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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Vital Statistics.—During the month of May there were 26 deaths in Greensboro. 20 of them being colored and six white people. There were 24 white and 18 colored births.

Ice Cream Supper.—The public is cordially invited to attend an ice cream supper to be given at the Brightwood school house tomorrow night by the Lee's chapel conference committee.

Summer Hours.—The Greensboro public library is now observing summer hours, opening at 9 o'clock in the morning and closing at 7 o'clock in the evening. These hours will be observed through June, July and August.

Ice Cream Supper.—An ice cream supper will be given at Battle Ground next Wednesday night, June 9. The proceeds will be used to furnish the Sunday school room in the new church. The public is cordially invited.

Firm Dissolved.—Messrs. S. B. Kersey and S. B. Matlock, who recently engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in this city, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Kersey purchasing the interest of Mr. Matlock in the business.

Exercises Postponed.—The children's day exercises at Morehead's chapel have been postponed from the first to the second Sunday in June. The exercises will be held at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon and the public is invited to attend.

Court Next Week.—A term of Superior Court for the trial of civil actions and to last one week will convene in this city Monday morning. It will be followed by a week of criminal court. Judge C. C. Lyon will preside over both terms.

Death in Concord.—Mrs. D. B. Coltrane, of Concord, whose husband has many relatives in Guilford and Randolph counties, died at her home Tuesday, following a two-weeks' illness of pneumonia. She was 58 years old and a native of Kentucky.

Portrait Presented.—Dr. J. I. Foust, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, has presented to the William Hooper school, of Wilmington, a beautifully framed picture of the William Hooper monument which stands on the Guilford Battle Ground.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Children's Home Society will be held in this city next Thursday night. Gen. J. S. Carr is president of the society and a number of other prominent citizens of the state are identified with the organization.

Marriage This Evening.—The wedding of Mr. James T. Morehead, Jr., and Miss Eloise Dick will take place in the First Presbyterian church this evening and will be one of the biggest social events of the season. A number of guests from this state and Virginia are here for the wedding.

At Gethsemane.—An ice cream supper will be given at Gethsemane church Saturday night under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the church. The ladies extend a cordial invitation to the public to attend and give them a liberal patronage.

Artillery Band.—A band is being organized in Greensboro for the coast artillery branch of the North Carolina National Guard. It will be assigned to the corps composed of the artillery companies in Greensboro, Wilmington, Charlotte, Salisbury, Hendersonville and Raleigh. Twenty-one musicians have enlisted for service in the band.

Doing Good Work.—Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the canning school being conducted at the State Normal and Industrial College this week is well attended and very satisfactory work is being done. The rain has prevented the demonstrations of canning that were to have been made on the campus, but aside from this, the work is being carried on as originally planned.

Building Permits.—During the month of May the city building inspector issued permits for the erection of 29 residences at an estimated cost of \$27,805. This shows a considerable decrease from the corresponding month last year. There is a good deal of building going on in the city at the present time, however, a number of buildings for which permits were issued prior to May being in course of construction.

Remembered Here.—Rev. Dr. Henry W. Battle, whose eloquent speech at the Confederate reunion in Richmond Tuesday aroused the veterans to a high pitch of enthusiasm, is pleasantly remembered in Greensboro as pastor of the First Baptist church of this city in 1904 and 1905. He is a son of the late Gen. Cullen A. Battle, a distinguished officer of the Confederacy. Dr. Battle at present is pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlottesville, Va.

City Tax Rate.—The city commissioners have fixed the tax rate for Greensboro for the current year at \$1.30 on each \$100 of real and personal property and the poll tax at \$3. With a few exceptions, the license taxes remain as they have been. The tax on each automobile kept for hire is raised from \$20 to \$30 a year. Bowling alleys will be required to pay a tax of \$20 for each platform. A tax of \$200 is placed on palmists or fortune tellers.

City Asked to Aid.—A delegation of physicians and other citizens appeared before the city commissioners Monday afternoon and asked that the city arrange to bear the expense of the treatment of Greensboro charity patients at St. Leo's hospital. Dr. J. W. Long directed attention to the fact that the hospital has never turned away a patient for the lack of funds and stated that during the past nine years 1,325 charity patients have been treated from Guilford county, about two-thirds of them being residents of Greensboro. The commissioners took the matter under advisement.

Retailer Arrested.—Tom Patterson, a white man of Jamestown, who has been wanted by the officers for some time on a charge of retailing, was brought to Greensboro yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Joe Phipps from Roanoke, Va., where he was arrested for the county Monday. The grand jury at the last term of court returned a true bill against Patterson and it is presumed that he will be tried at the approaching criminal term of court. Patterson eluded the officers when they went to Jamestown a few weeks ago to arrest him, but they seized 14 gallons of corn liquor they found in his home.

The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Weatherly, in the Pleasant Garden community. Miss Rachel Tucker presided at the piano and rendered Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party entered the parlor, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Rev. P. L. Terrell was the officiating minister and the impressive ring ceremony of the Methodist church was used. Dr. L. E. Hockett was the best man and Miss Mary Weatherly, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Yow left last evening for a honeymoon trip to Asheville and other places in the mountains.

Wedding Yesterday.—Mr. Thomas S. Yow, of Asheville, and Miss Margaret Male Weatherly were married yesterday afternoon at the home of Community Meeting. A community meeting will be held at the South Buffalo school house Saturday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of discussing and reviving interest in affairs that concern the community. It is hoped that some kind of an organization may be effected which will have for the purpose the betterment of the homes, the improvement of agriculture and the general improvement of the community. Among those expected to make talks on practical subjects at the meeting are Mr. J. G. Frazier, of Guilford College; Miss Grace Schaeffer, agent of the canning club work, and Mr. E. H. Anderson, the county farm demonstration agent. An invitation is extended to all farmers, their wives, sons and daughters to be present.

For Passing Worthless Checks.—Mr. W. B. Streeter, who made his headquarters in Greensboro for several years while serving as superintendent of the North Carolina Children's Home Society, was arrested in Asheville a few days ago on a warrant charging him with passing worthless checks on two mercantile firms in this city, the Vanstory Clothing Company and the Wallace Clothing Company. The checks were for \$20 and \$15 and both were given in exchange for cash. A few days later they were returned by the Asheville bank on which they were drawn with the endorsement, "insufficient funds." Mr. Streeter settled the matter without coming to Greensboro for trial by putting up the cash for the two checks and paying the costs of the action.

ONLY FEW VOTE FOR BONDS

SLIGHT SUPPORT FOR COURT HOUSE AND OFFICE BUILDING PROPOSITION.

Not since the dispensary was done to death 15 years ago has any institution or proposition received such a body blow at the hands of the sovereign voters of Guilford county as that given the \$250,000 court house bond issue in Tuesday's election. With a light registration throughout the county, the bond issued lacked considerably more than 2,000 of receiving a majority of the registered votes. The exact figures will be known when the county commissioners receive and canvass the returns today.

The four precincts in the city of Greensboro, with a registered vote of 1,190, gave only 470 votes for the bonds, being 126 votes short of a majority of the registered vote.

In High Point, where 1,257 voters were registered, 47 men had the hardihood and nerve to risk their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor by voting for bonds.

The country precincts swatted the bonds with might and main. The vote for bonds in the rural precincts was only a little in excess of 25 percent, of the registered vote.

While no well informed person expected the bond issue to carry, the proposition would have made a much better showing but for the rain that fell practically all day long. It is doubtful if ever before an election was held in Guilford county under such unfavorable weather conditions.

University Commencement.

At the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina yesterday diplomas were awarded to 138 young men. The literary address was delivered by Judge A. Mitchell Palmer, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Senator F. M. Simmons, Governor Locke Craig and James Sprunt, of Wilmington.

Ordained to Ministry.—At an adjourned session of Orange Presbytery held in the First Presbyterian church of this city Monday afternoon Mr. Carl B. Craig, of Reidsville, preached his introductory sermon and passed a highly creditable examination for ordination to the ministry. Mr. Craig is to become co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Reidsville, of which his father, Rev. D. I. Craig, D. D., has been pastor for about 30 years. He will be installed in a few weeks.

Another Bond Election.—Undismayed by the fate of the late lamented court house-office building bond election, the city commissioners have called an election on July 13 on the question of issuing \$60,000 of bonds for the purpose of erecting and equipping new school buildings in Greensboro. A new registration is ordered and the books will open tomorrow and close July 3. There is little doubt that the bonds will be voted by a good majority, for the need is imperative and Greensboro has never yet turned down a school bond issue.

Soldiers Coming.—It is announced that a regiment of the North Carolina National Guard will attend the Guilford Battle Ground celebration to be held July 3. Adjutant General Lawrence W. Young will be in command of the regiment, which is expected to include practically every company of the first regiment and two companies of regulars from Fort Caswell. Adjutant General Young was in the city this week conferring with Mr. Paul W. Schenck, president of the Battle Ground Association, as to the arrangements for handling and caring for the soldiers while here.

Capt. M. Jordan Dead.—Capt. M. Jordan, who made his home for many years a short distance south of the city, died about 2.30 o'clock Monday morning at the home of his son, Mr. W. M. Jordan, in Mt. Airy, where he had been for some time. The body was brought to Greensboro and buried in Greene Hill cemetery late Monday afternoon, following a funeral service conducted at West Market Street Methodist church by Rev. Dr. C. W. Byrd and Rev. W. H. Willis, pastor of the Methodist church in Mt. Airy. Capt. Jordan had been a member of West Market Street church for many years. He was 80 years of age and had been in feeble health for quite a while. He is survived by two sons, Messrs. W. M. Jordan, of Mt. Airy, and Ike Jordan, of this city.

ADOPT NEW MEXICAN POLICY

THE ADMINISTRATION TO ASK FOR COALITION OF THE BEST ELEMENTS.

President Wilson, in the name of the United States, yesterday publicly called on all factions in Mexico "to accommodate their differences," and set up a government that can be accorded recognition.

Failure to unite in a movement to bring peace to Mexico "within a very short time," it was announced in a statement telegraphed to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and others, would constrain the United States "to decide what means should be employed" to save the people of the southern republic from further devastations of internal warfare.

Everywhere—in official and diplomatic quarters and among Mexicans of varied leaning—the statement was interpreted as meaning that the United States would bring to bear first to unite the factions in the choice of a provisional president, and failing to bring all elements together, would give its active support to those elements which did agree. Ultimate intervention was considered possible, but only if a hopeless condition of anarchy followed, with no remedy from within the republic.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson and his cabinet today adopted a new Mexican policy. It has for its object restoration of order and the relief of millions of non-combatants from the devastations of Mexico's military elements, which have brought about conditions described as intolerable.

The president read to the cabinet a statement to be communicated tomorrow to the leaders of all Mexican factions, serving notice that unless they themselves compose the situation, some other means will be found by the United States to bring about the establishment of a stable government. The statement was approved after prolonged discussion.

The specific course the United States will pursue in the event the contending factions fail to agree is not outlined in the president's statement, but the administration's present purpose is to give moral support to a coalition of the best elements in Mexico and accord the government thereby created formal recognition. With such recognition would come an embargo on arms permitting the constituted government to receive munitions of war to the exclusion of all other elements and factions.

That the government's policy, if unsuccessful in this course, might require ultimate intervention has been considered, and the intention to insist on a settlement has not been swayed by the possible necessity of such action. In high executive quarters, however, confidence prevails that the expression of the American government's attitude will clear up misapprehensions that have existed in Mexico as to its intentions and bring about the desired coalition government.

The administration's policy is the culmination of several weeks of conferences between the president and his official family. The return of Du Val West, who spent three months personally investigating conditions in Mexico for the president, was the deciding factor.

The American Red Cross already has laid plans for relief work to be carried out in co-operation with the state department. The Carranza agency here has issued several statements denying shortage of food and saying the stories of famine are exaggerated, but the Washington government is not taking these into consideration because of its own reports.

Reports from many sections of the Southern republic were made public tonight by the Red Cross telling of looting and suffering. Among these were telegrams announcing that both the Villa and Carranza forces were looting the property of an American citizen named Ochner at Colima. One of these messages said:

"Carranza guarantees futile. His orders for protection of rights and property of foreigners largely ignored. It is clear that neither high officials nor subordinates can enforce orders even if sincere in desire to protect foreigners. The situation now is entirely one of local issue and graft affecting and concerning the local military leader only."

Persons fleeing from Mexico City, the report said, "confirm all the re-

ports of desperate situation and agree in fear of demands on foreigners and reprisals if supply of corn for populace should fail."

At Hermosillo, Sonora, according to mail advices received today, "there is a terrible state of affairs and there are fears that the looting of a whole town is only postponed."

DR. F. C. HYATT ELECTED CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

The city commissioners, who have had under consideration for some time the reorganization and enlargement of the city health department, have elected Dr. Fred C. Hyatt health officer for the city and placed the work of the department in his hands. He was employed at a salary of \$1,800 a year, his term of office to be in the discretion of the commissioners. It was stipulated in the agreement that Dr. Hyatt is to be free after 5 o'clock in the afternoon to devote himself to private practice.

Dr. Hyatt is one of the best equipped physicians in the city and his selection as head of the health department is regarded as a most admirable one. He has been a resident of Greensboro for several years and has been successful in building up a good general practice.

In reorganizing the health department the commissioners enacted the following ordinance, which explains the scope of the work of the city physician and the duties he is to perform:

"He shall examine the school children and look after health conditions of the children in the city schools, and especially any child that has been reported defective in the condition of its eyes, ears, nose or throat. He shall notify the parent or guardian of a child having any defect of the aforesaid organs, or hookworm disease, and shall suggest to such parent or guardian the proper course of treatment, and shall urge that such treatment be procured. It shall be his duty further to devote himself to the protection, preservation and promotion of the health and health conditions of the city of Greensboro, and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of commissioners of said city or the commissioner of public safety, and shall in every available way, through the press, public addresses and otherwise, endeavor to educate the people of the city to set a higher value on health, and to adopt such public and private measures as will tend to a greater conservation of life."

"That said city physician shall hold his office at the will of the board of commissioners, and shall receive such salary as may be fixed by said board."

The commissioners also decided to employ a man to devote his entire time to the inspection of meat and milk and appointed Mr. W. A. Hornaday to this position. Mr. Hornaday went on duty Tuesday.

Sherman Law in the Way.

Uncertainty over the application of the Sherman anti-trust act to combinations formed to promote export trade is one of the principal obstacles in the way of expanding business with New England merchants, expressed at a conference with the federal trade commission in Boston Tuesday.

After several speakers had emphasized this statement, some urging that the act be amended, Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the commission, asserted that with both leading political parties committed to the spirit of the Sherman law, he thought it unlikely that Congress would be willing to make any change that might affect domestic trade. Succeeding speakers then pressed the expediency of changing the act so as to differentiate between its application to foreign and domestic trade.

Governor Jarvis Better.

Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, who was seriously ill for several weeks at his home in Greenville, is reported to be improving slowly and his ultimate recovery is expected. Owing to his advanced age, his recovery must necessarily be slow.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Nine of the ten deputies on trial at New Brunswick, N. J., charged with murder in the first degree for having fired into a crowd of chemical plant strikers last January, killing two and wounding a score, were convicted of manslaughter. Fifteen others are under indictment.

GERMANS MAKING PROGRESS

PIERCE FIGHTING ON EASTERN FRONT—ZEPPELINS MAKE RAID ON LONDON.

German and Austrian official statements agree on the continued progress of the Teutonic allies in the eastern war zone. Notwithstanding recent reports from Petrograd that fighting along the river San, Galicia, in the neighborhood of Przemyśl was developing in favor of the Russians, it would seem that the Austro-German investment of Przemyśl is drawing closer. Both Vienna and Berlin say that three of the forts of the girdle on the north front of the fortress have been carried by storm and that 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns were taken at these points.

South of the Dniester the town of Strzy has been captured and more than 9,000 prisoners taken. An unofficial Berlin report says the Russians have evacuated Radom, Poland.

Pierce fighting continues in Galicia and at some points along the western line, while engagements between Austrians and Italians are becoming more spirited.

Paris admits recapture by the Germans of portions of trenches on the outskirts of the Le Pretre forest, but at other points on the western line claims progress for the allies, notably to the north of Arras, at South-ville St. Vaast, where the German works, the French assert, are falling into their hands.

Zeppelin Raid on London.

The long expected Zeppelin raid on London became a reality early Tuesday morning, when German dirigibles passed over several sections of the city scattering bombs. Four persons were killed, one was seriously injured and others sustained lesser wounds. Three big fires resulted from the dropping of the bombs.

Italy's King Fires Gun at Front.

News dispatches from the Italian front set forth that King Victor Emmanuel, like King Albert of the Belgians, intends to take an active part in the war. During the recent attack on the Italian forces on Monte Baldo his majesty is described as having taken charge of one of the 75-millimeter guns, and even as firing many shots himself. Subsequently, for many hours, he watched the operations. It was raining hard, and when the king finally returned to headquarters he was wet through and covered with mud.

In the capture of Monte Baldo, which dominates Lake Garda, Swiss newspapers say Italian infantry moved forward by moonlight, from both the east and west side of the mountain. On the top they surprised the Austrian garrison. After a resistance the Austrians surrendered.

The Italians are continuing their advance in the Adige valley, and the fight in deep snow for the pass of St. Elvio is still going on. On the Carinthian frontier the Italians are said to be holding most of the passes and strategic points. The Italians seem to be going slowly on this portion of their frontier, while they push their heaviest attacks in the direction of Trieste.

Kaiser Calls Out Last Line.

The Reichsanzeiger, of Berlin, has published an order calling to the colors all first-class members of the Landsturm, or the final reserve forces, not previously summoned. This order does not apply to Bavaria. Germans in Germany must report between June 8 and 10. Germans outside of Germany as soon as possible.

Death of Samuel A. Denny.

Mr. Samuel A. Denny, a well known citizen of eastern Guilford, died yesterday morning at 7.30 o'clock at his home near McLeansville, following an illness of about six months. He suffered from cancer of the liver and it had been apparent for some time that his recovery was impossible. Mr. Denny was 44 years old and is survived by his aged mother, his widow and three children. He was a member of Bethel Presbyterian church and for some years had been a member of the board of deacons.

The funeral and interment take place at Bethel church today at noon, the services to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. E. Redding.

Don't Get The Idea

that because you are an out-door worker you don't need Muslin or Nainsook Underwear. You are the fellow that suffers for the need of it; and you want them with short sleeves and knee-length drawers. Try a few of our Unions and see if you don't find it like we say.

Palm Beach, Mohair and light weight woolen suits for the heated term.

\$1 Regal Shirts always a BARGAIN at \$1.

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.
Boyden Oxfords \$6.50

CRAWFORD & REES
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Don't Swallow
Potato Bugs
Kill 'em with
Paris : Green
Get it at
:Gardner's:

2,785 Acres

Yes, we actually own and control two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Guilford county. This land is all for sale, and in any sized tracts wanted and on any reasonable terms. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Doubtless we could close our office and hold this land five years and make more money than to sell it now. But we are in the real estate business and prefer to keep buying and selling. So if you want a farm—a good farm—and at the right price, see us.

Brown Real Estate Co.
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Dr. King's New Life Pills
The best in the world.

THE NATION'S GREATER DAYS

UNITY THEME OF PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT ARLINGTON.

Eulogies of America's soldier and sailor dead were voiced Monday by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Governor Willis, of Ohio, at Memorial day exercises at the Arlington national cemetery, near Washington.

President Wilson, cheered on his arrival and departure and during his address, carefully avoided any direct reference to problems facing the United States. He was enthusiastically applauded when he declared that "greater days lie before this nation than it ever yet has seen, and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States."

Governor Willis evoked applause when he said "the president of the United States is making a successful effort to keep us out of the broils of Europe" and added, "now is the time to keep cool, think carefully and stand by the president. He and his cabinet know vastly more of our delicate relations with European belligerents than the rest of us can possibly know; let us hold up his hand in the patriotic effort he is making in this crisis."

The president sat in the midst of veterans of two wars during the exercises and uttered an audible "amen" at the conclusion of an invocation by Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington, who prayed that the United States might be led aright in the present crisis.

"I have not come here today to deliver an address but merely reverently to take part in expressing the sentiment of this impressive day," said the president in his address. "It is necessarily a day of reminiscences. Reminiscence is not always a profitable exercise. It generally belongs to those, appropriately to those only, who have left the active stage of life and have nothing to think about except the things that are gone and dead. It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes over its shoulder. Its business is constantly in the years that lie ahead of it and in the present what challenges it to the display of its power. But there are reminiscences which are stimulating and wholesome, and among those reminiscences are chiefly to be ranked the recollections of days of heroism, days when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them by the ardent exercise of power that was in them."

"That is what gives dignity to a day like this. It is not a day of regret; it is not a day of weakening memory. It is a day of stimulation. But, my friends, these stimulating memories we are sometimes apt to minimize because we do not see the full significance of them. We are constantly speaking of the great war of which we think today as a war which saved the union, and it did indeed save the union, but it was a war that did a great deal more than that. It created in this country what had never existed before—a national consciousness. It was the time when America for the first time realized its unity and saw the vision of its united destiny."

"The solemn lesson of these memories for us is not that we must be ready to save the union again, for there are none among us who threaten its life, but that we must see to it that the unity then realized, the vision then seen is exemplified in it and the things that we do. Because there is no stimulation in any lesson unless it be the stimulation to duty. There is no stimulation in any occasion if it be merely the pleasure of recollection; it must also be the ardor and courage of hope. Greater days lie before this nation than it has ever seen yet; and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States."

"It does not do to talk too much about one's self, and I do not think that it is wholesome for the United States to talk too much about itself. I do not want to know what you are today so much as I want to know what you are going to do tomorrow. The only test I know of that is competent to determine what you are is the test of what you do. Let us not think of our characters; let us think of our duties and of the actions that lie before us. I have always maintained that the man who lives to cultivate his own character will result only in cultivating an intolerable prig, because his object will be himself. Character, my friends, is a by-product. It is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty. But duty is not easy to determine. Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide, common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the

day is. That is the strength of a democracy, because there daily rises in the great body of a democracy the expression of an untrammelled opinion which seems to fill the air with its suggestions of duty; and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves.

"America, I have said, was reborn by the struggle of the Civil war, but America is reborn every day of her life by the purposes we form, the conceptions we entertain, the hopes that we cherish. We live in the things that we see. We live, and hope abounds in us as we live in the things that we purpose. Let us go away from this place renewed in our devotion to daily duty and to those ideas which keep a nation young, keep it noble, keep it rich in enterprise and achievement; make it to lead the nations of the world in those things that make for hope and for the benefit of mankind."

At the conclusion of the exercises in the amphitheater of the cemetery President Wilson witnessed the unveiling of the Maine memorial monument. The monument is the mainmast and fighting top of the Maine, set in a granite and marble base chiseled in the form of a gun turret.

Secretary Daniels, principal speaker at this ceremony, paid a tribute to "sacrifice," saying it was the one attribute to which everybody paid homage.

HALF THE CONTROVERSY IN THE WORLD IS FUTILE.

The fondness for controversy is not limited to mankind. Animals argue with great zest. The mule, for instance, is rated as stupid. After jogging along peacefully for a few miles he suddenly questions the desirability of jogging along further. He asks himself what it all amounts to and that is a signal for controversy. He opens the argument by balking. His driver's rejoinder is to the effect that it is more desirable to move forward than to remain standing. The mule, knowing only one argument, remains stationary. Whereupon the driver, becoming heated, belabors the mule with a whip until he is exhausted. Then the mule is moved by kindness to drag his master home to rest after his exertion. That this kind of argument is one-sided, few will deny. The mule had all the advantage. Not understanding his master's method of reasoning he rejected it as of no consequence and therein lay his similarity to many persons who walk on two feet and vote. Not understanding, they scoff.

It is no wonder that full half the controversy in this world is futile. Men argue about things of which they know nothing, not because they wish to learn, but because they wish to talk. In a way this is beneficial. It develops the vocal organs and in some cases those muscles which are most frequently employed in the difficult art of gesticulation. The great trouble with most amateur controversialists is that they neglect to prepare themselves for the fray. They forget that they must isolate themselves upon a common ground. The question must be stated clearly and simply and each must select arguments which are pertinent. They do not seem to know that there are rules of argumentation as inexorable as those devised by the late Marquis of Queensberry for the proper conduct of boxing matches.

As a rule the impromptu debate begins well enough, with a thundering broadside by the attacking person. When he gets through the question is settled. All his powder and shot have gone into one brilliant burst. He has convinced himself, closed his mind and prepared himself to enjoy to the fullest his opponent's misery. And the opponent, having neglected to listen to the argument advanced for the very good reason that he has been busy wondering what he will say when the speaker shall have emptied himself of his red prejudice, thereupon takes up a subject which he considers more interesting and soon it is bedtime. But though its shortcomings are manifest, this sort of argument is not a mean diversion. Words spoken in search of truth are never wasted.

A Doctor's Prescription For Cough
An Effective Cough Treatment.
One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and lung ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratified for the relief and cure obtained. adv.

HOW THE STRONG HAND IS PLAYED IN GERMANY.

In a recent volume by a distinguished German prison official he writes that, after a careful study of the figures from 1882 to 1910, he has discovered that one person now living in every 12 in Germany has been convicted of some offense.

Dr. Kinkelburg shows that the number of "criminals" in Germany is 3,869,000, of whom 3,060,000 are males and 809,000 females. Every forty-third boy and two hundred and thirteenth girl between the ages of 12 and 18 has been punished by fine or imprisonment.

This does not mean that the Germans are criminals or disorderly, but, on the contrary, it shows how absurdly petty are the violations of the law punished by fine or imprisonment.

Their whole history, from Charlemagne down until the last 50 years, is a series of going to pieces the moment the strong hand of authority is taken away from them. The German and especially the Prussian policeman has become the greatest official busybody in the world.

No German house is his castle. The policeman enters at will and, backed by the authorities, questions the householder about his religion, his servants, the attendance of his children at school, the status of the guests staying in his house and about many other matters besides. If one of his children by reason of ill health is taught at home the authorities demand the right to send an inspector every six months to examine him or her, to be sure that the child is properly taught.

The policeman is in attendance on the platform at every public meeting, armed with authority to close the meeting if either speeches or discussion seems to him unpatriotic, unlawful or strife breeding.

Professors, pastors and teachers are all muzzled by the state and must preach and teach the state orthodoxy or go!

Thirty-Six For 25 Cents.

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What is needed is a digestive stimulant. Something to help the digestive fluids do their work. For this work we recommend Dike's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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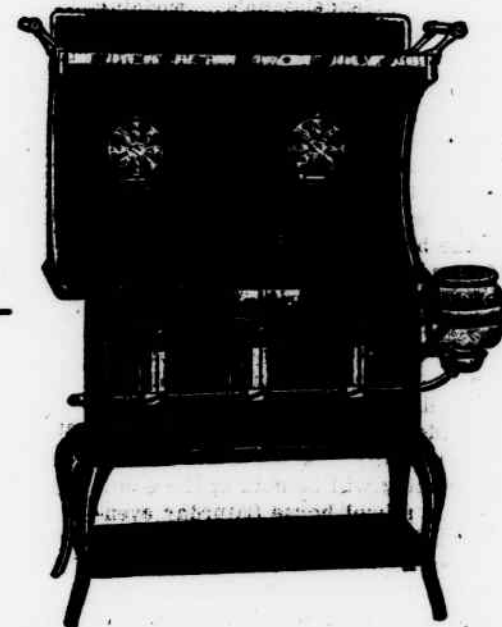
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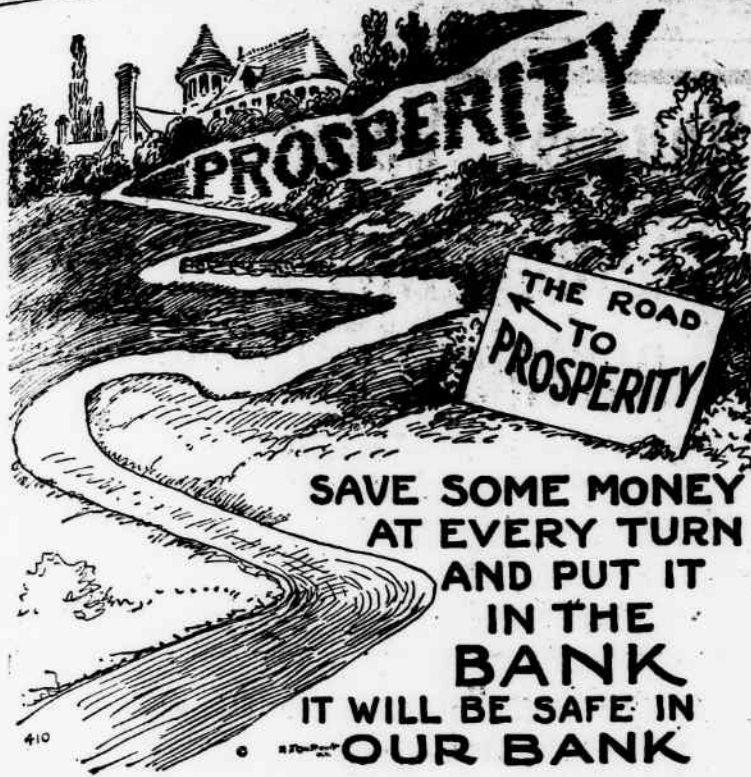
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The burners are six inches in diameter. This extra large size gives the biggest flame possible and the greatest heat. The blue enamel-d chimneys are made short and set close to the top. Flame strikes directly on cooking utensils just where you want it. Does not throw heat into kitchen.

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CREDIT UNIONS FOR FARMERS

TO ENCOURAGE SAVING MONEY
AND ITS EXPENDITURE FOR
PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES.

For farmers to organize a bank is nothing new in North Carolina. Out of 495 state and national banks a considerable portion are controlled by farmers. For city men to organize building and loan associations is a common practice in many towns. But for farmers and city men to organize mutual savings and loan societies is a new opportunity which was presented to the people of this state by the last legislature.

All have been agreed, after the lesson which the European war thrust upon us, that something should be done to meet our needs for more credit. With a drop in the price of cotton from twelve to six cents a pound the cry for credit was heard well nigh everywhere. Washington was besieged without avail. In the meantime local bankers, merchants, and farmers were given more time to realize on cotton and to pay their debts. Farmers who were able to hold their cotton have made at least two cents a pound more than those who sold early. This would mean a profit of \$250 to the farmer who had twenty-five bales of cotton. Such savings in a community will mean the difference between hard and fair times both for the farmers and business men of a section. Somehow we have weathered the storm. But have we learned its lesson?

The North Carolina legislature has provided the ounce of prevention that will be worth the pound of cure. Instead of depending upon the Washington government and upon the large city bankers for credit, we may build a greater supply of credit in the state. Instead of the farmer depending upon the supply merchant for fifty per cent of the value of the cotton crop; instead of the supply merchant being forced to get credit from banker, fertilizer company and jobber with which to carry the farmer; instead of the banker, jobber and manufacturer having to go to Richmond and New York bankers for credit, the proposal is for the farmers to have this reservoir of credit in the state as well as its source. Instead of the farmers requiring the supply merchants to make an advance of \$29,150,742, as the bankers of this state have estimated to have been made in the case of the 1913-1914 cotton crop, the farmers are now given the opportunity to form savings societies which are empowered to lend to their own members. Through the self help of all the cotton farmers of the state they are to save \$30,000,000 and deposit it in existing banks or in credit unions. This, in brief, is the simple remedy proposed.

The author once asked one of the leading supply merchants of the state what could be done to relieve the farmers of the high cost of supply store credit. He very wisely advised that farmers should spend less recklessly for things they could get along without and save their money to pay

cash for necessary supplies. According to the reports of bankers in the cotton producing counties, the farmers pay 19 per cent more for supplies bought upon credit than for cash. If these accounts run on an average of six months, this means that farmers pay 38 per cent for the credit with which they obtain their supplies. The total cost of this supply store credit at this rate for producing the North Carolina cotton crop alone was \$5,553,213.35. At the legal rate of interest this credit would have cost \$874,522.26. Cotton farmers would have saved \$4,678,691.09 if our agriculture had as good a system of credit as other lines of business in this state. No business could prosper and buy credit at such prices. A business which begins on this basis is beat at the start.

The co-operative banks of Canada have succeeded in doing away with the practice among their members of buying on credit. Mr. Desjardins, the founder of the first co-operative bank in America, says: "A man who does not follow the wise course of providing in advance for his expenditures often finds himself short of ready money, foolishly adopts a credit system and buys more than he really needs or more than his means justify. But the day comes when he must pay and then the amount due seems very high, and his uneasiness is great. It must also be observed that money is saved by buying for cash, for much more care is exercised when what is bought must be paid for on the spot. Under such circumstances buying is strictly limited to the amount of money on hand."

The credit union, as authorized by the last legislature, is a society to encourage saving money and its expenditure for productive purposes. A credit union will only lend to its members for the purpose of increasing production. Loans for mere comforts or luxuries are debarred. The loan must be spent for something which will help repayment. A farmers' credit union thus becomes a society to promote agriculture.

The strength of Germany today, the leading fighting nation of Europe, is in its 17,000 credit unions. WM. R. CAMP, Division of Markets, West Raleigh, N. C.

An Inconvenient God.

Said a little Japanese girl to her heathen grandmother as she came home from a Christian Sunday school, "I have to go to the temple to pray to my god, but this God of the Christians can be prayed to when you are warm in bed, or most any time. But there's one thing I don't like; he can see you all the time everywhere, and sometimes I should think that would be quite inconvenient." There are some in Christian lands that agree with that Japanese girl.

For several years India has steadily increased its production of coal, iron and copper.

The Philippines last year exported 85,965 tons of copra.

PROHIBITION FORCES TO PLAY BIG POLITICS.

A press dispatch from Washington says if any doubt has existed among politicians generally that the prohibition forces of the country mean to have a hand in the affairs of the leading political parties in the next campaign that doubt can hardly remain after the announcement of opposition by the temperance people to the candidacy of Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois.

The Anti-Saloon Leaguers declared in positive terms that Mr. Mann will not do, that his liquor record is pronounced, that his hostility to prohibition legislation is known throughout the length and breadth of the land and that the Republican party must look elsewhere for a standard bearer if that organization does not wish to invite the opposition of all active prohibitionists.

This is, in effect, the ultimatum of the league to the party which happens at this time to hold the Illinoisian in high favor. He is minority leader of the house. He has been the thorn in the side of the Democratic organization for four long years and his conduct of his party's affairs in Congress has been conspicuously successful. From a strictly Republican standpoint, no fault can be found with the public acts of Mr. Mann.

It of course remains to be seen whether or not the prohibitionists can puncture the Mann boom before it has inflated itself to national proportions. The stand they have taken will, without doubt, cause many party leaders to hesitate before they take up the shout for the statesman from Illinois, whatever may be their individual inclinations.

The significant circumstance about the present situation is, however, the manifest determination of the prohibitionists to have a voice in the nomination of the next Republican candidate for the presidency. And if President Wilson should not wish to succeed himself, they will, of course, interest themselves to the same extent in the Democratic candidate.

Heretofore the anti-saloon followers have not been permitted to figure in national politics—that is, in the affairs of the two leading national parties. They have taken sides in individual states, allying themselves with first one party and then the other, according to the pledges exacted. But they have been only mildly influential in a national sense.

The demand for nation-wide prohibition, however, has given the liquor issue wider scope. It has lifted the question out of local politics and given it standing as an issue with which future national conventions, candidates and platforms will have to deal. Nobody who realizes the extent of the anti-liquor sentiment throughout the country now denies this fact.

Blockade Running in the Civil War.

Captain Kidd's booty was a trifle compared with that which awaits the sea-rover who shall regularly pierce the British blockade and reach German ports.

During the Civil war the most profitable game anybody played was that of blockade running. It was so difficult to get cotton out of the South that the price in Liverpool rose to 20 times the normal figure. Hence a ship that carried guns and various munitions to the South and then took home a load of cotton killed two prize birds with one stone.

English shipowners carried on a great trade. The ship R. E. Lee, built by the British at a cost of \$160,000, very soon bore away \$2,000,000 in gold.

Another ship made eight trips from Bermuda to Wilmington, N. C., and earned a profit of 700 per cent on the cost of the vessel. A third boat made twenty-two such journeys and earned still more. It was a hazardous game, but the stakes were high and many a bold seaman was willing to engage in it.

But while there were actually hundreds of instances of blockade running and an average of one capture for every four and a half trips was made by the Union navy, the point I emphasize is this:

The United States navy never killed a blockade runner. It captured the ship, but the crew went free.

Constipation Cured Overnight.

A small dose of Po-Do-Lax tonight and you enjoy a full, free easy bowel movement in the morning. No griping, for Po-Do-Lax is Podophyllin (May Apple) without the gripe. Po-Do-Lax corrects the cause of constipation by arousing the liver, increasing the flow of bile. Bile is nature's antiseptic in the bowels. With proper amount of bile, digestion in bowels is perfect. No gas, no fermentation, no constipation. Don't be sick, nervous, irritable. Get a bottle of Po-Do-Lax from your druggist now and cure your constipation overnight.

Watch the date on your label.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS HAVE HAD SINISTER HISTORY.

The Scilly Islands, near Cornwall, England, where German submarines have been active, have had a sinister history. A proverb current there says that for every person who dies a natural death on the islands the sea takes nine. In 1707 Sir Cloudesley Shovel perished in the wreck of his flagship and two other men of war, while two fresh ships of his squadron were driven aground and the remainder only narrowly escaped. The graveyard of an old Puritan church on St. Marys, one of the islands of the group, contains the bodies of 300 persons drowned in the wreck of the Schiller in 1875, and other disasters have occurred since. In ancient times the islands were a haunt for pirates who were later notorious for smuggling. In 1649 the islands were occupied by a royalist, Sir Richard Grenville, and formed the base from which he swept the surrounding sea for two years until a fleet under Admiral Blake and Sir John Ayscue forced him to surrender.

The islands are for the most part wild and bleak with sheer cliffs and many great caves hollowed out by the Atlantic. Only five of the 40 of the group are inhabited. Those that are occupied lend themselves well to the uses of man, for the climate is mild, snow being rarely seen and the temperature seldom deviating much from a moderate summer heat. Vegetation is luxuriant. Geraniums and myrtles attain an immense height, aloes and cactus flourish in the open and even palms are grown in the gardens of the governor on Treco island.

Henry I gave all the churches of Scilly and the land, as the hermits had held it in the days of the Conquest, to the abbott and church at Tavistock, and an earl of Cornwall later confirmed this grant and made another concession to the monks of all wrecks except whole ships. In the fourteenth century the family of Blanchminster came to share with the monks a position as overlords of the islands for which they paid a yearly rental to the Earl of Cornwall. Under this family convicted felons were taken to a certain rock in the sea with two barley loaves and a pitcher of water to remain there until washed away by the tide. The islands have been granted or leased to different families since, and in 1831 were granted to Augustus Smith, who was succeeded by his nephew and under whose autocracy they have prospered. An old theory has it that the Scilly Islands were identical with the Cassiterides or Tin Islands of Herodotus, but no tin has even been found on them.

This Country's Big Pauper Army.

Pauperism! In this great American land of abundant opportunity there should be, and there are, fewer paupers in proportion to population than in any other country on earth. Yet even here these helpless derelicts are to be found in too large numbers. The government census report for 1910 states that on January 1 of that year there were in almshouses alone in the United States 84,198 persons dependent on public support. This may not seem a startling number, but it must be remembered that there are many other institutions for the shelter of the poverty-stricken, including jails, reformatories, hospitals, orphan and insane asylums, homes for the aged, etc. The aggregate of the impoverished in all of these institutions is extremely large. Pauperism is, therefore, a distinct blight on the community, and to a large extent it is inexcusable. Accidents, sickness, reverses due to others' misconduct or weakness sometimes reduce people to destitution. In most cases, however, laziness, thrift and extravagance are responsible for this. Every young American should take warning from the pauper's plight and set out firmly to deny himself, to save money, to invest it safely and to provide a competency for his declining years.—Leslie's Weekly.

Vanderbilt's Estate.

The greater part of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished on the Lusitania, estimated at more than \$50,000,000, is left in trust under his will to his infant sons by his second wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt is left \$3,000,000 and the income from \$5,000,000 in trust. William H. Vanderbilt, his son by his first wife, Elsie French Vanderbilt, who was divorced, receives a trust fund of \$5,000,000 and family heirlooms.

Neuralgia Pains Stopped.

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; He quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25 cents, at all druggists. Penetrates without rubbing. adv.

PLANNING A NEW MOVE FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE.

Headed by ex-President William H. Taft, a committee of 100 of the most prominent men in the United States has issued a call for a conference to be held June 17 in Independence hall, in Philadelphia, to consider the adoption of proposals for a league of nations in the interest of permanent peace. The plan is largely an idea of Mr. Taft, who will preside at the conference, and is understood to have the personal endorsement of President Wilson, though he has not given out his official sanction, and the national administration will not be represented at the gathering.

The proposals and the action that will be taken on them by the conference are regarded by those who were associated with the former president in outlining the plan as vastly more important and ambitious than anything that has been undertaken hitherto by advocates of international peace. They will carry out to a large extent, if adopted, certain ideas presented by British peace advocates and endorsed by Viscount Bryce.

It was pointed out that the conference is called not merely for the purpose of discussing abstract questions of peace and arbitration, but to put squarely before the conferees this proposition—that the United States join a league of all the great nations, binding the signatories to agree to certain definite lines of international action, the most important of which is that the powers joining the league use their joint military forces to prevent any one of their number going to war precipitately. The other principal proposals are first an international judicial tribunal and (which has not been discussed hitherto), an international council of conciliation, for questions that are known as non-justiciable—that is, those questions which are not considered triable in a judicial tribunal.

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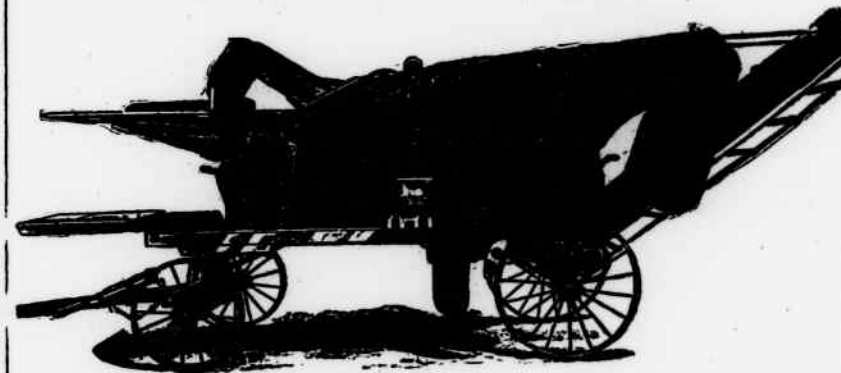
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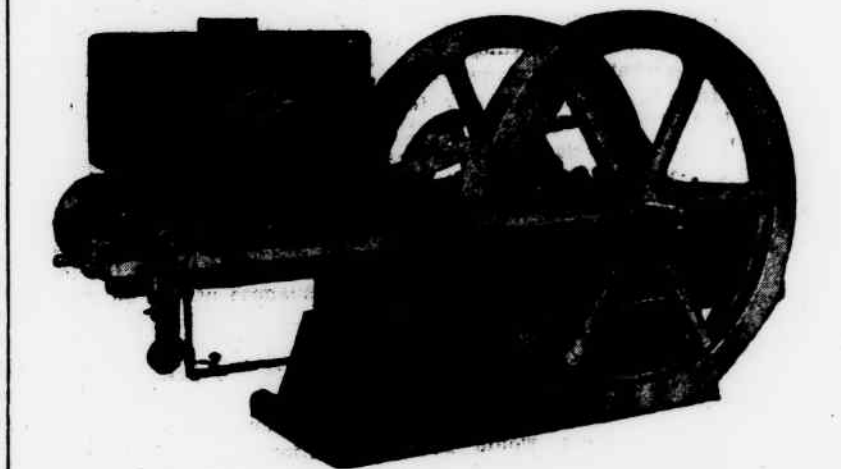
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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.

MUST HAVE DEFINITE REPLY

THERE WILL BE NO PROLONGED DISCUSSION WITH THE GERMAN NATION.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson determined today that the United States must ascertain definitely and promptly from Germany whether that country intends in the future to be guided by the accepted principles of international law and the rights of neutrals or to follow its own rules of maritime warfare.

The president listened to a varied expression of opinion at a meeting of his cabinet, taking a little part in the discussion himself. Later he began the preparation of a note to be dispatched before the end of this week, embodying his own ideas and what seemed to him the consensus of his official family.

The verdict of a majority of the cabinet was that the German reply to the American note following the sinking of the Lusitania was unresponsive and unsatisfactory, disregarding the good will of the United States, doubting its facts and disclaiming all blame for the destruction of the merchantman with American lives. The questions of fact raised by Germany were regarded as irrelevant at this time. The trend of opinion was that the United States must learn soon whether Germany intends to recognize the hitherto accepted principle that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed merchant ships, even if carrying contraband, and that merchantmen which do not resist capture must be visited and searched and the passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before the vessel is destroyed.

Would Sever Diplomatic Relations.

An unfavorable answer to this inquiry would lead, it was predicted in official quarters, to a severance of diplomatic relations on the ground that the United States could not continue intercourse with a government which repudiated these principles. Steps then would be taken to inform Americans of the dangers to which they are exposed, and such measures as necessary adopted to safeguard the lives and interests of citizens of the United States. Should Germany accept the principle in a way that would constitute a guarantee for the future, the American government would reiterate its demand for a "strict accountability" for violations of this principle and killing of Americans on the Lusitania.

The decision to base the American note on the principles of international law to obtain an affirmative or negative reply, and not enter into a technical discussion of details raised in the German communication, was the single development of the cabinet council. Some members favored even excluding any reference to the facts asked for by Germany, settling first the point as to whether Germany intended to disregard the American warning of last February that it would insist upon the exercise of the right to visit and search with respect to vessels on which Americans were traveling.

One cabinet officer believed the American government should enter into an investigation of the points raised by the German answer, submitting its proof and giving the German government an opportunity to do likewise. Others, however, declared that such a process would mean only delay and, in the event of a deadlock on facts, would leave the United States, which had already assured itself of the authenticity of its information and whose good faith was at stake, without remedy for the present or future, attacks on American vessels having been committed, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary. The opinion was general that the United States would restate that the Lusitania was unarmed and would ignore such questions as to whether the carriage of ammunition is a violation of American law.

The Azores islands report serious shortage of wheat.

SCIENCE AND SLAUGHTER IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Without question, man has every reason to be grateful to science for her assistance in the favorite pursuit by which for the most part he reckons history. Nor is he remiss in taking advantage of her progress. This war is probably the greatest and most destructive, as well as the most scientific, since creation. Mr. Asquith tells us that 6,000,000 men are now trying to kill one another as fast as possible in Europe, and his is a low estimate. There they stand, in long opposing lines. On one front the battle line is said to extend nearly 400 miles; on the other nearly twice as far. In the West, sheer numbers and the accuracy of industrial science almost prevent movement. For nearly five months now those men, in their effort to kill and escape death, have lived below the surface, like rabbits or primeval troglodytes. They have flourished in oozing mud—"the fifth element," as Napoleon called it. They have stood day and night in trenches, soaked to their middle by cold water, until their limbs swelled purple and threatened gangrene. The concussion of exploding shells has driven their eyes into their heads so that they see no more; shock and horror have struck them speechless. Their reason is overturned; some weep without ceasing; some gibber like ghosts. Limbs are scattered over the countryside. Hot-smelling blood pours from their bodies in unexpected quantity. Caught in the entanglements of barbed wire—another industry of science—they hang like crows on a gamekeeper's gallows until they rot. The air stinks of filth and corpses. Colonel Repington, of the Times, has called this scientific war "the butchery of the unknown by the unseen."

The Fame of Commonwealths.

Our states are losing their reputation for what made them famous in the original scheme of things. California is no longer famous for the gold it produces, but for its orchard crops and the oil. In the days of '49 probably not a soul dreamed that within a lifetime that state would be shipping east 75,000 carloads of fruit a year.

So of Minnesota, once famous for forests, for iron ores and for much making of flour. She still holds a pennant for ore and flour. But her forest pennant is passing to the hands of the dairyman and the grower of livestock. Her butter bill last year was \$30,000,000. And there are over 10,000,000 acres incorporated into farms that are not in cultivation. One of the big packing houses moved to the Minneapolis-St. Paul gateway into the big Northwest some years ago, because they saw that in the future the vast country between the Great Lakes and the Pacific ocean was destined to rank as one of the world's great areas for the exploitation of the animal industry. Cattle and creameries—these are as good a basis of credit, if not better than, gold in the Bank of England.

An Expert Opinion.

One who graduated from West Point as an engineer, who became a captain of engineers, chief engineer in the volunteer army, a major, a lieutenant colonel and then a colonel in the engineering corps, later a member of the board of fortifications, having in charge coast and harbor defenses and who finally became builder of the greatest engineering achievement of the age—such a man ought to know a thing or two about coast fortifications and what they might be expected to resist.

Gen. George Washington Goethals says no fleet could reduce the coast fortifications of the United States. He insists that both New York and San Francisco are so strongly fortified that no hostile naval force could enter either harbor.

It is a point to argue and perhaps not agree upon. Whatever one may believe, however, there is considerable evidence at hand to establish Goethals' claim. The experience of the fleets of the allies in the Dardanelles, the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, the American assault on Santiago, as the New York World suggests, indicate the essentiality of land forces in co-operation with naval action to reduce strongly fortified land positions.

R. E. Transon Dead.

R. E. Transon, for many years clerk of the Superior court of Forsyth county and one of the most prominent citizens of the county, died Sunday afternoon at his home at Bethania. Failing health caused him to resign the office of clerk of the court a short time ago. He was 60 years old and is survived by his widow and six children.

In the national museum at Washington is a sapphire weighing nine karats that incloses a bubble which changes of temperature cause to appear and disappear.

VETERANS TAKE RICHMOND

REBEL YELL HEARD AGAIN IN STREETS OF CAPITAL OF CONFEDERACY.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—Thousands of veteran survivors of the Confederacy in reunion here today trudged through torrents of rain to cheer to the echo the hopes expressed by the leaders that peace in America may not be disturbed by the war in Europe. Grizzled warriors of the gray enthused in the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, reiterated their loyalty to the union, shouted themselves hoarse in pledging support to the president of the United States in any crisis, and bowed assent to prayers that those who guide the destinies of the republic might be blessed with wisdom to deal with pending international affairs.

More than five thousand of the sturdy followers of Lee are here and at the opening session of their reunion shared their plaudits alike for the rollicking air of "Dixie" and martial strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," while the stars and bars and the stars and stripes flared from the housetops of the old capital of the Confederacy.

It was a day of tribute to their own departed heroes and one of fervent hope that their sons may never have to experience the baptism of fire that was theirs. This sentiment, uppermost in addresses of the day, brought the veterans to their feet repeatedly at convention hall, but the climax came at the close of an address by Dr. Henry W. Battle, who declared:

"Fifty years have passed since General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Half a century of peace has brought us to this glad day in a people's history. The flag of the union floats proudly over an undivided and indivisible people; a hundred million voices devoutly sing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' We are indeed 'at home in our father's house.' Our president—God bless, protect and guide him—has his hand on the helm of the ship of state, directing her steady course through the storm-tossed waves of a world at war; our secretary of navy is on deck; our attorney general adds his learning to the country's jurisprudence; a Southern hero who wore the gray now wears the robe of a justice of the Supreme court; in both houses of Congress Southern men hold the reins of power. Yes, we are at home in our father's house, at home to stay. Within our borders all is peace. God hasten the time, by prophets sung, when nation shall not rise up against nation and man's inhumanity to man make countless millions mourn; when every war-horse shall be hitched to a plow, when every spear shall become a pruning hook and every sword shall be converted into an implement of peaceful husbandry; when the Prince of Peace shall say 'I have gone up and down through the earth, and the earth sitteth still and is at rest.'"

Frequent references to the European war were made at the convention and also at that of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, who cheered a pledge of support to the president of the United States in upholding the honor of the nation which was voiced by Clarence J. Owens, of Washington, D. C. These declarations were interspersed with tributes to Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other leaders of the Confederacy, among them Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, whose widow appeared on the platform at convention hall and was greeted with an uproarious ovation. The tribute to Jefferson Davis was delivered by General B. W. Green, who asserted that the life of the president of the Confederacy was "one of patriotism, nobility and sincerity, and challenges the world's admiration."

Gen. Julian S. Carr eulogized the Confederate soldier and aroused from the throats of his rugged listeners repeated rebel yells. The Southern hosts were welcomed to Richmond by Governor H. C. Stuart, Mayor George Ainslie and Judge D. G. Tyler, who spoke in behalf of the veterans of Virginia. Judge Tyler compared the Confederacy to Belgium in his address to the veterans.

Dates of Secession.

Following are the dates upon which the states of the Southern Confederacy seceded:

South Carolina	December 20, 1860
Mississippi	January 9, 1861
Florida	January 10, 1861
Alabama	January 11, 1861
Georgia	January 19, 1861
Louisiana	January 26, 1861
Texas	February 1, 1861
Virginia	April 17, 1861
Arkansas	May 6, 1861
North Carolina	May 20, 1861
Tennessee	June 24, 1861
Missouri	October 31, 1861
Kentucky	November 20, 1861

Subscribe to The Patriot.

WHEN MOTHER WENT UP-TOWN IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Going uptown was an event with mother which was planned some time ahead, for she knew nothing about the modern daily shopping expeditions; neither did she know anything about the battle at the bargain counter. There were no bargain days in her time. Supplies for the family and the home were bought at regular intervals and the needs that came up between times were not many.

The list of purchases were made out beforehand. There was muslin for father's shirts and another kind for pillow cases and sheets; calico and gingham for mother's and the little girls' dresses and aprons, and percale for the little boys' waists, roller toweling and short towels for best use, etc.

The day arrived. Mother hurried up her morning's work, got the children off to school, donned her second best apparel and started on her trip uptown to trade. She had her favorite store for each kind of purchase, and her favorite clerk, in whose judgment she had perfect confidence, and when she got home with her purchases she was satisfied and felt that she had her money's worth.

Lunch rooms and soda fountains were never a feature of mother's day uptown. Dear, little mother—how she would have been embarrassed to walk into one of the up-to-date lunchrooms, of today. She could count the times she had been in a public eating place and a dish of ice-cream without the children along was something she never indulged in.

Her trading finished, she hurried home to be there before the children got home from school in order to have dinner ready for them and the men folk, and, O, how anxious they were for school to dismiss, for they knew that mother was going uptown, and that meant some little gift for each one of them, and she never forgot—a mother never does. Perhaps it would only be a stick of candy or an orange, but it made the children happy.

Sweet are the memories of those days back there when mother went uptown.

Sailors Who Can Neither Swim Nor Row.

The London Chronicle relates this: A survivor from one of the torpedoed ship says: "We had no men in our boat who could row. We very soon learned to row. I had never rowed a boat before, but I can do so now." The smallness of the number of men in our mercantile marine who can handle a rowing boat would surprise the majority of people, and those who can handle a sail are an even smaller band. They get almost no opportunity of learning. As for swimming, very few are experts, and battalions of them cannot swim a stroke. Just last summer I sailed with a British cargo boat officered by non-swimmers, and having on board only four men in all who believed that, unaided, they could keep themselves afloat.

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER
DENTIST

Office Over Greensboro National Bank.
Greensboro, N. C.
Telephone 1013.

B. L. FENTRESS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Offices with A. Wayland Cooke, Fisher Building
Greensboro, N. C.

Notary Public.

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 24th day of April, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to this date.

This April 28, 1915. 34-44.
N. W. KIRKMAN, Executor.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court, Special Proceedings.

J. L. Sullivan

Effie Sullivan, Holland Sullivan, DeWitt Sullivan, Ezra Sullivan and John Sullivan, infants under the age of fourteen years, and their mother Annie Jennings, and her husband, Fred Jennings, and her

Pursuant to an order of the Superior court of Guilford county in the above entitled special proceeding, the undersigned commissioners will on Saturday, June 26, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land in Guilford county, N. C., in Sumner township, and described as follows:

Beginning at a post oak, Trotter's corner, running thence south 44 poles to a black oak, fourth corner of lot No. 3; thence east 50 1-2 poles to a post oak; thence south 68 poles to a black oak; Armfield's corner; thence north 110 poles to a stone, Gardner's corner; thence north 110 poles to a black oak, Trotter's corner; thence east 107 poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less, the same being lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Isaac Murphy, recorded in book 26, page 419 et seq., in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county.

This May 24, 1915.
G. S. BRADSHAW,
THOS. C. HOYLE,
Commissioners.

Unusual Values In The Clothing And Shoe Department This Week

One lot of Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Oxfords, your choice \$1.98.
One lot Ladies' Oxfords, \$2.00 and \$2.50, sale price \$1.48.
Men's, Women's and Children's Tennis Oxford, 50c.

Extra Good Values In Men's Clothing.

Wool Suits, \$4.95 and up to \$19.75.
Palm Beach Suits, \$4.95 to \$7.50.
Mohair Suits, \$10.00 and up.
Men's Odd Coats, Serge, Mohair and other light weight materials, 50c to \$7.50.
Men's Odd Pants, 98c up.
Men's Khaki Pants, 98c to \$1.50.
Men's Overalls, Best Made, 75c to 98c.
Boy's Overalls, 25c to 45c.

UNDERWEAR.

Large Assortment of Men's and Boy's Underwear, 25c to 48c.

SHIRTS.

\$1.50 Shirts, Special 98c
\$1.00 Shirts, Special 75c
75c Shirts Special 48c
Best Work Shirts made, 48c

Just received another big shipment of Straw, Cloth and Silk Hats, which we have marked at 1/3 less than the regular price, 25c, 39c, 48c 98c to \$1.98
\$5.00 Panama Hats, Special \$3.50
Many Special Values in every department not advertised.

REMEMBER we sell for CASH is why we sell for less.

BROWN-BELK CO.



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

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 638, 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. Lot No. 17 has a frontage on Lovett avenue on the western side of 50 feet and running back 170 feet.

Second Tract. Adjoining the land of E. L. Sides and others and bounded as follows: Being in the southwestern portion of the city of Greensboro, N. C., in said county of Guilford and known and designated as lot No. 18, in section A of the plot of Mt. Vernon Heights, formerly Lovett's subdivision as registered in the register 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 subdivided land.

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

FOLEY-KIDNEY PILLS
FOR URICACID KIDNEY AND BLADDER

RE-SALE OF LAND.

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

Wednesday, June 16, 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 45 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 June 1, 1915.
W. A. SHIELDS, Commissioner.

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.

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

McLEANSVILLE.

Mr. John C. Paisley, who has been in school at Davidson College the past year, is at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Paisley. Special missionary services were held at Frieden's church Sunday. There was preaching both morning and afternoon.

Mr. Shelton Smith, who has been in school at Elon College the past year, is at home with his parents, who live near Hines' chapel. The annual memorial services will be held at Hines' chapel next Sunday. All-day services will be held and dinner will be served on the grounds.

Children's day exercises were held at Mt. Pleasant church last Sunday, but on account of the weather being so unfavorable, not many were present.

Mr. Waldo Hoyt, who studied medicine in Philadelphia the past winter, after spending some time with his parents here, has accepted a position on the staff of the Greensboro Daily News.

Mr. K. L. Whittington, a young ministerial student, has left to take charge of four churches near Richmond, Va., for the summer.

Mr. Clyde Brown was injured the past week when a crosstie fell from a pile that was being loaded on a box car and caught his ankle in its fall. No bones were broken, but the young man received a bad bruise.

Messrs. P. V. Boone, W. J. Boone, T. S. Boone, R. L. Davis, P. T. Hines, C. D. Cobb, S. P. Wilson, J. P. Browning and O. W. Hines were among those who made business or pleasure trips to Greensboro during the past few days of rainy weather.

CENTER.

Stay in out of the rain is about all that we can do at present.

Mr. S. G. Otwell, who was injured in a runaway some time ago, improves rather slowly. His absence from church is noted with regret.

Mrs. Grover McCannless continues to improve. She is now able to walk about a little.

Mr. Robert Vickory, of Level Cross, visited his daughter, Mrs. H. P. Hockett, Sunday.

It was decided last Sunday to have children's day exercises at Center in the near future, but the date has not been named.

We regret to state that Mrs. J. G. Farlow is still indisposed. Before she became sick she was a prominent teacher in the Sunday school. Her absence is keenly felt.

Mrs. J. E. Hodgins, who has had a rather undesirable acquaintance with the grip for some time, is able to be out again.

There has been some excitement in this neighborhood on account of a strange negro who has been seen at and near H. N. Hockett's recently. It is thought by some that he is the negro who went to the home of John R. Jones, near Pleasant Garden, a few weeks ago. He has given no trouble yet that we know of.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

The health of this community is very good at the present writing. Several from here attended the children's day at Mt. Pleasant last Sunday.

Miss Eva Jobe visited Misses Lizzie and Nina Shaw recently. Little Miss Pauline Hackett spent several days at Mr. George Forsyth's last week.

Children's day will be observed at Alamance the first Sunday in June.

The Dead sea is 1,200 feet below the sea level.

VANDALIA.

Mrs. Holt continues quite sick. Mrs. Pickett has returned to her home in Liberty after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Sidney Moser.

Mrs. Mike Taylor is on the sick list.

Mrs. D. W. Ramseur visited relatives in Whitsett last week.

Mr. A. V. Kirkman and family visited relatives in Burlington recently.

Mr. S. F. Coe and Mr. J. W. Weatherly are attending the reunion in Richmond, Va., this week.

Miss Pearl Curtis has accepted a position in Greensboro.

Mr. Willard Hendrix, of Greensboro, visited Mr. Harry Taylor recently.

Mrs. J. P. Williams and children have returned from Liberty, after a visit with relatives.

The many friends of Capt. M. Jordan will be sorry to learn of his death that occurred in Mt. Airy last Monday morning.

The little son of Mr. H. O. Causey is at home on his vacation from school at Kinston.

Mrs. Tammer Gilbreath is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. A. Kirkman, and other relatives.

Mrs. G. L. Anthony visited relatives in Randolph county last week.

Mr. Frank Clarida and Mr. Arthur Hughes organized Sunday school at Rocky Knoll school house last Sunday. There will be Sunday school held every Sunday at 4.30 o'clock. The public invited.

WHITSETT.

Miss Ruth Kernodle, of Washington, D. C., reached here last Friday to spend some time with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McLean.

Prof. J. W. Moser, who has been teaching during the past year at Philadelphia school, in Nash county, after spending a week here with friends, left Monday for a visit to Rural Hall, after which he will go to Chapel Hill for the summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Whitt have moved into the new house recently built on Thompson avenue, where they will go to house-keeping.

Miss Essie Wheeler is at home for her vacation. She had charge last year of the school at Middleburg, in Vance county.

Miss Addie Boone, who taught last year at Jamestown, is at home for her vacation.

W. H. Lee, who graduated here two years ago, is now located in Newbern for the practice of law. He is succeeding well with his profession.

O. W. Lane, a student of some years ago, is now with the Newbern Banking and Trust Company.

Herman M. Clapp left Monday for Charlotte, where he has a position for the summer.

Arsenio Nunez, a Cuban student here the past year, left Tuesday for Havana, Cuba, where he will spend his vacation. He will return in the fall to take up his studies again.

Mrs. Mattie Simpson, of Melver, Rockingham county, has been visiting her father here, Mr. Levi Barnhardt.

Condition of Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop showed a condition of 80 per cent of normal on May 25, according to a report of the United States agricultural department made public Tuesday. The condition by states follows:

Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 81; Florida, 80; Alabama, 78; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 76; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 85; Missouri, 90; Oklahoma, 76; California, 82.

Watch the date on your label.

PEAR BLIGHT AND HOW IT MAY BE TREATED.

On account of the prevalence this season of an unusual amount of pear blight on both pear and apple trees, and as a result of numerous requests received from farmers for information regarding this disease, the state horticulturist has written the following, which may prove of special interest to those whose trees have been attacked by the disease:

Pear blight, sometimes known as fire blight, twig blight and blossom blight, is an infectious germ disease affecting pear, apple and quince trees. It is more noticeable in the early part of the season. From two to four weeks after pollination the leaves on tips of twigs and the blossom clusters wilt, turn black and finally dry up. Sometimes the young fruits are similarly affected. The disease infects the inner tissues of the tree, especially the cambium layer, traveling down into the larger branches and causing definitely defined, sunken, dried up and cracked areas known as pear blight cankers. A gelatinous or gummy substance containing large numbers of pear blight germs exudes on the affected parts of the trees, and all kinds of insects carry the germs from one tree to another.

Pear blight may nearly always be found infecting the pear trees, which seem to live in spite of the disease. The apple trees, however, may be affected worse one season than another, depending on seasonal conditions. If the apple trees are in a vigorous, healthy condition and the soil has plenty of fertility and moisture, the apple trees will be more able to resist the pear blight. If the trees are heavily laden with blossoms and there is a lack of moisture, and especially if the trees have not been pruned and taken care of properly, the pear blight infection will cover the whole tree. On healthy, vigorous apple trees the pear blight may be a blessing in disguise, thinning out the fruit to a quantity that can best be held on the trees and developed to the largest size. Sometimes, even though the fruit clusters may seem to be all infected with the disease, there is still a good crop of fruit left on the trees. Pear blight is best controlled by pruning, both in the summer and in the winter. In the winter pruning all branches infected with pear blight cankers should be cut out and burned. Care should be taken that the disease is not carried from one tree to another on the pruning tool, and this can best be prevented by using the following disinfectant:

Bichloride of mercury—1 tablet (7 1-2 grains) to one pint of water.

Have this solution in a Mason fruit jar and with a paint brush apply to the wound on the tree immediately after cutting. This solution is a deadly poison and is corrosive to metal, wood and cloth. Do not get it on your hands.

Summer pruning should be practiced as far as practicable. Sometimes the disease affects the whole tree, so that it is impracticable to do the summer pruning. In that case pruning in the winter should be done, when larger branches can be taken out and the disease held under control.

Spraying will help to check pear blight, but is not a complete remedy for the disease.

Magnet and Surgery.

The magnet, which is being successfully introduced as a surgical instrument, has reached a high pitch of perfection at the Westinghouse works, East Pittsburgh. The electric power used in operating this "mechanical surgeon" would be sufficient to supply a hundred thirty-two candle-power lamps. The wounded flesh is placed near the pole tip of the magnet, the switch closes, and, without more ado, the "foreign body" quits its hiding place. Various delicate adjustments fit the machine for use in difficult position, such as the eye, and in numerous cases this gentle suasion has proved far less risky and painful than the most elaborate surgical device.

Magnetic attraction is now being applied, more or less experimentally, to the detection of mines laid at sea. An electro-magnet, supported on a long arm extending forward from a ship's bow, can be made to signal the presence of a mine. Could the current be made strong enough to deflect a torpedo, another terror of the deep would gradually disappear.

Panama Canal Paying.

The Panama canal will have earned in the first year of its operation sufficient to pay all its running expenses and probably leave a small surplus, according to the figures now being compiled in the office of the canal authority. The year will end June 30. Nearly every month of the past nine months shows an increase in the toll earnings.

There are now 67 bird reserves in the United States where wild fowl may live unmolested.

WHAT IS THE STRANGE ELEMENT CALLED ETHER?

One of the loose general statements about the element called ether, and which comes from the writing of some eminent scientists, is that "ether is the name given to the medium which fills space, and is believed to permeate matter."

The trouble at once springs up without the trouble of thinking: "What is ether, if it is not matter?"

It has even been held by some scientists that the mental emanations in the form of thought are composed of matter. This recalls the immortal epigram in regard to differences of mind and matter. "What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind."

Thought is a vibration, a wave of action from brain matter, and is profoundly held to be a part of matter. It is from the scientific standpoint, so held by crass materialists impossible to conceive of anything that is not matter, whether it be tangible or intangible. The materialist avers, and defies contradiction, that if there be a spiritual entity, invisible or intangible, existing after the disintegration of the visible and tangible body, or if there be proven an astral body connected with the physical body, that it is but another form of matter.

The ultimate subdivision of matter into atoms, molecules, electrons—call them anything—has never been reached, and possibly will always be beyond the grasp of the despairing analyst. A few years ago scientists declared the ultimate atom had been captured. Then atoms were found to reside within these atoms, millions in each one; then millions within the lesser atoms, and so on, with the scientist ever striving to grasp that last infinitude from which all things have been evolved.

Thought Kipling Was a Spy.

Rudyard Kipling narrowly escaped arrest on a charge of espionage recently on the territorial training field at Sevenoaks, England, says the Youth's Companion. In a letter a sergeant in the Territorials says: "Our battalion turned out in full marching order and proceeded to our usual practice grounds. An ordinary looking man came to me and asked me a lot of particulars about the battalion. He told me he had seen a lot of soldiering in his time and said he must confess our men struck him as being about the smartest in marching he had ever seen, outside the regulars."

"He asked me so many particulars about them and also about their billets that I thought I should detain him as a sort of spy. I excused myself and rode off to the head of the column and informed one of our majors of what had occurred, and later I took the man to the major."

"The officer stopped me today and laughingly asked me if I knew whom I had tried to put under arrest. I said I did not and he told me it was no less a person than Rudyard Kipling."

The "Dominion" of Canada.

We are accustomed to take the expression of the "Dominion" of Canada for granted; but the original of that somewhat unusual word is known to very few. When at length the great scheme of Sir John Macdonald was realized, and the nine provinces grouped themselves together into one great confederation, a serious difficulty was presented by the choice of a suitable name. For a time almost a deadlock ensued.

At length one old member of parliament rose from his seat and told his colleagues that he had read in his Bible that very morning the words: "His dominion shall be from one sea to the other." Accordingly he suggested that Canada should be known as the Dominion of God's Land. The suggestion seized upon the hearts and imaginations of those present and it was promptly acted upon.

Accidents on Railroads.

That the safety-first movement on the railroads has prevented many deaths and accidents is indicated by the last bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission. During the year ended June 30, 1914, there was a decrease of 662 in the number of persons killed and 7,646 in the number injured. This is gratifying, of course, but there must be opportunity for further reductions.

The lives of passengers are well protected, according to the statistics. Of the 10,302 killed only 265 were passengers. The lives of 3,259 employees were lost and the deaths of 6,778 trespassers and nontrespassers were recorded. The greatest number of injuries was inflicted upon employees—165,212. The list shows that 15,121 passengers and 12,329 "other persons" were injured. Obviously these figures are too large. They prove that greater care on the part of the companies, the employees and the public is necessary. The safety-first movement should be pushed with unremitting energy.

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

Our Strong Points.

The chances are that when you want anything from a drug store you want it RIGHT NOW. That's the sort of service we give. Another thing, you want to feel certain that you get just what you order. Well, accuracy is our strong point. We guarantee prompt and accurate service. What more could you desire at the hands of your druggist? If you haven't time to come to the store, write or telephone your order and we'll do the rest, with the assistance of the mail carrier. We pay the postage.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294



MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you're behind with your work, with only a few minutes in which to get supper—then the handy NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove helps you to hurry.

It lights at the touch of a match, and cooks rapidly like a gas stove.

It regulates high or low, merely by raising or lowering the wick. It is easy to operate, easy to clean, easy to re-wick.

Sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere.

NEW PERFECTION OVENS bake better because a current of fresh hot air passes continually over and under the food—drying out the steam, and preventing sogginess. This is an exclusive NEW PERFECTION advantage.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain the best results in oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C.
Norfolk, Va.
Richmond, Va.

(New Jersey)
(BALTIMORE)

Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte, W. Va.
Charlotte, S. C.

THE WHY OF WORRY.

Those Who Live Only in the Present Have No Fear of the Future.

We worry because we are afraid of something. Worry is fear of the consequences of something that has occurred or something that may happen. A curious thing about it is that it is never associated with the immediate present. It is generally in the future, though sometimes in the past.

Animals and babies who are conscious of nothing but the present cannot worry. As all creatures, except human beings, live only for the moment, they do not worry because they have no recollection of what has happened and can form no conception of what may happen.

Human beings having the capacity to look back or forward, mentally, are susceptible to the fear that causes worry, and, as most persons live more in the past or future than in the present, this tendency affects for worry or not, according to our viewpoint of life in other respects. Worry is mental fear of an impending something.

Persons afflicted will be less worried about their condition than relatives or friends who sympathize with them. A person may worry in anticipation of a sickness or operation, but when they have the sickness or the operation is performed, the worry disappears, and, though they may fear, they cannot worry in the present.—Boston Herald.

BEST PAYING RAILROAD.

It's a Little One, Built of Scrap Iron on Wooden Rails.

The railroad that pays the biggest dividends on the capital invested is, according to the Technical World magazine, the Grand Island railroad. It is in northern Alberta, Canada, 200 miles from any trunk line or feed.

It is only a quarter of a mile long and built of scrap iron on wooden rails. Its rolling stock consists of two battered freight cars, which are pushed along the road by the men who ship the freight, no locomotives being used.

The freight that is handled on this road consists principally of furs, which are towed up the Athabasca river on scows hauled by men, are laden on the cars, pushed down the railroad and shipped again on other scows, thereby circumventing the dangerous Grand rapids. Returning, the scows carry all sorts of freight for the Hudson Bay company's factors and are floated down the river.

The Hudson Bay company charges \$2.50 a ton for all freight on this little railroad, and the shipper must handle his own goods and push the cars himself.

Where East Seems West.

Those who have crossed the line into the southern regions of our globe are aware that in Chile the sun seems to rise in the west and set in the east. In spite of knowing the contrary to be the fact, it is well nigh impossible to shake off the strange illusion. And this because our senses conspire to tell us the reverse. As in north temperate latitudes the sun never attains the zenith in its Phœbus driven course, we instinctively face the sunward half of the sky when we look south and below the equator, and we are abetted in our deception by the cold winds which blow, as at home, from the opposite quarter. To all our senses north is south and south north. The sun, rising on our right to set upon our left, seems therefore to travel daily backward from west to east in a thoroughly upsetting way.—Percival Lowell in Youth's Companion.

Bermuda Fish.

There are 203 species of Bermuda fish, but of course all are not edible and many are too insignificant in size to excite the angler. But there are quite enough large ones to make exciting sport for the most fastidious fisherman. For fishing in shallow water the native uses a dinghy, but when he goes to the reef he travels in a whaleboat or motorboat. In almost every Bermuda bay one finds ponds that are stocked with fishes that are being fattened for the market like Thanksgiving turkeys.—Exchange.

Force, Wisdom and Faith.

When a human soul draws its first furrows straight the rest will surely follow. Henceforth your existence becomes ceaseless activity. The universe belongs to him who wills, who knows, who prays, but he must will, he must know, he must pray. In a word, he must possess force, wisdom and faith. Be conquerors on the earth. Your convictions will be changed to certainties.—Honoré de Balzac.

An Illustration.

"How many men there have been whose merits were not appreciated till after their death," said the expert in gloom.

"Oh, well," replied the patient person, "that's the way it is all through nature. A turkey struts around a whole lifetime without any idea what it is really good for."—Washington Star.

His Source.

"How do you suppose Noah managed to keep his ark lights going?"

"Well, from the fact of the flood there must have been a strong current running."—Baltimore American.

To Wear Better.

Lenders—Say, I've been carrying those I. O. U.'s of yours until they are about worn out. Burrows—Sorry, old man. Next time I'll use better paper.—Boston Transcript.

A man does not please long when he has only one species of wit.—La Rochefoucauld.

The Beautiful Cypress.

Of all the trees in America the cypress is in summer the most beautiful. Ever fresh and green, its tiny leaflets resemble the choicest ferns. Young, it is a thing of charm; older, it is inspiring and interesting; mature, it becomes majestic, towering, with a long, straight, thick trunk, which makes the best of durable lumber.

It is a tree of rapid growth. It is hardly anywhere in the corn belt, and southward it has no insect enemies or diseases. A man could plant a cypress tree in his lawn, enjoy its wonderful presence during his life, and his son might cut it and with the proceeds send the grandson to college for a year. What other tree will afford shade, add beauty and make fine lumber at the same time?

Cypress trees transplant easily, though they should be mulched the first year and looked after occasionally. Once established, they are able to forage for themselves. Cypress leaves have been found unchanged in blocks of coal deep down in the earth.—Breder's Gazette.

Fowl Names.

The fat plumber was in a philosophical mood.

"There is simply no understanding woman," he observed.

"Whaddye mean, understand?" the thin carpenter asked, just to start the conversation.

"Well, for instance, a woman doesn't object to being called a duck."

"No."

"And she even smiles if some one happens to refer to her as a chicken."

"Too true."

"And most of them will stand for being called squabs, broilers or turtle doves."

"Yes, yes, but what's the idea?"

"It's just this," the fat plumber exclaimed. "A woman objects to being called a hen, and a hen is the most useful bird of the whole blooming bunch."—Youngtown Telegram.

Tiny German States.

While it is well known that some of the German states are of illiberal size, few persons are aware that it is quite possible to visit seven of them, including two kingdoms, two duchies and three principalities in an easy walk of four and a half hours. A good walker, starting from Steinbach, in Bavaria, will arrive in half an hour at Liechtenstein, which is situated in Saxe-Meiningen. Thence the road proceeds in one and a half hours to Rauschengesees (Reuss, elder branch), after which in a few minutes Gleina, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is reached. Half an hour's walk brings the pedestrian to Altenesees (Reuss, younger branch). An hour farther on lies Drogitz, on Prussian soil, and the last stage is another hour's stroll, finishing up at Saalthal, Saxe-Altenburg.—Washington Star.

Over Their Heads.

Lady Southwick, in her "Social and Political Reminiscences," relates this experience of her father, the late Sir Thomas Chambers, during an election meeting in 1880, when Gladstone was speaking for him in St. Pancras:

"When my father arrived the crowd outside the building was so dense that it seemed physically impossible for him to get in. An inspector, realizing this, suggested that he should go over and not through the crowd. This extraordinary idea was carried out. My father was lifted up with a gentle shove and propelled along on the heads of the people on all fours. This, he said, was not so difficult, as most were bowler hats. Willing hands assisted, and when he reached the inside of the door he was gently lowered to the ground."

One Exception.

Mrs. Blane said to her daughter one day:

"I am certainly easy on shoes. Look at this pair of elastic sides. I've worn them three years, and they're as good as new. I'm easy on clothes too. There's my tweed—just as fresh as the day I bought it seven years ago. And hats, gloves, stockings—in fact, I'm easy on everything."

"Except father, eh?" said the daughter.—Detroit Free Press.

Bombs in Warfare.

It is claimed that during the siege of Paris in 1870 the Parisians invented the first bombs ever used. Being short of ammunition with which to reply to the artillery of the Boers, they set to fabricating it as best they could. Old nails and bits of wire, copper and other metals were rolled up in leaden envelopes, and the canons were loaded with these improvised projectiles.

Right and Left.

A writer says that probably in every language, as in English, "right" originally signified merely "straight," "straightforward" and thus "normal." "Left" at first was no opposite to "right," but meant "weak," "inefficient."

More Worry.

"Don't worry. Worry affects the ductless glands of the body, thereby causing actual physical ailments."

"Gosh, I'm sorry you told me that. It will make me worry."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

War.

War has always been the mint in which the world's history has been coined, and now every day or week or month has a new medal for us.—Oliver Wendell Holmes

"Impossible is the precept. 'Know thyself,' till it be translated into this partially possible one. 'Know what thou canst work at.'—Carlyle.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

The fellow who drinks to tone himself up isn't necessarily high toned.

In sowing wild oats a quart of rye will generally produce a peck of trouble.

When a fellow hugs a girl he doesn't always realize that his efforts are going to waist.

You can never tell. Sometimes the under dog gets more sympathy than he deserves.

There is no reason why a girl should study painting until her complexion really needs it.

There isn't much difference between a rabbit and a hare, but we don't relish a hair in a Welsh rabbit.

No, Maude, dear; we don't know of any patent medicine to give a watch that is all run down in the spring.

The ups and downs of life are proven by the man who descends from his ancestors and still rises above them.

"Speaking of matrimony," says the Cynical Bachelor, "never ask a girl to marry you until you are sure she won't."

Self-conceit is the result of not being able to see ourselves as others see us.

A sharp elbow can give you a good poke, but a sharp tongue can give you a better one.

You never can tell. Even the man of letters may not know enough to mind his p's and q's.

Some people never get enough. The minute you do them a favor, they demand an encore.

Tough luck when a woman who realizes that red isn't becoming to her gets scarlet fever.

One beauty about having a pug nose is that you are not always waiting for something to turn up.

Rather than darn her stocking on Sunday many a girl would rather remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.

A man and his wife are one, unless he happens to be a Mormon.

It is less unpleasant to accept the advice of some men than to accept their cigars.

The careful footpad generally knocks his victim down before he holds him up.

When a fellow builds castles in the air, would you refer to him as a man of high estate?

The man who makes a mountain out of a molehill seldom knows what to do with the mountain.

Occasionally you meet a man who is so aggressive that he even wants to get the better of his own better half.

The human race is largely made up of "also rans."

The man who has a good opinion of himself is never stingy with it.

The best way to tell a friend from an acquaintance is to try to use one.

You never can tell. Many a girl is a high flyer who has never even been up in a balloon.

When a fellow prides himself on being a lady killer he generally feels that he is dressed to kill.

"Speaking of the minor leagues," said the baseball magnate, "a player in hand is worth two in the bushes."

A divorce suit is a suit for suitors who are unsuited.

Virtue is its own reward, but the machinist couldn't do much without his vices.

There may be germs in kisses, but the average girl seems to think she is immune.

The fellow who boasts of being the flower of the family talks more like a blooming idiot.

The man who paddles his own canoe doesn't have to worry about the price of gasoline.

It is a comforting thought that the ship of state doesn't have to carry guns and ammunition.

We learn by doing. Also by being done.

A friend is a person we feel privileged to tell our troubles to.

Generally he is broke that a man generally thinks about mending his ways.

The shoemaker at least ought to enable a man to keep body and soul together.

You can call a girl a chicken, but don't tell her she is making a goose of herself.

It is possible to square a circle. A round of drinks will sometimes square a circle of friends.

It is better to have a small reason for feeling big than to have a big reason for feeling small.

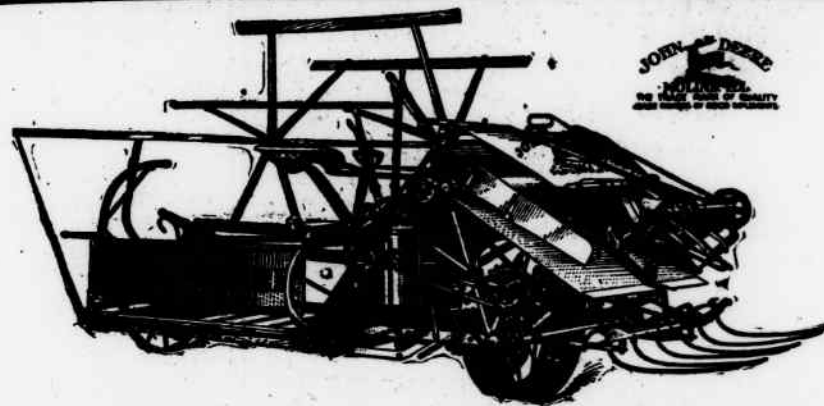
Asked to Contribute.

Governor Craig, at the urgent request of Chairman C. A. Dewe, has issued an appeal to the people of North Carolina to come as liberally as possible to the aid of the American Red Cross in the task of raising funds and food supplies for the relief of starving Mexicans. The terrible conditions that exist in Mexico and the pressing demands on the Red Cross are presented to the governor in a lengthy letter.

In the Falkland Islands there are five men to every woman.

John Deere Farm Implements

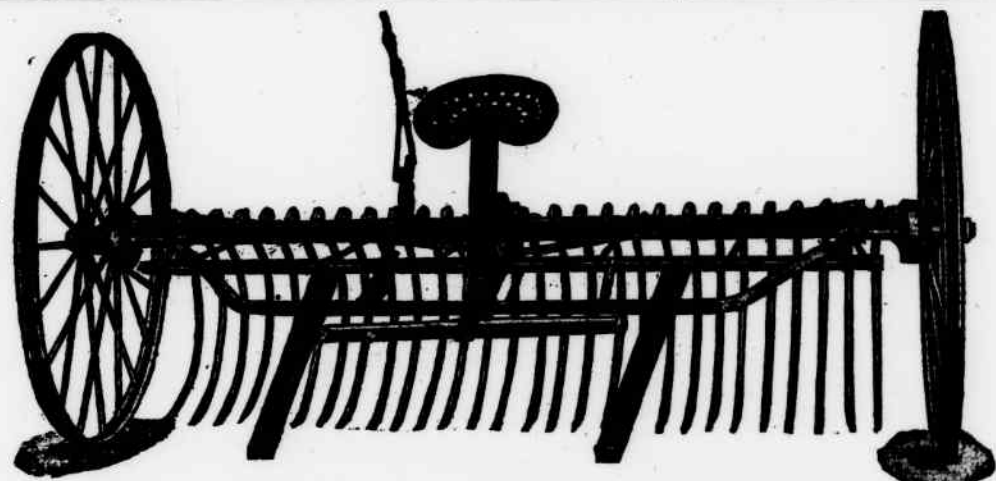
MAKE BETTER FARMING POSSIBLE AND PROFITABLE



Dain Mowers and Rakes and John Deere Binders give the best satisfaction. Ask those who use them.



Full line of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Binder Twine, Oils, etc.



E. F. CRAVEN

Phone 527

327 South Davie St.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Better Than None.

One day, while Willie and Harry were playing in a field they disturbed a humble bee's nest, and began running, with the bees after them.

When they had run for a few yards, Harry breathlessly panted, "Willie, we ought to pray while we are running!"

To which Willie replied: "I know it, but I can't think of but one prayer."

And Willie, thus admonished, called out between gasps: "Oh, Lord, for what we are about to receive, make us truly thankful!"

Hope in Sight.

A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successfully for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to tree dollars a week by tomorrow night."

Passing It On.

A Sunday school teacher, after conducting a lesson on the story of Jacob's Ladder, concluded by saying: "Now, is there any little girl or boy who would like to ask a question about the lesson?"

Little Susie looked puzzled for a moment, and then raised her hand.

"A question, Susie?" asked the teacher.

"I would like to know," said Susie, "if the angels have wings, why did they have to climb up the ladder?"

The teacher thought for some moments, and then, looking about the class, asked:

"Is there any little boy who would like to answer Susie's question?"

Muscular Christianity.

A woman interested in charity work was accustomed each day to pass by the door of a Chinese laundry, wherein there were employed two Chinese, relates the New York Sun. Each time she passed the charity worker would stop for an instant and speak to the boss.

"Hello, John," she would call out, to which salutation the Celestial would reply, "Hello lady."

One day she saw only one Chinaman where there had been two, and she asked: "Where is the other John?"

"Him in hospital," said the laundryman. "Clistian gentleman stlucked him in the head with a blick."

Value of Good Will.

Two New York business men were one day discussing the purchase by one of them a certain mercantile concern with which, the buyer explained, had come the "good will."

"I hope this 'good will,' said the friend to the purchaser, "is greater than that of the old French farmer."

"I have never heard the story."

"Here it is: The farmer was dying, and he sent for the notary to make out the will. Propped up in bed, he dictated:

"To Jean Marcel, our superb coiffeur, 10,000 francs."

"I bequeath 15,000 francs to the fearless Alphonse Bayard, that he may continue his valuable aeronautical experiments."

"To Pierre Deschamps, chemist, 10,000 francs as a mark of affection."

"To my physician, Monsieur Leclair, 15,000 francs."

"To our eloquent pastor, 25,000 francs, to continue the restoration of—"

"But, my dear sir," interrupted the notary. "I don't believe you have all that money to leave."

"I know very well I haven't," said the farmer, calmly, "but I want to show them my good will."

Youth's Companion.

Grand Excursion to Washington, D. C., and Return via Southern Railway Thursday, June 10.

Special train will leave Salisbury at 8.30 P. M., June 10, arriving Washington following morning at 7.55 A. M. Returning, will leave Washington at 9 A. M. Saturday, June 12.

Passengers from branch line points will use regular trains to the various junction points connecting with the special train, and returning will use regular trains from such junction points to the home stations.

Tickets good going and returning on special train only and cannot be extended.

Special train will consist of first class coaches only.

Daylight trip through Virginia returning.

A rare opportunity to spend 25 hours in Washington, giving ample time to visit the many points of interest in the capital city.

Low round trip fares from stations named as follows:

Salisbury	.....\$5.00
Albemarle	.....5.00
Lexington	.....5.00
High Point	.....5.00
Reidsville	.....4.50
Burlington	.....5.00
Greensboro	.....5.00
Spencer	.....5.00
Thomasville	.....5.00
Asheboro	.....5.00
Siler City	.....5.00
Gibsonville	.....5.00

Low round trip fares from all other points on same basis.

For further information, tickets, etc., call on any agent Southern Railway, or R. H. DeButts, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

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.

There are 500 tin mills in South Wales.

TYPHOID FEVER CAN BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

"Typhoid is going," declared an optimistic health journal recently. "It is on the way to become a relatively rare disease in many parts of the United States."

This paper bases its prophecy on the fact that twenty-four of our largest cities had a death rate from typhoid under 10 per 100,000 population in 1914 against nineteen cities in 1913. This low death rate applies to one-fourth of the country's population and at the same time shows what is possible in the reduction of the rate as well as in the elimination of the disease. Cambridge, Bridgeport, Worcester and Seattle maintained a rate under 5.

These large cities throughout the country, who have so admirably reduced their rates from typhoid, did so, first, by maintaining a public water supply free from typhoid bacteria; second, by the increased practice of pasteurizing milk, and third, by preventing typhoid through the use of anti-typhoid vaccine. Their methods are nothing spectacular or unusual, but are the rational and practical means for fighting typhoid, and for preserving health from many other points of view.

The above encouraging note, however, becomes a discord when applied to the passing of typhoid in North Carolina, especially in her several largest towns. Instead of a rate of 10, or even 17.9, the average rate in the United States per 100,000, she had last year the lamentably high rate of 54.7. This would hold out disparagement to the most optimistic health worker and sanitarian were it not for the fact that statistics are showing a gradual decline in her death rate from this disease.

It is believed that with the efforts that are now being made by the health departments of several of the wide-awake counties whereby the people are to be given an opportunity to become immune to typhoid, free of charge, that North Carolina's rate may soon be somewhat reduced. But sanitation which includes abolishing open back closets and fly prevention must play an active and important role before there will be any great appreciable difference.

EGGS ONE OF THE BEST ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The egg is pure food. Albumen is the chief ingredient in an egg. About six-tenths of all eggs is the white, three-tenths the yolk and one-tenth the shell. And of the white of an egg 80 per cent is water, 15 1-2 per cent dry albumen and 4 1-2 per cent salts, etc.

Even more albumen is contained in the yolk—17 1-2 per cent. The yolk has so much oil (28 3-4 per cent) that it is really an emulsion.

Albumen is an organic element, mostly carbon, with a small per cent of sulphur, and containing hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, etc. Nearly all the essential elements of animal tissues are found in it.

Eat an egg and you get blood producers. You get food for the muscles. You get sulphur and calcium for the system, and some iron.

It is the sulphur in the yolk of an egg which blackens silver in contact with eggs. The bad odor of rotten eggs is also due to the sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen being formed during decomposition.

The raw albumen of an egg is soluble, and consequently raw or soft-boiled eggs are merely digestible. The coagulated albumen (formed when eggs are boiled) is insoluble and indigestible for weak stomachs.

Eggs are often taken as an antidote in various poisons, including bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate); sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); acetate of lead (sugar of lead), and nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), with which albumen forms insoluble compounds.

Heart of Turks Not in the War.

An American who has had exceptional opportunities for learning the true inside situation and conditions arrived in London a few days ago after a visit to the capitals of the chief belligerent nations. He said:

"I have been in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and Constantinople, but Constantinople presents the most warlike appearance of all the capitals, judging from the soldiers one sees upon the streets. There every second man is a soldier."

"But there is no enthusiasm for war. Enver Pasha is practically dictator, but Talaat Bey is the brains carrier of the dominant party. Enver is visionary—imagines himself a Turkish Napoleon. Talaat Bey has no dreams. He is cool, clever, calculating, and if there is to be a surrender to the allies it will be engineered by him."

"Turkey has plenty of men, but for munitions she has been mainly dependent upon Germany, now that Rumania has cut off her supplies."

WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO VOYAGE IN SUBMARINE.

It is very easy for the landsman to realize for himself exactly what it feels like to voyage in that bogey of the seas, the submarine, writes Oliver Madox Hueffer in Harper's Weekly. He has only to pay his nickel and adventure in that more dangerous contraption, the New York subway. In the submarine, it is true, you are less crowded, but you have the same unpleasant sensation of being shut in, imprisoned, so that you cannot get out except by the ability of certain men who you are inclined to think know little more about it than you do yourself. In both you have the sensation of being surrounded by all kinds of intricate machinery you do not understand and which is all the more alarming that you can see very little of it. In both you have the feeling of lack of air and an omnipresence of smells unfamiliar.

There the submarine has the advantage, for the smell is innocuous, more or less that of plain lubricating oil with a faint suggestion of ammonia; at least you are spared that of humanity—dirty humanity, for in a submarine, I care not of what navy, every one is scrupulously clean—and in the subway every one is not, very far from it. Also you have plenty of fresh air in the Z-142, even granted that it came out of a bottle, many bottles. On the other hand, you have no rails. Your subway driver may know little of where he is going—at least the rails will take him—and you—there.

To me quite the most poignant disability of the Z-142, on the occasion that very much against my will—thank goodness my pride held fast—I formed part of her complement—was that no one had any very particular knowledge of where they were going—or so it seemed to me. It is true that the fascinating cocksureness of the very young naval officer—youth and submarines seem to go together, in the British navy at any rate—the Haroun al Raschid of the moment would not admit it. He would not admit any defect in his periscope, either. To use a periscope is rather like surveying the world through a hollowed-out stick of asparagus.

MOST RAILROAD CHIEFS ROSE FROM THE BOTTOM.

Only three of the 20 men who are at the head of the great railroad systems of America today held those positions 10 years ago. There was a time when the list of railroad chiefs was a catalogue of Goulds, Huntingtons, Harrimans, Vanderbilts and millionaires generally. Now, with the exception of Statesbury of the Reading, who is a banker, and L. W. Hill, of the Great Northern, who is a son of J. J. Hill, nearly every man has worked his way up from a lowly position.

Ripley, the giant who pilots the Atchison, began obscurely as a clerk.

Underwood, who is evolving the Erie from a joke to a railroad, was a brakeman.

Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, chosen representative of the Eastern group of railroads when difficult missions have to be undertaken, was a fireman.

Elliott, savior of the New Haven, is an ex-rodman.

Markham, of the Illinois Central, began as a section laborer.

Bush, who is slaying night and day to put Missouri Pacific on its feet, did not have to work quite so hard when he received his railroad baptism as a rodman.

Rea, of the Pennsylvania, is a product of the engineering department. Earling, president of the St. Paul, was a telegraph operator.

Smith, of the New York Central, Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, Mohler, of Union Pacific, Gardner, of the Northwestern, Thomas, of the Lehigh Valley, Mudge, of Rock Island, etc., have forged their way up from the lowest rungs of the ladder.

British Ships Lost in the War.

The British admiralty has issued a statement giving the number of British merchant and fishing vessels sunk or captured since the beginning of the war. It shows that 56 merchant ships have been sent to the bottom by cruisers of the enemy, 12 by mines and 62 by submarines, a total of 130. Eighty-three fishing craft have been lost, and of these 24 were sunk by mines. Since German submarines began their attack on merchant shipping January 27, the merchant vessels sunk by them number 59 and the fishing craft 31.

Looking at these losses from the standpoint of tonnage, it is seen that since the war began Great Britain has lost 458,006 tons in merchant shipping, and 13,585 in fishing craft.

The momentum of a modern 12-car railroad train, running a mile a minute is equal to that of a ton weight falling from a height of 21 miles.

TOWN WHERE GERMAN ARTILLERY IS MADE.

Describing the city of Essen, Germany, and the great industrial organization that has made it famous, the National Geographic Society, in a statement concerning the geography of the European war, says:

"The town of Essen might just as well have been named 'Krupp.' Of course, Essen was founded centuries before the house of Krupp, but its importance and industrial fame is of recent growth. It is, in fact, a product of the famous firm. Almost everybody in Essen nowadays depends for his livelihood upon the firm of Krupp, and Essen is a town of 300,000 population. It might also be pointed out that while the horizon of Essen is about limited by Krupp steel, the firm extends far beyond the limits of the city, with numerous branches, iron ore mines, coal mines, smelters, an industrial village bearing its name, foundries in Berlin and other cities and a shipyard at Kiel."

"The foundation of the Krupp firm at Essen, on the Ruhr, occurred in the year 1812. It was in the first days of cast steel, and at that time the English steel industry led the world almost to a degree of monopoly. Alfred Krupp's works were established for the manufacture of cast steel. The early days of the firm were days of bitter and apparently fruitless struggle. As late as 1848, thirty-six years after their foundation, the Krupp works employed only 70 workmen. But then the age of railways dawned, and cast steel became an important article of commerce. About this time, too, the owner went into the work of developing guns, and his factory forged the cast steel guns amid whose thunder the empire was forged and welded."

ROCKEFELLER BOARD GIVES \$596,650 FOR EDUCATION.

The general education board, one of the Rockefeller philanthropies, has made announcement of new appropriations for education aggregating \$596,650.

To the endowment funds of Vassar College the board subscribes \$200,000; Denison University, Granville, Ohio, receives \$125,000, and Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., \$100,000. For the purpose of further co-operation with the state universities and state departments of education in the South in the development of secondary schools and rural schools for both white and colored races, \$140,650 is subscribed for the current year.

The board also has appropriated \$21,000 for the continuance of farm demonstration work and boys and girls clubs in Maine, and \$10,000 in New Hampshire. In both states the board is co-operating with the state agricultural colleges.

Announcement was also made that the board has resolved to enter the field of educational investigation, research and experiment by assisting research workers connected with institutions of learning as well as by supporting independent investigators and experiments.

In co-operating with the state superintendent of Mississippi the board plans to perfect a model county organization in one county through the development of the county agricultural high school as an effective community center.

The Danger of Wood Alcohol.

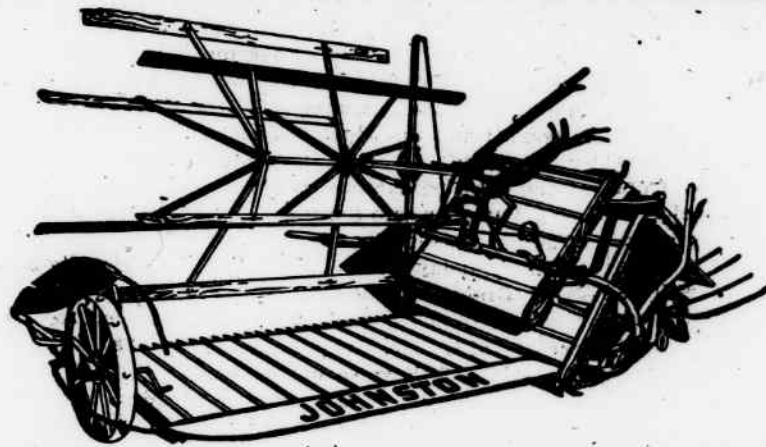
The Journal of the American Medical Association urges that the manufacture of wood alcohol be prohibited because poisoning has so often resulted from its use, internally and externally. Internally, it is a rank poison; externally, it is dangerous and ought not to be used. But the reference to "the cheap wood or methy-later has been used for industrial the 'high-grade grain alcohol' is liable to be misleading. Without the tax, grain alcohol is very much cheaper than wood alcohol. The latter has been used for industrial purposes because it is not taxed. A few years ago Congress allowed grain alcohol to be sold free of tax when mixed with enough wood alcohol to make it unfit for drinking. Unfortunately, there is reason to fear that a good deal of methylated spirits has been used for beverages or for rubbing the skin, for both of which it is absolutely unfit. Something that would make grain alcohol offensive to the taste, but not poisonous, is greatly to be desired.

A Logical Consequence.

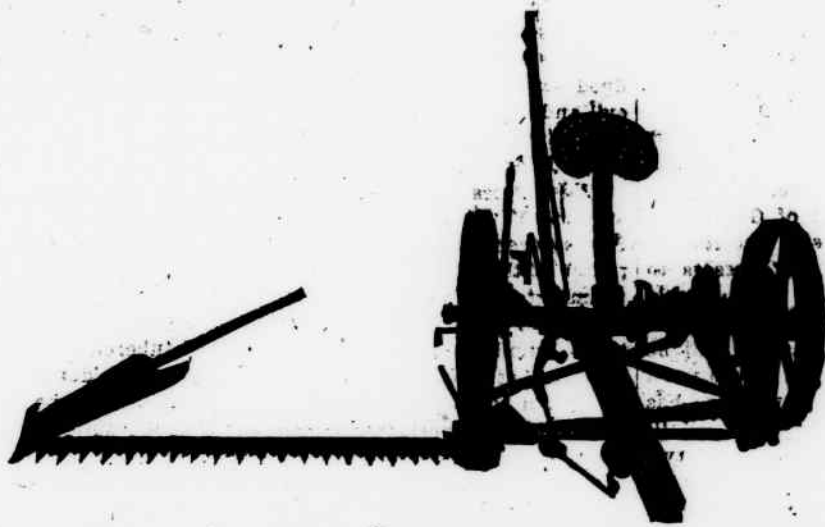
With Australia sending 100,000 men to the European war and Canada preparing to put 150,000 in the field, Great Britain has great cause to be proud of her colonies and duly grateful to them. When the hostilities are over a more closely-knit form of government, in which the colonies will be given a voice in the imperial parliament, would seem to be a logical consequence of the present condition of affairs.

WE SELL THE FAMOUS JOHNSTON HARVESTER LINE

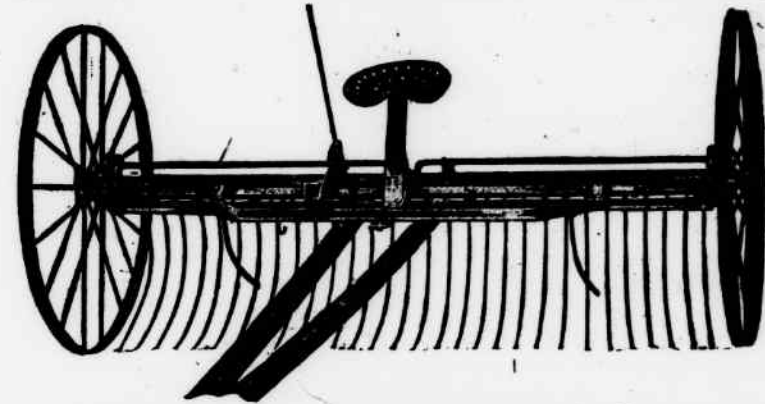
THE INDEPENDENT LINE THE GOOD LINE



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

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

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

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Raleigh open at 9:30 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh till 7 A. M.

1.47 A. M.—No. 30 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars Birmingham and Augusta to New York, and Birmingham and Jacksonville to Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond. Tourist sleeper for Washington from San Francisco Dining car service and day coaches.

1.50 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars New York to Birmingham and Augusta, and Washington to Jacksonville and Birmingham. Observation sleeping car Richmond to Atlanta. Tourist sleeping car Washington to San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.

6.45 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta and points South. Pullman cars Norfolk to Asheville, Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.

7.15 A. M.—No. 37, daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New York to New Orleans, Asheville and Macon. Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service.

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

7.30 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local to Ramseur.

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

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

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

9.40 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Free reclining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.

12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salisbury, Chatham, Asheville, connecting at Asheville with Carolina Special Cincinnati and Chicago.

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

12.50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Charlotte, connecting with train for Columbia and Seneca.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.40 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.

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

7.24 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte connecting with No. 35 for the South.

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

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

11.30 P. M.—No. 38, daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section, drawing room and compartment sleeping cars. New Orleans, Macon and Asheville to New York. Dining car service. No coaches.

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

W. H. TAYLOR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

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

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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.

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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.

GUILFORD'S COMMENCEMENT

CLOSE OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF FAMOUS QUAKER INSTITUTION.

The commencement exercises of Guilford College, marking the close of the seventy-eighth year of this celebrated institution of learning, came to an end Monday. Despite the downpour of rain, a large audience filled Memorial hall for the exercises, which were of an unusually interesting nature.

A devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Mary Woody, who read a selection from the Old Testament and offered a fervent prayer. The commencement hymn was then sung, after which Dr. L. L. Hobbs, who retired from the presidency of the college after a continuous and active connection with the institution of over 40 years, submitted his annual report as follows:

"Eventful has been the year now about to close. The steady progress from freshman to sophomore, from sophomore to junior, from junior to senior, and from senior to graduation is always eventful and a cause of stimulation and hope as well as of keen delight on account of the assurance of better days to come, more intellectual comprehension, more power, firmer faith in the final outcome.

"By reference to the new bulletin, it may be seen that Guilford has within a year or two climbed up a step in the matter of entrance requirements, and is gradually eliminating, as circumstances will allow, sub-freshman work. Conditions determine for most of us what we can do, and therefore what we shall do, and we do well when we enter every open door to educational activity and efficiency. We must look to the future and be prepared to meet the duties as they come.

"We report changes for next year as follows: President Thomas Newlin, of Whittier College, is to succeed me as president of Guilford, I to remain as president emeritus to give what power I may possess to the forces that make for simple scholarship and dignity of character. The changes in the faculty will be few. Prof. A. A. Dixon, whose work in the department of physics has been a solid contribution to Guilford's force of instruction, for two years has been planning to go to Rice Institute, Texas, to study physics with a view to the doctor's degree. In his place is to be Mark Balderston, a graduate of Haverford and of Harvard, with two or three years' experience at LaFayette College—a fine scholar and a good teacher. A. W. Hobbs is to go to Johns Hopkins to complete the course in mathematics for the doctor's degree which he began in the university a few years ago. In his place is to be Howard H. Brinton, A. B., of Haverford, A. M., of Haverford 1905, and A. M. of Harvard 1909, having studied in summers at Columbia, a specialist in mathematics and physics, who has had six years' experience in teaching at Pickering College, Ontario, Canada."

Baccalaureate Address.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, who was presented to the audience by President Hobbs.

Dr. Sharpless delivered a scholarly and interesting address on the subject of "Education by Popular Vote." In this he reviewed the progress of popular education throughout the country and spoke of it in terms of the warmest praise. But with all the growth in the educational field, the need and the place for a small college, not dependent on public contribution, becomes more pronounced, declared the speaker. The small college should stand for acknowledged standards of excellence, and not be in a chaos of perpetual change and innovation, not that the small college should cling forever to the old, but at least it should not be the first to try the latest in educational fads. A few subjects well taught are better than a multiplicity of courses, all of which are superficial.

Persons trained rigorously in the essentials are really more capable and more ready to adjust themselves to the training of their life work than those who have no solid basic structure on which to build, but are confined to the new lines of the little professional training they have received.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Scholarships and prizes were announced as follows: The Bryn Mawr College annual scholarship of \$400 was won by Mary Doan; the Haverford College annual scholarship of \$300 was won by Joseph Densmore Wood; the Marvin Hardin scholarship was won by Mary Ina Shamburger; the college patriotism prize was won by Clifford Hinshaw; the juvenile delinquent prize was won by J. Robert Brown; the Zatasian society orator's prize went to Nannie E. Payne; the Zatasian improvement

prize to Lola Edwards; the Websterian orator's prize was won by Fred H. Morris; the Websterian improvement prize went to Raleigh E. Tremain; the Philomathean orator's prize was won by Ruth Coltrane; the Philomathean improvement prize was won by Ruth Saunders; the Henry Clay orator's prize was won by Roger C. Kiser; the Henry Clay improvement prize was won by Hugh W. Moore.

"Honors" were won by Anna Malleta Macon, of the freshman class, and by Mary Ina Shamburger, of the sophomore class, and "special honors" were won by Laura E. Davis and Hope Hubbard, of the junior class.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on the following: Joseph Densmore Wood, Maude Lee Culler, Burtie Ellen Dix, Blanche Dixon, Mary Alethea Doan, Kathryn Ella Dorsett, Mabel Arlene Edgerton, Gladys May Highfill, Louette Ellen Knight, Alma Jane Lassiter and Clea Patterson; and the degree of bachelor of science on Carl Watson Stewart and Joseph Densmore Wood.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday morning by Rev. F. Walter Grabs, of Bethania, who graduated from Guilford with the class of 1894. Mr. Grabs chose for his text the fifth verse of the first chapter of James, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given to him."

The preacher began his discourse with the observation that there is a lot of ignorance in the world, despite the remarkable strides of knowledge. Isaac Newton was right when he intimated that we were touching but the surf of the great ocean of knowledge. Ignorance abounds and therefore wisdom is in great demand. What is wisdom? Wisdom he defined scripturally as departing from evil and fearing the Lord. This constitutes real wisdom and it may be secured for the asking.

The address before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. was delivered Sunday evening by Rev. W. M. Craig, pastor of the First Baptist church of Wilmington. He spoke of the "Challenge of Today," which he said was to be found in the command "of Christ, 'Let your light so shine.'"

An Historical Pageant.

One of the most interesting and attractive features ever staged at a commencement at Guilford was the play presented Monday afternoon by the senior class. The pageant, for it was nothing less than that, portrayed the history of New Garden Boarding School and Guilford College. Special emphasis was placed upon the early development of New Garden School. Beginning with the coming of the Friends in 1750 to New Garden, the first episode portrayed the treaty of peace made between the pioneer Friends and the Indians. In realistic fashion the Friends, garbed in their customary plain apparel, literally reproduced the days and spirit of the past and carried the enormous audience with them through the several stages of college history.

Nine other episodes were presented. The third pictured vividly the Yearly Meeting of 1836, which decided to establish New Garden Boarding School. The effectiveness in which this historic Yearly Meeting was reproduced was meritorious. In the following episodes the several times of stringency and discouragement over the condition of the school, as well as the moments of enthusiasm, were all exhibited in an excellent manner.

Finally, in the ninth scene, the chartering of the college as proposed by Francis T. King, of Baltimore, was portrayed, while in the closing episode there came the magnificent contribution of President Hobbs to Guilford College during his 27 years of faithful service as president. His characteristics were shown as gentleness, loyalty, inspiration and scholarship. It was a fitting close to a well-rendered and splendidly conceived pageant.

Containing over 50 characters, composed of the senior class and other students, the play was one of the greatest productions of recent years. Miss Josephine L. Rhoades, director of the department of music, conceived the idea, wrote the play and staged the production.

Employment Statistics.

Washington, June 1.—More than 11 wage-earners in every 100 were out of employment and about 16 of the remainder were working only part time during March and the early part of April in 15 of the important cities of the country, the bureau of labor statistics announced today in a report on unemployment.

Returns of a canvass of 399,881 families, including 644,358 wage-earners, showed 73,800, or 11.5 percent, wholly unemployed, and 106,652, or 16.6 percent, without full-time employment.

Russia wishes American farm and garden seeds.

Deeds Filed For Record This Week.

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

Robert Jones to John Gilmore, 6.2 acres in Gilmer township, \$45.

C. A. Coley to John W. Shoe, 8 acres in Rock Creek township, \$125.

Sophie J. Isley to John W. Shoe, Rock Creek township, 11.2 acres \$90.

Albert Peele to John Gilmore, 14.5 acres in Friendship township, \$130.

T. M. Stroud to R. D. Douglas, a lot on Chestnut street, city of Greensboro, \$10 and other considerations.

Mrs. Mary E. Dick to T. M. Stroud, two tracts of land on Chestnut street, city of Greensboro, \$10 and other considerations.

T. B. Doggett to Lula M. Doggett, two tracts of land in Morehead township, 238 and 79 acres, \$500.

C. E. Edwards to H. T. Ham, a lot at the intersection of North Cedar and Schenck streets, city of Greensboro, \$10 and other considerations.

A. Schiffman to Douglas Graves, one acre in Morehead township, \$150.

Gate City Motor Company to H. T. Ham, a lot on Dillard street, city of Greensboro, \$10 and other considerations.

C. C. Howard to Maggie L. Howard, a lot on Campbell street, High Point, \$500.

Ranks First in Health Work.

Governor Craig has been informed from Houston, Tex., where the Southern Sociological Congress met recently, that North Carolina ranked first among the Southern states as doing the most constructive health work. One of the United States government officials there, speaking of her work and progress, said, by way of comparison that he would except no state in the union to her.

The points in North Carolina's plans and methods of health work that elicited especial consideration were her broad foundations wisely and well laid out, which are already producing permanent results and which in the future will admit without mar or jar any increase or enlargement. Furthermore, her plan of tuberculosis work received favorable consideration. In this connection, it may be stated that a subsequent communication informed the governor that Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama were finding North Carolina's plans for fighting and controlling tuberculosis worthy of their consideration and adoption. It was stated further that Georgia also approved to the extent of finding them adaptable to many of her needs.

Call of the Harvest Fields.

A little early this year, but none the less welcome, is the call for men to enter the wheat fields of southern Oklahoma. This means the mobilization of an army, which soon will be on the march, and which is to sweep across the West, from south to north, in mighty phalanx. It is an army whose equipment is the self-binder and the threshing machine; whose days will be full of the fierce activity of garnering home the yield of broad and fecund acres, and in whose path plenty will smile. This is the army of the agricultural empire of the West, mobilized in early summer, and active in the field till the glorious harvest moon sheds its golden light on fields and stacks, and barns and bins stuffed to bulging with the wealth that comes from the soil. Where it marches no homes are blasted, nor villages laid in ruin; no smoke of devastated city marks its trail, nor does the echo of its tramp mingle with the wail of fatherless children or widowed women. It is an army of peace, and its mission is humanity's mission.

To License Servants.

A bit of state news runs to the effect that the town of Lumberton will require cooks, nurses and washerwomen to take out license to prosecute their calling. The matter of requiring washerwomen to secure license to do business has been agitated in several Southern towns, but the movement died in talk. It is possible that Lumberton becomes the pioneer in this line of community welfare, for, extending the requirements so as to bring cooks and nurses under them, the movement emphatically takes on the character of welfare work. It looks to the ultimate weeding out from domestic service of a large measure of known menace to health, and in the end the rule ought to work to the benefit of the cooks, the nurses and the washerwomen in common.—Charlotte Observer.

An Impression of Mary.

Queen Mary impresses us as the kind of woman who, if she were in about the same sort of circumstances as the rest of us, would make King George carry out the garbage and empty it when the pretty young matron next door was out in her back yard and couldn't help seeing what was going on.

Our Greatest Defense.

It took the British empire with 375,000,000 people three years to subdue the Boer republic, having but half a million. Why? South Africa was too far off!

Russia's 150,000,000 could not prevail against Japan's 45,000,000. Why? Ten times as far from the scene of fighting. Had Japan tried to cross Siberia and invade Russia it would never have gone home.

Napoleon led an army of 500,000 to Moscow, but Marshal Ney staggered back across the Niemen some months later with only 30,000! The czar said General Winter was his best officer, because it saved him from the French.

The Atlantic is our great defense against Europe and nobody appreciates that so much as Europe itself. But it is not our only defense by a long shot, and Europe also knows that.

Only one modern sawmill is operated in the territory of Hawaii.

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.

IF THERE IS A WOMAN among your acquaintances who has very small feet and can wear size 1-2, 2, 2-1/2 or 3 you might do her a kindness by telling her she can get a fine pair of shoes, oxfords or pumps at this store for one dollar. They are last season's shoes that sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pair. Thacker & Brockmann.

FOR SALE.—Good second-hand binder, two Virginia bred horses, well broke, five milk cows and six calves. Apply to Carolina Warehouse, Inc.

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.

BARGAIN.—We have a second-hand 8 Horse Power Waterloo engine. Good size for threshing. Will sell cheap. M. G. Newell Company.

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

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in a threshing machine, call in and let us show you the sample machines on our floor. M. G. Newell 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.

IF YOU HAVE beef cattle, veals, fresh milk cows or green hides for sale, call J. C. Olive, phone 713, city market.

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.

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.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

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

Charles F. Gilchrist, Frank Gilchrist and Mrs. Annie L. Gilchrist, guardian of Bryan Gilchrist, Mary Lou Gilchrist, Elizabeth Gilchrist and Annie Laura Gilchrist, Plaintiffs,

vs.

M. W. Gant, C. S. C., and all persons who claim to be or who are next of kin of Mary Ann Ozier, deceased, and whose names are unknown, Defendants.

To all persons who are or who claim to be next of kin of Mary Ann Ozier, deceased: Take notice, that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county by the plaintiffs above named against M. W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court, to recover the sum of fifteen hundred, four dollars and thirty cents (\$1,504.30), which plaintiffs claim as next of kin of Mary Ann Ozier, deceased; and you will further take notice that if you do not appear at the term of court to be held on the 16th day of August, 1915, and answer or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

This May 18, 1915.

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

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 graded, crossing the railroad north of Hill-top and running with the ridge to J. T. Fruit's barn and thence across the lands of J. T. Fruit, J. C. Idings, A. B. Hinshaw and Mary Idings 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 18, 1915.

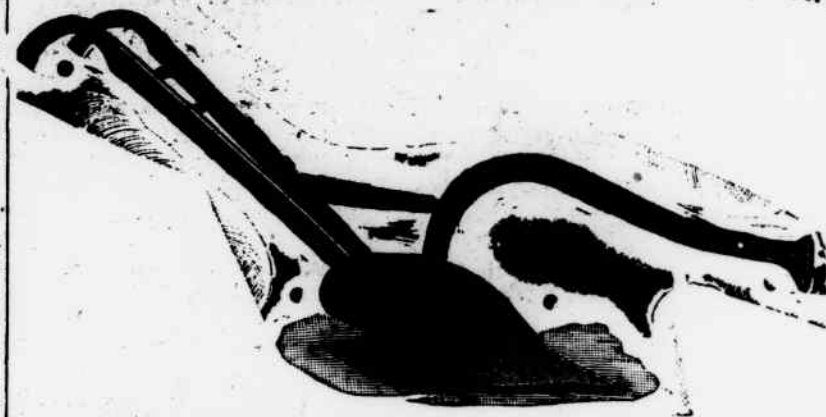
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This is the one with the long beam that runs as steady as the average two-horse plow, and by also using the No. 17 Sub-soil plow your land does not wash as badly and will stand the long dry spell without injury to the crop. Let us show you these crop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

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The new method—the Aladdin way—is especially desirable to rural builders. Aladdin made homes are selected by the buyer from our set of more than a hundred plans and material shipped all ready for putting up—no sawing, no fitting—everything ready to go into its proper place. The lumber is No. 1—not No. 2 or inferior material in any sense. These houses can be shipped in a day or two after order is made and time of erection is greatly reduced over the old method, because everything is ready.

I can show you a variety of attractive homes, ranging in price from \$300 to \$3,000. They are planned by famous architects and the detail of erection has been worked out so perfectly that there is no possibility of mistake. The erection cost is small, as one good carpenter and two helpers can put up a large house in much less time than a full crew could under the old, wasteful system of building.

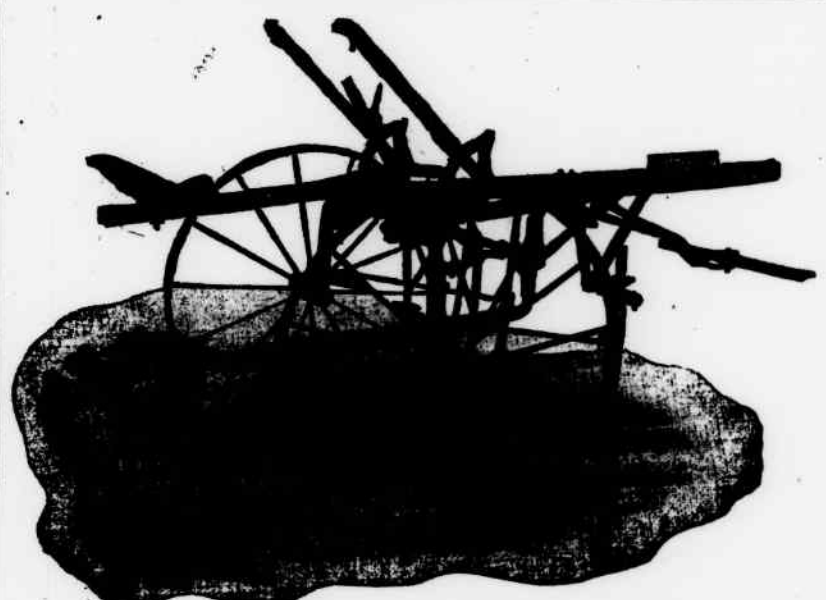
It will not cost anything to consult me and see the Aladdin plans. If you are thinking of building, drop in my office at Greensboro and see my plans. If you can't do that, ask for book of house plans by mail. I can save you from \$200 to \$900 on your home, depending upon the class of house.

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