, in said county of Guilford, and known as lot No. 17, in section A of plot of Mt. Vernon Heights, formerly Lovett's subdivision as registered in the record of deeds of Guilford county in plot book No. 2, page 44, said lot has a frontage of 50 feet on Lovett avenue and running 170 feet deep. There is a new three-room house on the above described land.

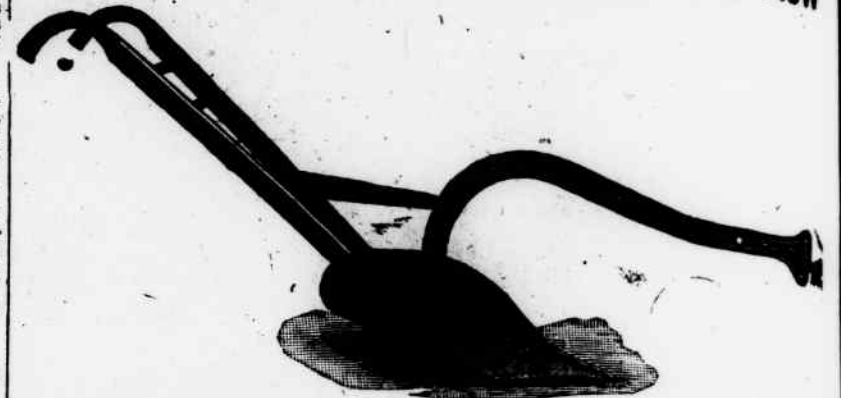
This May 4, 1915. J. H. SUMMERS, Mortgagee.

S. Glenn Brown

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

Dr. King's New Life Pills
The best in the world.

The 65 and 64 Two-Horse Plow The 72 One-Horse Plow



This is the one with the long beam that runs as steady as the average two-horse plow, and by also using the No. 17 Sub-soil plow your land does not wash as badly and will stand the long dry spell without injury to the crop. Let us show you these crop makers. Ask your neighbor. We are Yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

Aladdin Read-Cut Homes

Built by North American Construction Company

If you want to build your own home and make a big saving in time, labor and money, it will pay you to investigate this proposition. You can get full information by calling on or communicating with

ROLAND G. HILL

REAL ESTATE AND RENTALS

100 McAdoo Building

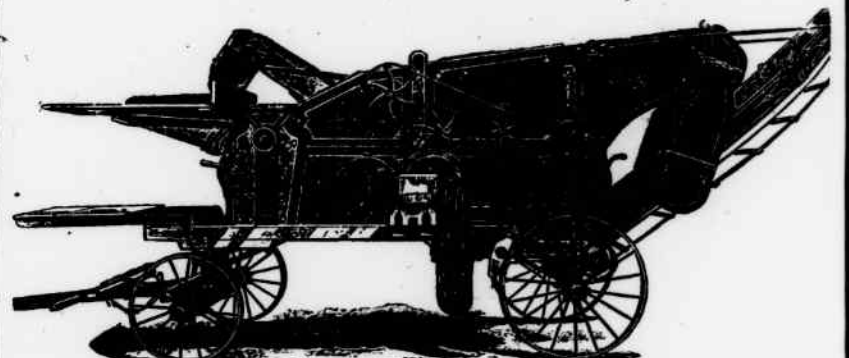
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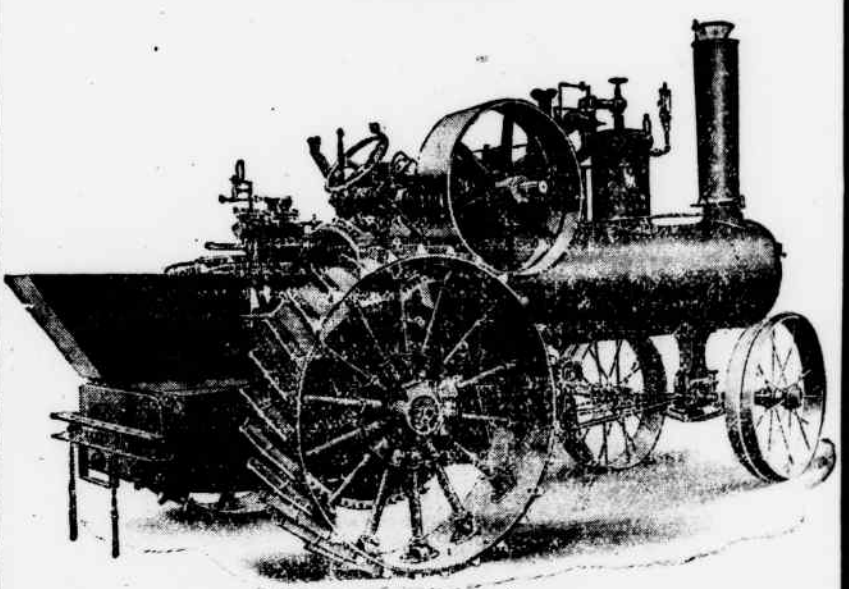
:- GEISER :-

Thresher and Engine

WHICH ARE TOO WELL KNOWN TO COMMENT ON.



ALSO HAVE SMALLER THRESHERS WHICH WILL OPERATE SATISFACTORILY WITH FOUR TO SIX HORSE POWER GAS OR OIL ENGINE



M. G. NEWELL CO.

LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior court of Guilford county made in the special proceeding entitled W. A. Shields et al vs. Bertie Shields et al, the undersigned commissioner will on

Saturday, May 15, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house door in the county of Guilford, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash a certain tract or lot of land in Guilford county, near Colfax, N. C., and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 1, running north 86 degrees west along the road 9 1-4 poles to a stone, corner of lot No. 3; thence north 15 degrees east 115 poles to a stone near a pine, corner of lot No. 3; thence north 65 degrees east 11 1-2 poles to a stone,

corner of lot No. 1; thence south 15 degrees west 121 poles to the point of beginning, containing 7 acres more or less.

This April 12, 1915. W. A. SHIELDS, Commissioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of W. D. Kirkman, 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 29th day of April, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This April 28, 1915. N. W. KIRKMAN, Executor.