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BRYAN RESIGNS THE CABINET BECAUSE HE DON'T LIKE GERMAN NOTE

**Dramatic Sequel to Secretary of State's Disagreement
With President Wilson and Fellow Cabinet Members
Over the Manner in Which This Government
Should Deal With Germany—Great
Political Sensation.**

William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned Tuesday as secretary of state with a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the president. The cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note.

Rather than sign the document which he believed might possibly draw the United States into war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter declaring that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

The president accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feeling of affection.

Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My dear Mr. President:
"It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to our lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President,

"Very truly yours,
"W. J. BRYAN."

The president's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows:

"My dear Mr. Bryan:

"I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the secretaryship of state goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard,
"Sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Caused a Sensation.

Dramatically the official relation of Mr. Bryan with the administration of the man whose nomination he assisted so materially in bringing about at the Baltimore convention of 1912 came to an end. It caused a sensation in the national capital scarcely paralleled in recent years. Ambassadors, ministers and diplomats from foreign lands, officials of every rank and station, heard the news as it was flashed by newspaper extras. They interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had arisen between Germany and the United States. The resignation of the staunchest advocate of peace in the president's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States as definitely determined upon would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Just when the subject was first broached between the president and Mr. Bryan is not known definitely, but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small circle of officials as early as last Sunday. When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed at the cabinet meeting of Friday Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the administration. Work on the note went forward, however, Mr. Bryan keeping his secret, as did other officials, awaiting the hour when the communication would be ready to be cabled.

It was learned that with the knowledge that his resignation had already been accepted by the president, Mr. Bryan felt it would be indelicate to attend Tuesday's session unless his presence was desired by the president. When Mr. Wilson telephoned an invitation the secretary hurried to the White House, his face somewhat drawn and pale. When the cabinet adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Bryan entertained seven of his colleagues, all who could attend, at luncheon at the University Club. The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell.

That there had been friction between the president and Mr. Bryan has been the undercurrent of comment for several weeks, but as the president heretofore had always been able to secure the acquiescence of the secretary in his point of view, talk of resignation was discounted generally. It came to light that the position of Mr. Bryan in the cabinet recently has become very embarrassing—his advocacy of peace being so pronounced that other members of the cabinet who felt that the United States should assert its policy, irrespective of the consequences, were understood to have on one occasion declared their intention of resigning if a policy of firmness and vigor were not adopted.

When the Friction Began.

The real disagreement dates back to the famous session of the cabinet when the note of May 13, following the sinking of the Lusitania, was drafted, informing Germany that the United States would not omit "any word or any act" to protect its rights. At that time Mr. Bryan made a speech counselling peaceful measures and cautious action. He gave his consent to signing the note only after it was tentatively arranged that a statement be issued at the White House and transmitted to the German government announcing that in-

asmuch as Germany had accepted the principle of the peace treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries that differences between the two nations might be adjusted by a commission of investigation. Opposition to this course was most vehement in some cabinet quarters, and the president, after having considered at length Mr. Bryan's suggestion, finally disapproved it at the hour the note was sent. Some cabinet officers argued that such an appendix to the note of May 13 would be construed abroad as a weakening of the American position and their counsel prevailed.

Since then the official relations of Mr. Bryan with the president and the other cabinet officers have been somewhat strained, although the closest personal friendship has been maintained.

Lansing Acting Secretary of State.

Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department, will act as secretary of state until an appointment is made by President Wilson.

While there is much gossip already as to President Wilson's probable selection for the secretaryship, it is said to be the president's plan to make no immediate appointment. It would not be surprising if he made no change in the present status of the department's personnel for two or three months.

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the interior department, has been frequently mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary Bryan, but the belief exists that he will not be chosen on account of his Canadian birth, and the fact that the president would find considerable difficulty in finding a man to take over Mr. Lane's important work on the Alaskan railway and other projects of the interior department.

It is considered highly probable that the president will make no shift in his cabinet at all but will choose a new man to fill the vacancy. In well-informed quarters it is considered very likely that he will retain Mr. Lansing as secretary. To do so would require search for another counselor, a post difficult to fill.

Transfers of Real Estate.

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

Carolina Real Estate Company to A. N. Dobson, a lot on Grove street, 150 by 150 feet, city of Greensboro, \$600.

C. A. W. T. and F. G. Basher to W. E. Kennedy, a lot on Woodrow avenue, 50 by 175 feet, city of Greensboro, \$1,000.

C. A. Barber to W. E. Kennedy, a lot on Woodrow avenue, city of Greensboro, 50 by 175 feet, \$1,000.

C. J. Fowler to J. F. Fulton, 1.82 acres, in Monroe township, \$10 and other considerations.

Alfonso A. Ellison to H. C. Pelt, two lots in High Point, on East Commerce street, \$150.

George T. Wood to A. L. Ellison, two lots on Commerce street, city of High Point, \$121.

H. C. Pitts to L. H. Davis, two lots in High Point, on Commerce street, \$150.

C. Dunbar to J. A. Dunbar, tract of land in High Point township, 71.565 square feet, \$800.

John M. Dick to Mary E. Armstrong, a lot on Gilmer street, city of Greensboro, 40 by 67 feet, \$230.

Teachers of City Schools Elected.

Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Mann, the city commissioners have elected the following teachers of the Greensboro graded schools for next year: Misses Rosa Abbott, Sarah DeMoss, Elizabeth Evans, Gertrude Frazier, Olivia Patton, Ruby Pulliam, Mary Boyles, Ida Byerly, Catherine Hull, Irene Boyles, Evelyn Morris, Florence Gray, Vera Wharton, Jessie Wicker, Beniah Davidson, Clara Clapp, Theresa Wicker, Edna Gilliland, Mary Strudwick, Minnie Brown, Isla Stratford, Cordaye Olive, Kathleen Hall, Hazel Stephens, A. R. Williams, Lydia Berg, Nell Bondurant, Ada Waterhouse, Ada Michael, Frances Sutton, Bessie Howard, Louise Alexander, Bertie Freeman and Maggie Coble.

Principals of the schools were elected as follows: W. F. Warren, high school; Miss Hunter Irvin, Lindsay street; Miss Nell Clark, Simpson street; Miss Theresa Cooke, West Lee street. Miss Janet McKenzie was elected supervisor of primary instruction.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Children's Day.—Children's day services will be held at Morehead's chapel next Sunday, beginning at 10.30 A. M. and continuing through the afternoon.

Summer Holidays.—Most of the grocers of Greensboro have signed an agreement to close their stores at 1 o'clock every Wednesday afternoon during the summer months.

Revival Meeting.—The revival meeting that began at the First Baptist church the fifth Sunday in May is still in progress and a number of professions of religion have been reported.

Special Meeting.—The county commissioners are holding a special meeting today for the purpose of placing orders for some road-building machinery. It is expected that two auto trucks will be among the equipment purchased.

K. of P. Grand Lodge.—A number of members of the order in Greensboro have gone to Salisbury to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, which convened Tuesday night and will be in session through today.

Dead at 85 Years.—Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. Wilson were called to Virginia Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wilson's father, Mr. C. H. Price, who died at his home near Charlottesville. He was 85 years old and is survived by his widow and six children.

Died Suddenly.—Mr. J. N. Payne, the father of Mrs. J. Ed. Albright and Mr. Max T. Payne, of this city, died unexpectedly Monday at his home in Morganton. Mr. Payne was 67 years of age and had been engaged in business in Morganton for a number of years.

Superior Court.—Satisfactory progress is being made in disposing of the docket at this week's civil term of Superior court. Several cases have been disposed of by jury trial and otherwise, none of them being of any public interest. A week's term of criminal court will begin Monday morning.

Voted Bonds.—The people of Burlington Tuesday voted \$50,000 in bonds for the proposed Atlantic, Danville and Ohio railroad, and also authorized an issue of \$40,000 for a new graded school building and \$10,000 for a city hall building. The bonds were carried after a pretty strenuous fight.

Berbert Stern.—Mr. Robert Berbert, of Pocahontas, Va., and Miss Freda Stern, of this city, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. David Stern. Rabbi Joseph Friedlander performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the young couple.

Alamance Boosters.—A delegation of about 50 citizens of Alamance county visited Greensboro Tuesday afternoon as guests of the Graham Commercial Club in the interest of good roads between this city and the capital of Alamance. The party traveled in automobiles and Tuesday morning made a similar trip to Durham.

O. E. S. Meeting.—The following were among the members of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star who attended the meeting of the grand chapter in Winston-Salem Tuesday and yesterday: Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Miss Blanche Johnson, Mrs. C. W. Fowler, Miss Willard White, Mrs. Amos Connor, Mrs. Susan Matthews, Mrs. J. A. Fowler and Miss Mary Banner.

Was Noted Surgeon.—Dr. Jacob Michaux, a cousin of Dr. E. R. and Mr. John S. Michaux, of this city, died Monday night at his home in Richmond, Va. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age and had been afflicted with heart trouble for some time. He was a noted surgeon and enjoyed a large practice. The funeral and interment took place in Richmond yesterday afternoon.

In Federal Court.—The criminal docket of the United States District court will probably be finished this afternoon, or tomorrow, after which the court will take up the trial of a number of civil cases. No criminal cases of special interest or importance have been tried. The jury has convicted several defendants of illicit distilling, violation of the postallows, etc., and these will be sentenced by Judge Boyd before the adjournment of court.

Death of Aged Woman.—Miss Asenath Cox, an aged and eccentric woman of Randolph county, died Monday at the home of Squire Henry Garner, in Grant township. She was 88 years old and a woman of many peculiarities. In the course of a long and industrious life she accumulated a considerable estate, and many stories were circulated concerning her stores of hidden wealth.

June Wedding.—A wedding that was beautiful in its simplicity took place in the Friends church at Guilford College Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, when Miss Christine Frazier, daughter of Mr. J. G. Frazier, became the bride of Mr. Daniel H. Brown, of Woodland. Miss Mabel Frazier, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and Mr. J. P. Brown, a brother of the groom, was the best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph H. Peele.

On Western Trip.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wharton left yesterday on an extended trip to the West. They will go first to Colorado Springs, Col., where they will spend some time for the benefit of Mrs. Wharton's health. Later they will visit the San Francisco exposition, the Yellowstone national park and other places of interest in the West. They will also visit Mr. Wharton's two brothers—Mr. J. R. Wharton, of Butte, Mont., and Mr. W. S. Wharton, of Newberg, Ore.

Editor in Hospital.—Mr. J. M. Reece, editor of the Daily Record, accompanied by Dr. John A. Williams, left Tuesday night for Baltimore to enter Johns Hopkins hospital for surgical treatment. Some years ago Mr. Reece fractured a small bone at the kneecap of the left leg, but at the time the injury did not appear to be at all serious. Recently the old wound has been troubling Mr. Reece a great deal and he has been able to walk only with the assistance of a crutch. It is thought that an operation will relieve the greater part of the trouble.

W. H. Williams Dead.—Mr. W. H. Williams, who had made his home at Glenwood, a suburb of this city, for some years, died suddenly yesterday morning at 2.30 o'clock at the home of a son he was visiting near Goldsboro. The body was brought to Greensboro yesterday and the funeral was held at the First Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock, followed by interment in Greene Hill cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark and Rev. R. Murphy Williams. The deceased was 66 years old and is survived by his widow, one daughter and five sons.

Safes Robbed.—Tuesday night safe-crackers entered the local offices of the Standard Oil Company and the Texas Oil Company and blew open the safes in both offices. The sum of \$47 was taken from the Standard Company and \$43 from the Texas Company. The safes were blown open with nitroglycerine and the indications are that both robberies were committed by the same persons. Recently several safes in the city have been blown open with nitroglycerine, and the belief prevails among the officers that several professional or semi-professional yeggmen are making headquarters in Greensboro.

Standing Examinations.—Nearly 150 young graduates in medicine are in Greensboro this week taking examinations for license before the state board of medical examiners. The examinations, which are being conducted in the Spring street high school building, were begun Tuesday afternoon and probably will be concluded this afternoon. Dr. J. F. Highsmith, of Fayetteville, is president and Dr. Hubert A. Royster, of Raleigh, secretary of the board of examiners, the other members being: Dr. John G. Blount, of Washington; Dr. Charles T. Harper, Wilmington; Dr. John Q. Myers, Charlotte; Dr. M. L. Stevens, Asheville, and Dr. Isaac M. Tayloe, Morganton. It is expected that the names of the successful applicants will be announced at the opening session of the North Carolina Medical Society, which will convene in this city Tuesday.

Englishman Killed in Mexico.—An Englishman was killed Sunday in Tuxpam, Mex. Four other British subjects were probably fatally wounded. Among them were a woman and a boy.

The message was from Tampico. It said the casualties occurred during a fight between Carranzistas, who held the town, and Villistas, who wrested it from them.

The British victims were shot while fleeing to shelter.

PRISON COMMISSION IS AGAINST LEO M. FRANK.

By a vote of 2 to 1, the Georgia prison commission yesterday recommended to Governor Statton that Leo M. Frank's death sentence not be commuted to life imprisonment. A further hearing on the case, however, will be heard by the governor, with whom rests the final decision.

The appeal to the governor is Frank's last fight against his execution, which is set for June 22.

Former Congressman Howard will conduct Frank's case before the governor and Solicitor General Dorsey will oppose clemency. Mr. Howard said he proposed to argue that the record in the case shows the evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial and that this, together with the trial judge's doubt of Frank's guilt, was sufficient to warrant the executive in extending clemency. Mr. Dorsey declined to outline the points he planned to emphasize in his argument.

The majority report of the prison commission, opposing commutation, held that neither the grand jurors who indicted Frank, the trial jury nor the prosecutors had asked for commutation; that all the courts, state and federal, which reviewed the case, had upheld the verdict; that no new evidence or facts bearing upon the prisoner's guilt or innocence had been shown and that they saw no reason to interfere with the court's judgment.

The dissenting report held that the evidence against Frank was circumstantial; that the trial judge entertained doubt of the prisoner's guilt and that the record in the case justified the governor in commuting the sentence.

HUNGRY MEN AND WOMEN IN MEXICO CRY FOR CORN.

A press dispatch from Mexico City, says: For the last three days the sessions of the so-called National convention in the Chamber of Deputies building have been scenes of the wildest disorder. Not only the galleries, but at times the floor and the speaker's tribune have been rushed by hordes of hungry men, women and children.

The shouts of "We want corn" drowned all others, and even the show of bayonets and the firing of the soldiers over the heads of the mob have not checked their vain and piteous search for food. The Red Cross has been kept busy carrying off women and children, and some cases old men, crushed or overcome in these manifestations.

Ten thousand gathered outside of the chamber today and nearly 300 were carried off on stretchers. Acting President General Ronque Gouzales Garza appeared before the convention delegates and a portion of the mob to tell them that the treasury was empty, the fields laid waste by the contending revolutionaries and that the only thing of the coming winter was that all Mexicans lay down their arms and begin the tilling of the fields. Repeatedly the crowds answered him saying, "Give us corn. Our women and children are dying of hunger; give us corn."

Crops Never Were Better.

In his report to the state board of agriculture, in semi-annual session in Raleigh yesterday, Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham declared that he does not think that there has been a year when the stand of all crops was better, although some are now somewhat "in the grass." He says floods have done damage in some localities, but that the oats crop, which a month ago appeared to be a failure, is fully up to the average and that the same development applies to wheat. The commissioner estimates the reduction of the cotton crop in this state at about 20 per cent.

Plans For School.—In the event the \$60,000 school bond issue to be voted on by the people of Greensboro July 13 is carried, and so far no opposition has been heard, the city commissioners plan to extend greatly the school facilities of the community. It is said that a new building will be erected on East Bragg street, not far from the Asheboro street school; the West Lee street school building will be enlarged, and a ward school building will probably be erected on Fifth avenue. The Lindsay street school building will either be enlarged or a new building erected.

Did Jonas Angel Kill a Bald Eagle Measuring 7 ft. From Tip to Tip?

Don't ask him, ask us. Also ask us about our Muslin and Nainsook Underwear in Union Suits or Single Garments. These are the kind that keep you cool during the hot days of harvest and the warmer summer months. \$1.00 the suit. Palm Beach and Mohair Suits.

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

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.
Boyden Oxfords \$6.50

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300 South Elm St.

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COMPLETE LINE OF
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Hot Water Bottles, Combination Outfits, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Nursing Bottles, Sponges, Sponge Brushes, Sponge Bags, Rubber Gloves.

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DESTROYS ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP

YOUNG CANADIAN HERO IN AN UNPARALLELED FEAT—CREW OF 28 MEN KILLED.

For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian, sub-lieutenant in the British navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this spring, has performed the feat. At an early hour Monday morning he pursued and successfully attacked a Zeppelin in Belgium. The German aircraft was struck by several bombs and fell on the roof and grounds of an orphanage near Ghent. The crew of 28 men were killed, as also were several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

The report of the occurrence sent out from London says: Some believe this Zeppelin was the craft that raided the east coast of England last night, for since it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at 3 o'clock in the morning, it possibly was returning from an expedition, not starting. Dawn breaks early these days and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home hangar when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount immediately, but the British wasp was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk. From this vantage point Warneford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with the incendiary bombs.

Without parallel in this war or any other, is the story which the young aviator will have to relate. First came the long pursuit, for, according to the admiralty report, the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes, and the Zeppelin, meantime, could drive forward approximately fifteen miles.

Then followed the maneuvering for position and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and at last one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

At that moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine turned completely over, and for a moment he hung head down, his monoplane pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then by a desperate effort Warneford righted his machine far above the earth and planed to a landing behind the German lines. He lighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west.

Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns or rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but to attain such an advantageous position the British lieutenant must have handled his machine skilfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat.

Although the target the Zeppelin presents is extensive, it can be lifted by its own buoyancy to a great height, while the pursuing aeroplane has to rise in spirals by the power of its engine alone.

As the flight in mid-air occurred over the part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Germans will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous.

Servia's Part in the War.

One of the strangest facts of the great war in Europe is that Servia, where the trouble began, practically has disappeared from the dispatches through the last three months. It will be recollected that the first fighting was between Austria and Servia, and that the attention of the world was concentrated on the wavering lines and fluctuating fortunes as one frontier or the other was crossed and one city or another was subjected to bombardment. Recently we have heard nothing from Servia but occasional reports of the horrors of typhus and famine. Now that courageous little country and its comparatively small army have come into action again, using the opportunity to co-operate with the Italians in Albania. From this unexpected side movement we may look for some important, perhaps very far-reaching, results.

A Cough Remedy That Relieves.

It's prepared from the healing Pine Balsam, Tar and Honey—all mixed in a pleasant, soothing Cough Syrup called Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Thousands have benefited by its use—no need of your enduring that annoying cough or risking a dangerous cold. Go to your dealer, ask for a 25 cent original bottle Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey, start using at once and get rid of your cough and cold.

SELLING GOODS CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME.

For many years one of the chief charges against the trusts was that they sold abroad for less than at home. They were not the only, but they were the chief, offenders at this point, and the large concerns, whether called trusts or not, which dominated the domestic trade, were in a position to make low prices to meet foreign competition, and behind the protection of high tariffs, to get their profits out of high prices at home.

For a good while exporters denied this accusation. When it was proved against them, they justified the practice as good business, which it may possibly have been for them; the public did not believe it was good business for the country. Very recently we have begun to hear, pleas for the legal sanction of this practice in the interest of increasing our foreign trade, and now that public attention is largely directed to our export trade we shall hear more of them.

The practice of selling abroad at a low profit, or no profit, or even a substantial loss, at any price necessary to get the business away from somebody else, has been carried further by German manufacturers under the sanction and even assistance of their government than anywhere else, and it accounts in great part for the enormous expansion of the German foreign trade. Two of the most important concerns that have carried this policy to great lengths were the sugar and steel kartels. Sugar was sold in Germany, behind a high duty, for a good deal more than German sugar was sold for in England. English and colonial sugar interests protested, but the country at large approved, ate jam for breakfast and expanded all manufactures which used sugar as a material.

It has been supposed that in promoting this policy Germany was not actuated solely by commercial considerations; that it was engaged in conquering foreign markets and cared little what the cost might be. In regard to steel, in particular, it has been conjectured that German policy was inspired by the determination of the general staff to check the expansion of steel making in other countries, with specific reference to the immense value of a great steel industry to a country at war.

Before we decide to pay the price Germany paid for an export trade it behooves us to consider carefully whether it is worth while. Is it worth while for us to pay double prices for our own manufactures in order that the same goods may be sold to foreigners for half price? Of what profit to us is an export trade obtained on these terms? Certainly the Democratic party is not the one to adopt the policy. It could only be practiced under the shelter of high duties. Only if protected from normal foreign competition at home, could our manufacturers afford to engage in cut-throat competition abroad. We do not believe that the Republican party would openly and avowedly adopt such a policy, and we are very sure that the Democratic party cannot be imposed upon the extent of thinking it good business, or of adopting the high tariff system without which this foreign trade policy cannot be worked.—Philadelphia Record.

Good Reports From Canning Clubs.

Mrs. Charles McKimmon, in charge of the canning club and general demonstration work for the rural homes of the state under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, says that nearly all the members of the canning clubs have sold off practically all their products for last season and there are great preparations under way for greatly increased effort in this direction by the farm girls and housewives during the coming season. She says the Alamance county clubs turned out over 50,000 cans of fruits and vegetables last season, all of which has been sold to consumers. There are many counties in which the activities along the lines of her work are especially gratifying. These include, among others, Alamance, Anson, Moore, Granville, Lee, Wilkes, Vance, Guilford, Edgecombe and Sampson.

A Good Household Salve.

Ordinary ailments and injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore, bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood poison has resulted from a pin-prick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all skin blemishes, pimples, salt rheum, eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25 cent box from your druggist. adv.

Geologists have estimated that more than 24,000,000,000 tons of coal remain to be taken from the fields of Wales.

Farmers Should Co-Operate With Their Country Papers.

The Record-Advertiser, published at Houghton, Va., is urging its rural subscribers to do just what we should like for our farmers to do—give us the news from their farms—to make our paper a sort of clearing house of ideas for farmers of this vicinity.

Farmers do not use their local papers enough and yet the papers afford the best and quickest way to build up their farms and communities. Every farmer should tell his local paper about his successes on the farm and how they were achieved. We are always glad to get a "farming story," for it enables us to spread the news of progress in our vicinity. And no one needs a flow of eloquence to tell of his success. The facts of a farming success are eloquent in themselves. So write us. The editor can rearrange the wording of it if such need be done.

No farmer should be too indifferent or too engrossed in his own work to pass a good idea along to his fellowmen, thus giving them the benefit of his experience. Such articles are always an inspiration to others. We well know the true and lasting advancement of our community can come in no other way than through the upbuilding of our farms, and so it is not political and social news we want any more than it is news from the farms.—Walterboro Press and Banner.

We pass the foregoing along to the farmer readers of The Patriot with the request that they read it and heed the advice given. Let us know of anything out of the ordinary you are doing on your farm, and remember that we also want to know what is going on in your neighborhood.

Many of the workers on the Panama canal after several years of tropical life are now anxious to go to Alaska, where the United States government is undertaking to build a railroad. A short time ago when H. P. Warren, representing the Alaskan Railway Commission, arrived on the isthmus to purchase machinery no longer useful on the canal work, he was swamped with applications for positions in Alaska.

Many of the canal workers are tired of the tropics, or what is the same, believe they are and are willing to risk the rigors of an Alaskan winter for the sake of change. Immediately after his arrival, however, Mr. Warren made it plain that there would not be many positions open in Alaska.

DIKE'S QUININE AND SAGE COMPOUND.

If you are bothered with dandruff you should take immediate steps to rid yourself of this dangerous malady. Don't neglect your scalp. If it needs a good hair tonic—GET IT.

Dike's Quinine and Sage Compound will chase dandruff. No case of dandruff is too difficult for Dike's Quinine and Sage.

Dike's Quinine and Sage is food for the hair, toning it up and driving away all scalp and hair diseases.

50 cents for a large bottle.

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

IN NEW QUARTERS

L. M. Ammen & Co., Funeral Directors and Embalmers, have moved from their former location at 600 South Elm street to new quarters across the street at 607 South Elm, next to Lowe's grocery store.

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

L. M. AMMEN & CO.

Day Phone 488

Night Phone 1521

607 South Elm Street.

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.

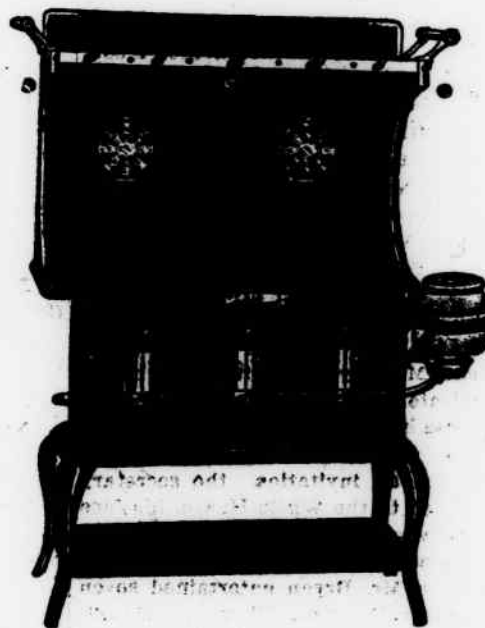
Brown Real Estate Co.
Fisher Building North Elm Street

Cemetery Work

Monuments, Mausoleums and Headstones furnished in first-class style and reasonable prices. Seventeen years actual experience. Artistic lettering and carving guaranteed.

F. E. TIPTON,
Corner North Elm and Gaston Sts.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER



DOES ALL ANY STOVE CAN DO

In perfect ease and comfort a large dinner can be cooked on one of these ranges in less time than a small lunch on a coal or wood stove.

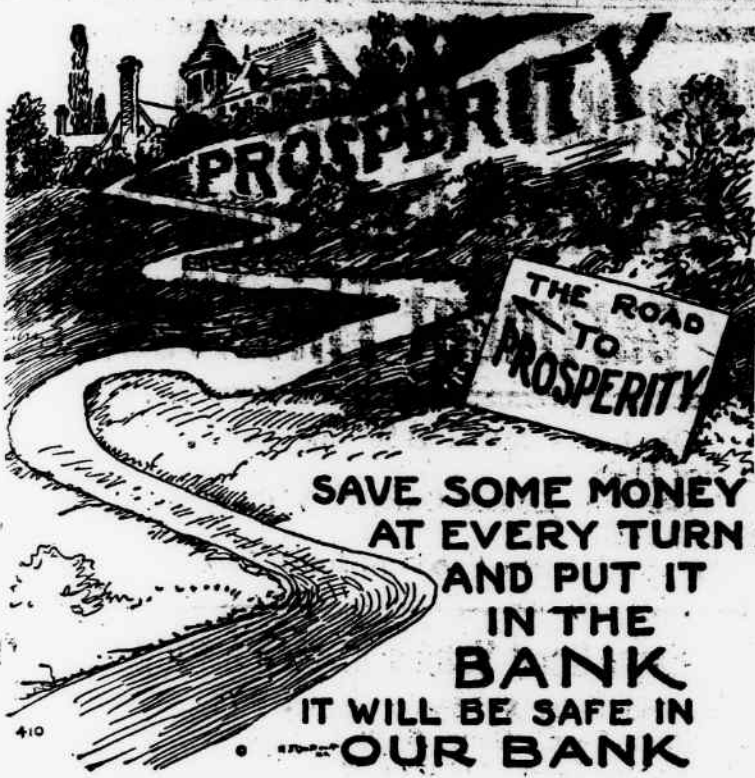
The cost for fuel, too, is much less with a

BON AMI
WICK BLUE FLAME
KEROSENE OIL COOKING RANGE

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.

Can be had with one, two, three or four burners, with or without oven.

Odell Hardware Comp'y



The road to prosperity looks like an up-hill climb. It may be at first but it keeps getting EASIER. The nearer you get to the top the more joy you experience in knowing that soon you will be up and the climb will be over. Toward the top the money you have in the bank begins to assist and boosts you. Nothing succeeds like success, and everyone will push you the way you are going—down or UP.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank
We pay 4 per cent on Savings

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Under Control of United States Government

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Bank For Your Savings

BRANCH AT SOUTH GREENSBORO

TO PROMOTE THE GROWING OF ALFALFA IN GUILFORD.

Mr. E. H. Anderson, county farm demonstration agent, who is interested in the organization of an alfalfa club among the farmers of Guilford, furnishes The Patriot the following for publication:

Alfalfa is one of the most highly nutritious and palatable of feeds for all classes of live stock and produces a very beneficial effect upon the soil, making it a very desirable crop to grow. The idea that alfalfa cannot be grown successfully by our farmers is largely a matter of not understanding the requirements of the plant, and as these become better understood there is no doubt but that this crop will be grown to a greater or less extent on practically every up-to-date farm in the county. Alfalfa is naturally a long-rooted, deep-feeding plant, and therefore adapted to a deep, well-drained soil. Like most of the other legumes, it does not like a sour soil, but instead it likes a sweet, rich soil. Therefore, to insure good results with this crop, on the best soils of our average Guilford county farms, it will be necessary to put on a liberal application of ground limestone, barn-yard manure and commercial fertilizer. This will seem a rather expensive operation, but if successful will more than justify the expenditures. Some farmers now growing alfalfa in this section are getting five tons of hay per acre, and it is worth \$20 or more per ton.

Very interesting and profitable results have already been obtained from the growing of alfalfa on several of our Guilford county farms. Some of the farms now growing it fairly successfully on a small scale are those of Blair's dairy farm, R. F. D. 3, High Point; Mr. Ed. Clodfelter, R. F. D. 3, High Point; Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro; College farm, Guilford College; J. E. Hodgkin, R. F. D. 1, Greensboro; D. R. Huffines, McLeansville; J. V. Wagoner, Gibsonville; J. H. Neal, R. F. D. 7, Greensboro; R. B. Hall, R. F. D. 3, Greensboro; A. Beischel, R. F. D. 5, Greensboro.

Mr. E. S. Millsaps, district agent and promoter of the alfalfa club work among the county agents in Piedmont North Carolina, wants to get started, to go along with the increased interest in live stock, 1,000 demonstrations in alfalfa. We want at least 50 Guilford county farmers to be members of our local alfalfa club for this season.

We shall be careful in selecting the men to conduct these demonstrations. If a farmer has suitable land for alfalfa growing, and he is a careful fellow who will look after the details, we shall be glad to enroll him in the alfalfa club. We want to see direct the growing of these demonstrations that each will be a success.

By organizing in this club the farmers can buy lime for use on these plants in car lots, and also buy their alfalfa seed co-operatively. Each plant will be expected to consist

of at least one acre, and preferably not over two acres for beginners. All farmers interested in growing alfalfa shall call on Mr. Anderson. Now is the time to begin in preparation for fall seeding.

Conditions for membership in the alfalfa club are as follows:

1. I will follow the instructions of the demonstration agent.
2. I will select land that is well drained, fairly fertile and that has a red or chocolate clay subsoil.
3. I will plow this land, from eight to twelve inches deep several weeks before seeding time.
4. I will spread on each acre of my alfalfa land two or more tons of ground limestone, 300 to 500 pounds of Thomas phosphate, or 16 per cent acid, and five or more tons of stable manure.
5. I will plow, harrow and roll this land, applying the lime, fertilizer and manure, as I do so, until the entire soil down to the clay is thoroughly pulverized and compacted.
6. I will inoculate the land with soil from a field that has successfully grown alfalfa or use pure cultures, and will work same into the land so as not to subject the bacteria to the sun.
7. It will agree to use 25 pounds of pure alfalfa seed per acre, if I can get them, and will sow the seed from the 15th of August to the 15th of September, when I can have a good season in the ground. The soil should be well moistened to the full depth of plowing. I will try to harrow in the seed about one-half inch.
8. I will try to have the land protected from surface washing, so that there will be little or no run-off water.
9. I will try to have the field so smooth that there will not be some high places and others low, but entirely smooth.
10. If it seems necessary, I will give the alfalfa a top dressing of nitrate of soda in March or April.
11. Then I will agree to watch the growth of the alfalfa and will clip it or mow it when I see the little shoots starting from the crowns.
12. From time to time after the alfalfa has been mown I will run the harrow over the land, or use an alfalfa cultivator, to aerate the soil and destroy weeds. If necessary, I will give an additional coat of manure, lime or fertilizer.

Should be in Every Home.

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

The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound whatever.

NORTH CAROLINA MEN IN TROUBLE OVER LIQUOR.

John L. Casper and Guy Hartman, two men who operated extensively in the whiskey business in North Carolina before the days of prohibition, are charged with defrauding the federal government out of a large sum of money. Casper is in jail in Fort Smith, Ark., in default of a \$35,000 bond, while Hartman is a fugitive from justice, after having skipped a \$20,000 bond.

Hartman and Casper are said to have owned a distillery near Fort Smith, which closed down some months ago, while its owners left it for other locations. After all government agents had left the distillery, agents of the owners are said to have started it up again and to have smuggled out large quantities of whiskey on which no tax was paid. Hartman moved to Kansas City, where he ran a mail order establishment.

Revenue agents seized the Arkansas distillery and the Kansas City mail order business at the same time. They hold as security now about \$100,000 worth of property to protect the government against loss of the "revenue tax." Hartman's mail order house at the time of its seizure was doing a business of \$1,000 a day. This house, with the distillery, is said to have been owned exclusively by Hartman and Casper.

Knox Booth, a revenue agent stationed in Tennessee, is said to have been in connivance with Casper and Hartman and has disappeared. J. H. Brown, a storekeeper-gauger, is also implicated in the charges.

Casper and Hartman maintained a whiskey distributing house in Winston-Salem from 1902 to 1905. Hartman operated distilleries in various parts of the state, including Wayne county.

Making the Most of Things.

The Mayo brothers have illustrated by their career one of the most famous of Emerson's sayings: "Make a shoe better than anybody else in the world," wrote the sage of Concord, "and though you hide yourself in the depths of the woods the world will make a pathway to your door." The Mayo brothers did not live in the depths of a wood exactly, but Rochester, Minn., their home town, is not much of a city. It has only 8,000 inhabitants. Some people living there would think they were utterly banished from the world and fancy they never could do anything worth while without moving to some big town.

But not so the Mayo men. They were surgeons, and it is commonly supposed that only large cities can support eminent practitioners of that art. We know better now, for the Mayos built up a world-wide practice. Patients came to them from all countries, and their eminent services to mankind were rewarded with wealth and honor. There never was a better example than their career furnishes of the victory that determined men can win over untoward circumstances.

Not everybody can be a Mayo, for it is only rarely that nature bestows genius equal to that of these wonderful surgeons. But everybody can act well his part in life, no matter where he may live. To cap their career the Mayo brothers have left \$2,000,000 to found a medical department in the University of Minnesota. Their magnificent bequest will give that institution facilities for medical education not surpassed anywhere in the world.—Portland Oregonian.

California Hermit Digs His Own Grave.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 8.—"Dutch Louie," known throughout the Southwest as the hermit of the Paeolima, a few days ago walked slowly from his hut, which is five miles from Paeolima, and selecting a spot on the hillside, dug himself a narrow grave.

Then he returned to his home, dressed himself in his best clothing and lay down to die. All that he told in a letter he wrote to the corner just before he lay down for the last time.

The note, a pitiful chronicle of hope that never died, asked the corner to bury him without ceremony in the grave he had dug and to mark it only with the scant inscription, "Dutch Louie."

"I don't fear death," wrote the hermit. "It is the inevitable wages of life—and I have lived. For scores of years I have lived in the hope of finding the bonanza I had dreamed of and prayed for. I never found it, but I was cheered to the end by the star of hope."

The body was found by hunters. "Dutch Louie" for five years had been known to the residents of the Paeolima section as a hermit. None knew his real name nor where he came from.

Since the United States took charge of the Philippines more than 3,000,000 natives have had some instruction in the English language.

ELABORATE COURTESY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

A Chinese, unlike an American, who would oppose other men's viewpoint till it ends in an altercation, is always courteous, and answers a question with "Yes, yes, yes, yes." In case he disagrees with his opponent he will say, "Your honor will take more time to reach a better conclusion. Your honor is quite right, but perhaps you may have a wiser opinion later on. I, worthless little brother, think somewhat differently from you. However, my ignorant conclusion may be wrong and yours right. I beg your excellency to think over the matter."

But Oriental politeness has its bad aspect. It takes too much time. If a guest is leaving his host's door, he has to turn his head and ask a dozen times that the host should not accompany him any further. The same is true of tea drinking, and there is a great deal of ceremony between host and guest. So it is with dinners and every social gathering. Even in fighting a duel, one person—provided both are gentlemen—will say to the other, "Pray hit me first." The other refuses and says, "Oh, no, please you hit me first."

Politeness is especially manifested in the form of an invitation. Few Chinese go to an invited dinner on time; instead they delay for an hour or so. Polite in the extreme, although consenting to accept the invitation, they would not go to dinner until pulled and dragged in a gently rough manner by their host. Knowing the habit of his guests, the host always turns out all the members of his family to drag one after another of his invited friends to the dinner. A youngster is often sent out by his mother to hunt their guests like a hound, and, finding them, drag them like mules to his mother's house. Observing such customs, foreigners usually laugh, but they laugh mistakenly.

Tom Hood Brought Up-to-Date.

I remember, I remember the house where I was born, the little window where the sun came peeping in at morning. You'd hardly know the old place now, for dad is up-to-date, and the farm is scientific from the back lot to the gate. The house and barn are lighted with bright acetylene, the engine in the laundry is run by gasoline; we have silos, we have autos, we have dynamos and things, a telephone for gossip and a phonograph that sings. The hired man has left us—we miss his homely face; a lot of college graduates are working in his place. There's an engineer and fireman, a chauffeur and a vet., a electrician and mechanic. Oh, the farm's run right, you bet. The little window where the sun came peeping in at morn now brightens up a bathroom that cost a car of corn. Our milkmaid is pneumatic and she's sanitary, too, but dad gets fifteen cents a quart for milk that once brought two. Our cattle came from Jersey, and the hogs are all Duroc, the sheep are Southdown beauties and the chickens Plymouth Rock. To have the best of everything, that is our aim and plan, for dad not only farms it, but he's a business man.

Starvation Plea Falls to the Ground.

Germany seeks to justify her savage submarine warfare by the contention that, as Great Britain was trying to starve some 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 of her people by blockade, any reprisal was perfectly legitimate. This is a weak argument, because it ignores the fact that an effective blockade is recognized by international law as an entirely proper method of action, while Germany's fashion of attacking neutral and unarmed vessels and sinking them without giving crews and passengers a chance to escape is distinctly forbidden by the agreement of nations. The argument is further weakened by the fact that Germany is in no danger of starving. The papers give illustrations of the enormous stores of food laid up for emergencies in various cities, and a Berlin dispatch states that the German minister of the interior has "informed the Prussian Diet that the food problem may be regarded solved, and there may even be carried over considerable reserves into the coming harvest year." The starvation plea thus falls to the ground. What new argument will be made?

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative.

One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25 cents. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative. adv

The world's merchant marine has nearly doubled in carrying power in 20 years and now numbers about 31,000 vessels of approximately 47,000,000 tons capacity.

FIFTY PARAGRAPHS.

The high cost of war is still going up.

Patience is a virtue when it is possessed by our creditors.

Signs of unrest are never noticed at a popular loafing place.

"The more the merrier" doesn't fit well when applied to war.

Little Switzerland's summer job will be to keep the war off the grass.

Old conscience, once awake, never turns over and goes to sleep again.

And if man did understand woman he might not like her as well as he does now.

The fellow who marries for money cannot expect to be very prominent at his wedding.

It is not because of her liberality that a woman gives her husband a piece of her mind.

Human nature is always the same. Furthermore, it couldn't be changed to satisfy everybody.

There are people so ill-tempered they would try to slam the gate shut if they got into heaven.

Never tell a sluggard to go to the ant. The modern sluggard thinks the ant is a fool for working.

Precedents are useful. Sometimes they keep fools from rushing in where angels might fear to tread.

Too many of us neglect to praise nature for the pink-tinted joys of life and criticize the pug noses.

Why a man uses tobacco will always be one of the things the average woman cannot understand.

Perhaps the reason more women do not kill men is because they don't like the bother of a public trial.

A monarch is never more eloquent than when he is calling upon God and his soldiers to help him.

Now and then one runs onto a fellow who acts as if he thought freedom was designed especially for his mouth.

Marconi's machine for looking through the partition wouldn't be popular with the people on the other side.

Mention of carrots as a brain food brings to mind the rabbit and its well-known reputation of not being any too smart.

Unprotected, Czar Nicholas now moves freely among his people. Probably has no fear since they quit drinking.

We doubt if there is a dog that likes to be kissed. But perhaps some of them get used to it. Dogs are self-sacrificing.

As an ex-president Mr. Taft has become so popular that there may be a country-wide demand to keep him in the position.

Whenever you hear a man say he is sorry he ever married there is a woman somewhere who is thinking similar thoughts.

Speaking of desirable next-door neighbors, last year Canada bought from the United States goods to the value of \$345,000,000.

The European war may also be remembered as the big event that delayed the man who was going to fly across the Atlantic.

British prisoners in Germany are forced to wear wooden shoes. Man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn.

Some men go in for matrimony with the idea that they are "taking a chance." But the women they marry are also running a risk.

Emperor William, when he hurried away from the vicinity where Russian bombs were dropping, demonstrated that he is still very human.

We haven't heard anything from the war zone more thrilling than Dewey's calm remark, made that first day of May, in Manila Bay: "You may fire when ready, Gridley."

Must Take the Pledge.

The aldermen of Salisbury, which used to be the wettest town in the state, have passed an ordinance requiring all city employees to take the pledge. The ordinance is as follows: "That any person applying for an office, position or place of trust in the city of Salisbury shall make said application in writing, and as a part thereof shall make and subscribe a pledge or promise in substance as follows: If elected or appointed I will, during the time for which elected or appointed, abstain from the use of whiskey or intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever, and failure on my part to keep this promise will immediately thereafter forfeit all of my right to claim or hold said office or position."

Tired, Aching Muscles Relieved. Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All druggists, 25 cents. Get a bottle today. Penetrates without rubbing.

Watch the date on your label.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

Bessemer Special Tax School District.

A petition having been presented to the Board of County Commissioners, signed by one-fourth of the freeholders of the Bessemer Special School Tax District, asking that an election be held to ascertain the will of the people within the said special tax district, whether bonds to an amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) shall be issued and sold and a special tax levied to pay the interest on the said bonds and to pay said bonds at maturity, as provided in Chapter 486 public Local Laws of North Carolina, session 1913, amended by the acts of the General Assembly, session 1915, and entitled, "An act to authorize any school district in Guilford county to issue bonds for permanent improvements to school buildings, and furnishing the same with suitable equipment," the petition having been endorsed by the County Board of Education of Guilford County, a new registration is hereby ordered for the said election and the election is ordered to be held at Blacklock Bro's Store, in said district, on Tuesday, July 13, 1915.

I. J. Blacklock is hereby appointed registrar and A. H. Murray and G. W. Dawson are appointed poll holders for said election.

In accordance with said act, those favoring the issuance and sale of said bonds and the tax herein provided for shall vote a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words, "For School Bonds," and those opposed shall vote a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against School Bonds."

It is further ordered that the registration books for said election shall be open from Thursday, June 10, 1915, to Saturday, July 3, 1915.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, this 7th day of June, 1915. 46-52.

W. C. BOREN, Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of power of sale given in a certain mortgage deed executed by M. J. Fogleman and wife, Flora H. Fogleman, to Mrs. W. W. Walker, and by the said Mrs. W. W. Walker mortgaged to the Piedmont Trust Company, a deed of trust recorded in the office of register of deeds in record of mortgage deeds in book No. 204, page 238, and now past due, signed will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises in the town of Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon, on

Saturday, July 10, 1915, the following described lot, tract or parcel of land in Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining lands of J. L. Whitesell, John Cummings and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in Fayetteville road 52 feet 7 inches from center of railroad track, corner with isley lot; running thence south 1-1-2 west 253 feet to a stone in Springwood road, thence north 82 1-4 west 253 feet to a stone in Allen's corner; thence north 25 1-2 Allen's corner to a stone, Allen's corner 52 feet and 7 inches from center of railroad track; thence south 82 1-4 east 253 feet to the beginning, containing one and one-fourth (1 1-4) acres, more or less, and known as the Jordan Neese house and lot.

This June 7, 1915. PIEDMONT TRUST COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court. Greensboro National Bank vs. A. T. Robinson.

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled cause was issued against said defendant on the 7th day of June, 1915, by the clerk of the Superior court of the county and state first above mentioned, and that the cause of action is to recover the sum of Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Eight and Eighty-seven (8,487.87) Dollars (\$8,487.87), due by said defendant to said plaintiff, and evidenced by the bond of the said defendant, dated September 1, 1914, and now past due, which summons is returnable in the Superior court of Guilford County, N. C., to be held at Greensboro, N. C., on the 16th day of August, 1915.

The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was also issued by the clerk of said court, on the 7th day of June, 1915, against the property of the said defendant, which warrant is returnable to the said August term, 1915, of said Superior court, and has been levied upon certain property as the property of the defendant, A. T. Robinson.

The said A. T. Robinson will take notice that he is required to appear at the said term of the court, to-wit: August 16, 1915, in answer or demurr to the complaint to be filed in said action, or the relief demanded will be granted.

Done at office in Greensboro, county and state first above mentioned, on this 8th day of June, 1915. 46-52. M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court. C. M. Glass vs. Catherine Clapp, and the widow and heirs of John Clapp, deceased.

The defendant, the widow and heirs of John Clapp, deceased, names and residences unknown, and other persons, will take notice that an action was brought by the plaintiff, C. M. Glass, against the said Catherine Clapp, deceased, and her heirs, to sell for partition the lands of the late Martha Ann Clapp, deceased, to-wit: Three lots of land in Guilford county, N. C., Gilmer township, known as lot No. 4, and 19 in section 3 of Gilliam's subdivision, of South Greensboro Investment Company, as recorded in book 52, pages 552 and 553, in the register of said office, and said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the clerk of the Superior court for the county of Guilford, at his office in Greensboro, on the 8th day of July, 1915, and answer the petition which has been deposited in said office, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer said petition within the above time, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition. This 9th day of June, 1915. 46-52. M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VARIABLE ROUTE TOURS

AND

REDUCED ROUND-TRIP FARES

VIA

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

March 1 to November 30, 1915.

Very Liberal Stop-Over Privileges.

All information upon application to

W. B. HAYES, W. C. BAUNDEN, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Gen. Fr. A. Bennett, Va.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!Entered at the postoffice in Greens-
boro, N. C., as second-class mail mat-
ter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

SPECTACULAR CAREER
OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan's resignation as secretary of state because of a question of principle at a critical moment in the nation's history added another sensation to a spectacular career—a life devoted to arduous political campaigning, the lecture platform and the cause of universal peace. Attracting attention when he went to Congress in 1891, he leaped into prominence at once with a speech that electrified his audience. The tall, lanky Westerner had early earned the name of "Boy Orator of the Platte." His famous "Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns" speech in 1896 at the psychological moment in the Democratic convention won for him the nomination for the presidency. When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted and went to the front as colonel of a regiment he helped to form. On his return he again came into prominence at the Democratic convention of 1900 and in his campaign against McKinley advocated the granting of independence to the Philippines and a policy of "anti-imperialism."

Notwithstanding his political defeats, he was acclaimed as the "peerless leader" of Democracy and was supported by a large personal following. He made speeches in nearly every city and town in the country and his bitter political fights with factions in many states kept him in the forefront of public attention.

When Mr. Bryan returned from a trip around the world in 1910, and was greeted by a great crowd in Madison Square garden, New York, his speech advocating government ownership of railways stirred up a sensation in domestic politics. It was shortly after this that Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton University, wrote the famous letter to Adrain Joline declaring that the speech made him feel that Mr. Bryan "ought to be knocked into a cocked-hat."

The record of Mr. Wilson as governor of New Jersey in advocating progressive legislation attracted Mr. Bryan to him and he visited the governor at his Princeton home. Although instructed as a delegate for Champ Clark, Mr. Bryan caused another sensation at the Baltimore convention in 1912 by his fight on the Tammany leaders in the New York delegation. He switched his support to Mr. Wilson at a critical moment, a circumstance to which has been ascribed Mr. Wilson's nomination, as well as the birth of a personal feud with Champ Clark.

During the national campaign of 1912, Mr. Bryan made many speeches for Mr. Wilson, principally in the far West. The two men met for the first time during the campaign at Lincoln, Neb., when they spoke from the same platform several times and received a tremendous ovation. Later Colonel E. M. House, a mutual personal friend, brought them together on the subject of the secretaryship of state, a place which Mr. Wilson felt he owed to Mr. Bryan because of the latter's position in the Democratic party. While holding the portfolio of secretary of state, Mr. Bryan has continued in the public eye, not alone through his official acts, but his devotion to two things—lecturing and politics. One of the first sensations of his official career was his announcement that grapejuice would be substituted for alcoholic beverages whenever he entertained members of the diplomatic corps. His statement that \$12,000 a year was not sufficient for a cabinet officer, and that he, therefore, must lecture to earn more money, was another episode which drew forth comment around the world. He disregarded newspaper criticism, declaring: "he had never absented himself from official business required his presence in Washington." His letter concerning the distribution of patronage in San Domingo to "deserving Democrats," was another incident widely discussed.

Mr. Bryan's opposition to the nomination of Roger Sullivan in Illinois and his activity in other primary fights continued after his official

identification with the Wilson administration. His editorials in his newspaper, The Commoner, on prohibition and woman suffrage and his advocacy of these issues, irrespective of the attitude of silence of President Wilson, have furnished political gossip over his future plans and ambitions.

The secretary handled personally the negotiations of nearly 30 peace treaties between the United States and foreign nations by which all disputes were to be submitted to an impartial investigating commission for a year before hostilities could begin. The delicate negotiations in the Japanese-Chinese situation recently were directly in the hands of Mr. Bryan, who consulted with the president constantly.

Secretary Bryan plans to return to his lectures and editorials.

POSTAL REFORMERS ARE
JOLTED BY BURLESON.

The National Civil Service Reform League has received from Postmaster General Burleson a reply to a suggestion sent by the league to President Wilson that all postmasters who entered the department through competitive examination and who had secured their appointments through promotion in the service be retained in office instead of being ousted to make way for political appointees.

The postmaster-general says that he favors the classification of postmasterships filled by the president. "Pending the passage by Congress of the desired legislation," he adds, "it is not practicable to give effect to the policy you suggest in the case of postmasters appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

"In the nature of things the department must be guided in nominating persons to the president for appointment very largely by the preference of its duly constituted political advisers representing the communities interested. To go counter to this opinion under present conditions would be an unwise and unauthorized exercise of executive power, which in all probability would not be sanctioned by the senate."

EARLY ECLIPSES RECORDED
IN CHINESE LITERATURE.

Messrs. Hirayama and Ogura have published in the proceedings of the Tokyo Mathematico-Physical Society the results of their attempts to fix the dates of some early eclipses recorded in Chinese literature. The earliest is mentioned in one of the books of the Shu Ching, where it is recorded that in the reign of Chung K'ang, the fourth emperor of the Osia dynasty, there occurred an eclipse of the sun which had not been predicted by the astronomers, who were alleged to have been drunk and to have neglected their duties.

Hence the customary rights for delivering the sun, which should have been arranged in advance and superintended by the astronomers, were in the emergency performed by other officials without proper preparation. The emperor accordingly ordered the army to punish the astronomers. A later document makes it possible to fix the date of this event as October 13, 2127 B. C. (Julian calendar)—the earliest recorded eclipse in the world. Calculation shows that there actually was a solar eclipse on that date, but probably not in China, though the elements of the motions of the sun and moon are not accurate enough to indicate certainly the path of so remote an eclipse.

The authors are inclined to think that the information fixing the date of the eclipse is due to Chinese astronomers of a later age, who calculated that an eclipse occurred on that date and erroneously supposed that it was visible in China.

What's in a Name?

Baby Girl is four years old and is the fattest little thing. She has very dark blue eyes with long, black, lashes and the shortest, most turned-up little nose. She is so plump and rosy that even the faded old blue denim dress could not hide her loveliness. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy could not keep her eyes off the children. "What is the little girl's name?" she asked. "Caroline Agnes Lucia Lavina Ida Eunice," was the astonishing reply. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy gasped. "My goodness," she exclaimed, "is that all?"

"Oh, no," Aunt Hettie went on placidly; "you see, her mother, couldn't call her all the names, so she just used the first letters. They spell Callie; so that is what she called her. But I don't like the name. I call her Baby Girl."

I asked her how she ever came to name her that way, and she said: "My sister wanted a girl, but there were six boys before this little girl came. Each time she hoped it would be a girl, and accordingly selected a name for a girl. So there were six names saved up, and as there wasn't much else to give her, my sister gave them all to the baby."

BIG FRAUDS ARE UNEARTHED

THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN
ROBBED OF MILLIONS
IN REVENUES.

Wholesale frauds in the internal revenue service which have run through three administrations, to the certain knowledge of treasury department officials, and which probably have resulted in a loss of \$20,000,000 or more to the federal revenues during the past 10 years, are being run down by secret agents of the government. Already 16 men, mostly minor internal revenue officers and distillers in Southern states, have been indicted. Several convictions have been secured in Virginia.

The department of justice is searching the country for Knox Booth, internal revenue agent for the Tennessee-Alabama district, who disappeared about two weeks ago and was declared to be a fugitive from justice. A federal warrant is out for Booth's arrest. Booth is being sought in connection with an alleged revenue fraud extending over three years, which may aggregate \$200,000. His disappearance was coincident with the arrest at Fort Smith, Ark., of John L. Casper, president of a big distillery company there.

The method pursued by distillers who flimflammed Uncle Sam usually was to corrupt the local internal revenue agents and officers, and to make tax payments of only 30 to 40 per cent of the amount due the government. The principal method of evading is said to be by "crowding the mash"—that is to say, by turning out a much larger quantity of whiskey than the apparent capacity of the plant. This is possible, it is said, only by collusion with the revenue officers—the gaugers and storekeepers.

The system was first brought to light in 1907, records in department of the treasury reveal. In the fall of that year reports on conditions, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, resulted in an investigation by Chief Inspector David A. Gates and in the conviction of a number of gaugers and storekeepers. The inquiry was dropped, however, until the following spring, when it was called to President Roosevelt's attention and was reported to have been the subject of a cabinet meeting.

A conference, participated in by treasury officials and the district attorneys from those two states, was held at the department of justice and plans were laid for a complete investigation, but the matter never came to a head. No more prosecutions resulted. Gates was transferred to other work and finally quit the service, accepting appointment as state tax commissioner in Arkansas.

The present revenue commissioner, William H. Osborn, called Gates back into the service and put him at work on the distillery cases last December. Shortly afterward he was made deputy revenue commissioner. The work of completing the case at Fort Smith was left to Division Agent Barkman, with the resulting arrest of Casper and the disappearance of Booth, it is said. It is the fact that Gates has been made Commissioner Osborn's right-hand man that indicates an intention to go to the bottom of the whole matter and forecasts a scandal that may stir the whole South.

"The penitentiaries would be full if all these men were put in them," said Deputy Commissioner Gates to a reporter. "But we would not be justified in seeking indictments where there is little more than suspicion to go on. Some of the men now in the toils are there because of incriminating documentary evidence in the shape of letters which were being held by them over the distillers or by distillers over them."

One internal revenue official has estimated that before the frauds are fully uncovered a loss in excess of \$2,000,000 annually for the past ten years or longer will be shown. From time to time there have been some restorations, but the aggregate amounts to only a modest sum compared with the amount believed to have been stolen.

Agent Booth is a veteran in the service, and until recently his record was excellent. It is understood that he was promoted partly on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Gates, who knew him personally and knew of his splendid record. He was about the last man this official would have suspected of wrongdoing.

In the last 38 years England has lost 6,650 acres of land by sea erosion, and has reclaimed 48,000 acres, mainly through material brought down by rivers.

Sixty years' supply of natural gas at the present rate of consumption has been wasted in Oklahoma in recent years, according to government figures.

THE ENORMOUS GROWTH
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reports just issued by the United States census bureau, based on returns gathered in 1912, show the United States to be far and away the richest of all the nations of the world, both in aggregate and per capita. Our total values, three years ago, were more than one hundred and eighty-seven billions, an amount almost inconceivable. They show an increase in the eight years since 1904 of more than eighty billions, and in the twelve years since 1900 of nearly one hundred billions. If we have continued in the last three years the material progress made in the preceding eight years, we must now be well past the two hundred billion mark.

Of this wealth \$110,000,000,000 is in real property and improvements. More than \$6,000,000,000 is in live stock, and there is an equal amount in manufacturing property, tools, etc. The railways represent more than \$16,000,000,000, the street railways \$5,000,000,000. Most of us will be surprised to know that the telephones are valued at more than \$1,000,000,000, while the telegraph systems are worth but \$223,000,000.

Of the states, New York leads with property valued at \$25,000,000,000, far ahead of Pennsylvania and Illinois combined. The New England states have eleven billions, the three middle Atlantic states forty-six billions, the five east north Central states thirty-nine billions, the middle Western states thirty-one billions, the nine south Atlantic states fourteen billions. The mountain states make the poorest showing of all, having not quite seven billions of dollars. Of the Southern states, Georgia is the richest, her valuations being \$2,382,000,000, while West Virginia is just behind, with \$2,303,000,000, and Virginia is a close third, with \$2,289,000,000.

Might Force President's Hand.

A press dispatch from Washington says the first organized effort to relieve suffering in Mexico will begin before the end of the week. The transport Buford, with 10,000 rations on board, is en route from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

Her cargo is destined for Mexico City, still held by Zapatistas. Its arrival may precipitate a serious crisis, as thus far all efforts to get food to the starving Mexican people have been interfered with because the military element has confiscated the supplies.

Seizure of the Red Cross shipments on the transport would force President Wilson's hand.

Destitute Americans and other foreigners will be brought back to the United States on the Buford. They have been assembled in Mexico City and Arnold Shanklin, the American consul general, and John S. Hutchison, the British consul at Vera Cruz, have gone from that city to meet them and bring them safely through the revolutionary lines.

Not Playing in Luck.

They were speaking about playing in luck and Congressman Eugene E. Reed, of New Hampshire, told of an incident that happened in the West.

A traveling salesman landed in one of the burgs along his route and was surprised to find the whole population marching to the music of brass bands.

"Say, old man," he wonderingly asked an esteemed citizen standing along the sidewalk, "what is the cause of all this excitement?"

"We are celebrating the birthday of our oldest inhabitant," answered the other. "She is 101 years old today. That was her in the first automobile."

"You don't mean it!" returned the salesman, glancing up the street. "Who was the sad-looking gink sitting by her side?"

"Distance relative," was the gruff rejoinder of the native. "He has been keeping up the payments on her life insurance policy for the last 30 years."

Filibuster News Items.

The crab-grass in this kumunity is some healthy.

Mr. Dink Pawson, who has been sick with the mumps, was able to buy a new rubber tire buggy last Saturday.

Mr. Bill Scooter has bought two new buggies and some fine burkshire pigs; one of them has rubber tires. We are glad to say that our citizens were very fortunate in not having to pay any in-bum-tacks.

Mr. Silas Slapwitzsky and William Skinner are home from college and have planted a watermelon patch to pay their college expenses next year. They look fresh and green.

Mr. Willie Green says that war is hell, but he is going to catch the next train to Eurup and fight for the allies. We hope that he will feel at home.

P. T. H.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Unusual Values in The
Clothing And Shoe De-
partment 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

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL
ESTATE.

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

J. L. Sullivan
vs.
Effie Sullivan, Holland Sullivan, De-
Witt Sullivan, Edna Sullivan and
John Sullivan, infants under the
age of fourteen years, and their
mother Annie Jennings, and her
husband, Fred Jennings.

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 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 60 1/2 poles to a post oak; thence south 68 poles to a black oak; Armfield's corner; thence west 170 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.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
Will Surely Stop That Cough.

Watch the date on your label.

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 25 degrees east 11 1/2 poles to a stone, corner of lot No. 1; thence south 75 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

LIBERTY.

The children's day service held in the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday night was enjoyed by all present. Rev. Mr. Terrell made a short talk and Miss Annie Louis Smith read a very interesting paper, which aided in making the service a success.

Miss Elva Moore spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Mabel Pickett. Miss Irene Patterson has returned from Burlington, where she took Mrs. Nathan Kime's little boy to have his eyes treated.

Quite a number from here attended the memorial and children's day services at Pleasant Hill Sunday.

We are glad to have with us for the summer the following: Misses Allene Curtis, Joy Amick, Bland Trogon and Mary Bowman from the State Normal; Miss Gladys Highfill, from Guilford; Messrs. Paul McPherson and Sam Pike, from Chapel Hill; Mr. Cecil Frazier, from the A. & M., and Mr. Troy Smith, from Trinity College.

Dr. Wilson, from the eastern part of the state, spent Sunday in town with his aunt, Mrs. H. C. Buckner.

The Philatheas of the M. P. Church entertained the Baraccas' some time ago at Mr. Ed. Moore's.

The Christians have begun to have prayer meeting to prepare for their protracted meeting, which will begin the fourth Sunday in this month.

Miss Annie Laura Wicker, of Elon College, will give a recital in the Christian church on the night of the 28th for the benefit of the church.

Mr. Bruce Staley has purchased a new Ford automobile.

The girls of Liberty are getting up a basket ball team for amusement this summer.

Miss Lizzie Cameron, who underwent an operation some time ago, continues to improve.

The original poem given in the auditorium last Wednesday night by Mr. Fred Dunaphant and the speech given by the blind man on the same night were very interesting.

Mrs. W. L. McKinney will leave Friday for Gap, where she will take her mother to live with her.

Mrs. Herbert Smith will stop by Trinity on her way home for the commencement exercises.

Among those who have returned home from teaching school are Misses Cathline Pike, Nettie Highfill and Hattie Ashburn.

Mrs. Fisher came Monday to spend several days with her daughter, Mrs. Bill Swain.

Mrs. G. A. Guy, of Lenoir, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. H. K. Trogon.

Mrs. Bascom Brower's mother and father spent Sunday in town visiting.

Miss Plummering and Mr. Redman Patterson, of Jarratt, Va., are visiting Mr. Bob Patterson.

GLADESBORO.

The work on Ebenezer church has been completed and the building is much improved.

A large crowd attended the children's day services at Fairfield Sunday.

Mrs. R. W. Edwards, of Guilford College, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Frazier.

Miss Mamie Gray has returned home from the State Normal for the summer.

Mr. Miles Eldridge visited at Mr. J. C. Spencer's Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Strickland, of High Point, spent Sunday with Mr. G. G. Gray and family.

There will be children's home day exercises at Ebenezer the fourth Sunday in June.

BURLINGTON ROUTE 4.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lander Gray, of Gastonia, have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Greeson.

Mr. and Mrs. Plato Crouse spent Sunday with Mrs. Crouse's mother, Mrs. Euliss, near Liberty.

Misses Gena Squires, of Burlington, and Dewey Coble, of Liberty, were the guests of Miss Edith Moore last week.

Mr. Roy Crouse made a flying trip to Greensboro the first of the week.

Mrs. J. T. Greeson and children spent last week with relatives at Mt. Hope.

Mrs. O'Brian, of Mt. Hope, spent last week with her son, Mr. J. C. O'Brian.

Mrs. Lizzie Shepherd is on the sick list.

Misses Georgia and Edith Moore and Gertrude Dixon attended the memorial services at Frieden's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Ingle, of Whitsett Route-1, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Ingle.

Mr. Floyd Greeson has purchased a new auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingle visited in Burlington recently.

Mr. Frank Boone spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr. J. C. O'Brian's.

MCLEANSVILLE.

Mr. R. L. Davis went to Pomona on business Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, of Greensboro, spent several days with the latter's brother, Mr. R. L. Davis, the past week.

Mr. D. W. Holt, who holds a position in Greensboro, spent Sunday with his parents here.

The annual memorial services were held at Frieden's church Sunday. A large crowd attended and reported unusually good exercises.

Miss Lois Wilson, who has been spending some time with her sister in Akron, Ohio, has returned home.

Rev. R. E. Redding will preach at the graded school building here next Sunday.

Mr. Charles A. Hines, of Greensboro, spent Wednesday afternoon with his mother, Mrs. Belle Hines.

Many people from this place attended the memorial services at Hines' chapel church Sunday. More than one thousand people were present and the exercises were better than usual.

Miss Mary Lowrance, of Catawba, is spending some time here with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Paisley.

Goethals' Choice of Words.

One morning a rather flimsy subordinate came into Colonel Goethals' office in the Canal Zone.

"I got your letter, colonel," he began, "and I came to."

He got no further, for the colonel, with uplifted eyebrows, cut in:

"Letter? Letter? There must be some mistake. I have written you no letter!"

"Oh, yes, colonel," repeated the man. "I've got it here. It's about the work down at Miraflores. Now, you see."

Again the colonel cut in:

"Oh, I see! But you misled me. You spoke of my letter. You meant, of course, my orders!"

The colonel's blue eyes stared coldly at the argumentative man, who, suddenly feeling that the conversation was at an end, "faded away."

Ten Counties Vote Dry.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—Eighty saloons in 10 counties of Minnesota will be forced to discontinue operations as a result of yesterday's county option elections. Only two of the 12 counties voting—Blue Earth and Olmsted—will retain saloons.

A DESTRUCTIVE POLICY OF POLITICAL COWARDICE.

In the Literary Digest last Saturday is a strong and clear article based on the declarations of Hudson Maxim and Secretary of War Garrison. Both these distinguished citizens have issued solemn warnings to the American people that we are unprepared for war by sea or land. In our almost absurd lack of preparations we are reaping the fruits of a destructive policy of political cowardice. The money paid out for pensions, many of which have not been earned and were not deserved, would have provided us safely with fighting ships and with great stores of ammunition and equipment. We have used more wealth to pay the soldiers of fifty years ago than any of the European countries have used in preparation for war that was yet ahead of them. We had last year seven hundred and eighty-five thousand pensioners, and they took out of the Federal treasury more than \$172,000,000. Now we are brought to the point where we cannot make ready for war or for self-defense without piling on ourselves an enormous burden of new taxation or making some honest cuts in the pension roll.

Here in the South we have struggled on faithfully and patriotically to try to take care of men who drew no bounties and no pay and frequently lacked rations and clothes. At the same time we have been compelled to pay our full share toward the support of those who had fought against us—or were supposed to have done so. We have not complained of this. We have been taking our medicine. But the time is here and the representatives of the Southern States can take positions of broad and high patriotism and insist that the defense of the country shall be provided for, even at the cost of reducing pensions and lopping some superfluous names from the rolls.—Richmond Journal.

Deputies Sentenced to Prison.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 7.—The nine deputies convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of two strikers and wounding of many others last January at Roosevelt were sentenced today by Justice Bergen to serve from two to 10 years in state prison. Of the 10 men tried, one was acquitted by direction of the court. Sixteen other deputies facing the same charge, murder, are in the county jail awaiting trial.

In imposing sentence, Justice Bergen said the case had given him more trouble and he had devoted more consideration to it than any other that had ever come before him. There was little doubt, he said, that there had been provocation on the part of the strikers, and there was a possibility that some shots had been fired by them. The deputies doubtless believed they had some official standing, having gone through the form of being sworn in as aides to the sheriff. They had no standing that gave them the right to shoot anyone; in reality, they had no more official standing than any other citizens.

Some Peculiar Names Found in Missouri.

North East Jones was graduated from the school of law of the University of Missouri in 1882 and had the distinction of being loudly cheered by all departments when his name was read. To avoid an invidious distinction in favor of North East his parents named his brother South East. North East, says the University Missourian, is now practicing law in Kansas City and lives at 4140 East Sixth street.

Equal ingenuity should be credited the parents of Miss Xemenia Y. Xyz Harper. The initials of her given names, X. Y. Z., spell her third name backward. Was Xemenia in her childhood days called X. Y. Z., or perhaps Xyz? There is a possibility that her playmates in desperation dubbed her A. B. C. She received a B. S. in education in 1910. She is now Mrs. L. B. Burk and lives at Butler, Mo. Some advantages of matrimony are obvious, for while North East Jones will remain North East always Xemenia Y. Xyz became Mrs. L. B. Burk and is inconspicuous in name at least.

The Griffin family believed in quantity when it came to naming children. They started one son out in life with the assortment of Cary Augustus Erasmus Burgess Israel Griffin. In spite of his burden of names C. A. E. B. I. Griffin received an A. B. in 1909 and is now editor of the Ouray Plain Dealer at Ouray, Col.

French military estimates show that about 25,000,000-horsepower is developed in the explosion of a charge from one of the biggest cannon now in use.

Because frosts do the most damage when the air is calm, a Paris scientist has advanced the theory that orchards and vineyards can be protected by electric fans to keep the atmosphere moving.

MONEY FLEES FROM THE WRATH OF WAR IN EUROPE.

French investors have been noted as the most prudent in the whole world. They take fewer risks with their money than others and they are content with a smaller rate of income. First of all, they demand safety. It is highly significant, therefore, at this time that French owners of Pennsylvania railroad bonds have not only sent those bonds here for safe keeping, but request that their interest be paid in Philadelphia instead of in Paris. Here is a case of money fleeing from the wrath of war.

Taxation in Europe is growing almost to the point of confiscation. Wealth is burdened with a heavier load than it has been compelled to carry in France since the days of the revolution. Over the whole continent looms the spectre of a colossal repudiation of the national debts contracted during this orgy of destruction. It seems only natural that French as well as other European investors should put their available capital in the United States and keep it here. We have already witnessed the phenomenon of the world's most gigantic war and its failure to induce any stupendous liquidation of American securities owned in Europe. Everywhere the reason is the same as in France—the people prefer to save something from the wreck of war and the fearful onslaughts of the tax collector.

War Trade Can't Fill the Gap.

Washington, June 7.—"Despite the so-called war orders," says an official analysis of foreign trade issued today by the department of commerce, "the exports of manufactures of all kinds, other than foodstuffs, have been less than in the similar period before the war."

The statement refers to the foreign trade for the ten months ended in April, which shows a trade balance of almost \$1,000,000,000.

"The normal sales of manufactures during peace," says the statement, "were greater than those under existing war conditions. Because of this fact and the extraordinary shrinkage of exports of crude materials, it is found that the net increase in our total exports has been wholly in foodstuffs."

One of the outstanding features of the analysis is that more than \$48,000,000 worth of American horses and almost \$10,000,000 worth of mules have been fed to the battlefields. Ten million dollars worth were sent to Europe in April alone.

Ancients Cursed Farm Pests Away.

Babylonian tablets just unearthed and declared to be the oldest writings in existence relate how farmers of 6,000 years ago fought locusts and caterpillars in their fields. The translator avers that they called in a necromancer, who thus brought his artillery into play:

He broke a jar, cut open a sacrifice, a word of cursing he repeated, and the locusts and caterpillars fled.

It must have been a powerful "word of cursing," he repeated. Pity it is that it has been lost. These plagues have been "cussed out" good and plenty in all modern tongues, but they have calmly continued their work of crop devastation. Possibly through the centuries they gradually became hardened to such verbal warfare and declined to abdicate until the man came with the insecticide spray. Then is the time for disappearing certainly.

On the whole we cannot commend the methods of the ancient Babylonians as worth trying nowadays. It would be strength and breath wasted. But when prone to sniff derisively at the weakness of those who regard signs and portents, just remember how they were accustomed in ancient times to swear the locusts out of the fields.

A Puzzled Parent.

Polly, the washerwoman, was deep in a discussion of her family's shortcomings.

"Mah fambly suttinly do hab some shawt-comin's," she declared. "For instance: Mah son Jawge er jes' lak a grasshoppah."

"My goodness!" gasped the mistress. "How, Polly?"

"Well, buhcawse only two things in de whole worl' worries him: He worries dat he has to wake up to eat, an' den he worries dat he hab to stop eatin' to go to sleep. Ah suttinly doan undahstan' dat boy."

"But how do you conclude that he is like a grasshopper?" queried the perplexed mistress.

"Jes' buhcawse he er de most misundahstandable creature dat Ah kin think of, dat's why," she answered.

Shadow Party.

The public is cordially invited to attend a shadow party to be given at the Brightwood school house by the tomato club Tuesday night, June 15. The sale of the shadows will begin at 8 o'clock, after which free luncheon will be served; then games will be played. Everybody is assured a good time.

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Capturing a Bride

Failure Meant Her Death.

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

On the western coast of Central America is a tribe of Indians who are very proud of their ancestry, tracing it to the Aztecs, who were a semi-civilized people. They trade with other races, but marry only among themselves. Nature in tropical climates supplies food in such superabundance that the natives may exchange what they don't need for what will provide other necessities than food.

The principal food produced among this tribe of Central America is coconuts. The Indians do not need to climb the trees to gather them, for when they are ripe they fall to the ground. All day at the harvest season there is a constant dropping, and at night one who is unaccustomed to the sound will be kept awake by it.

There seems to be a natural law that those who don't have to work for a living consider themselves better than those who do. Whether it was this immunity from labor or the fact of the blue Aztec blood in their veins, these Indians would admit of no union among their people with any other. Their cocoanuts brought ships to their shores, and the sailors necessarily came ashore to load them. This was always done by daylight, but when night came every man on the island must leave.

The Aztecs described by the Spanish conquerors were a delicately made race, and some of their women in their dusky way were beautiful. So it was with these Indians of Central America. They would go to the shore in groups while the sailors were loading their boats with cocoanuts, and doubtless there were glances between them and the Jack tars. But the girls knew that there must be no further courting, for should there be the life of one or both would be forfeited.

One day a ship was loading cocoanuts on the shore of these proud people. Several girls stood on the bank watching the rawls come to the beach, take on a load of cocoanuts and start back for the ship. This getting a boat over the breakers is always an entertaining sight. Several men walking in the shallow water would pull the boat out to where the oars might take hold; then the oarsmen, watching an opportunity between waves, would pull lustily in order to pass the next wave before it broke. Unless the boat was skillfully handled it was liable to be capsized.

The morning when the girls were watching the sailors the breakers were quite high. The rudder of a boat coming from the ship was unshipped by striking a bar a short distance from the shore, and the coxswain not being able to keep her straight for the shore, her side was turned to the incoming waves, and she was capsized. Some of the men in her got ashore, and some were drowned. One was washed ashore some distance below where the boat was to have landed. There he lay, rolled hither and thither by each succeeding line of foam that slid high on the beach.

The men who succeeded in getting ashore alive were helped by the girls, who waded into the water for the purpose. One girl, seeing the body that had been washed ashore some distance from the others, ran to him.

Lying unconscious on the sands, his light curly hair stirred by the ever moving water, he was a picture of manly beauty. He was Ned Phillips, considered by his mates the daredevil of their number. He never went ashore that he did not get into a scrape and on several occasions had been saved by some of them from getting killed.

The girl knelt by him and lifted his head in her arms. Whether it was their warmth or the change of position or that he had been revived by the air, he opened his eyes and looked into a dusky face with sympathetic eyes, all of which seemed very beautiful to him. He had become exhausted shortly before being thrown up on the beach and was therefore not very far gone. He returned the look of sympathy with one of gratitude, admiration, love. Then, staggering to his feet, he pulled himself together, and the two rejoined the others.

But Ned was not in condition for anything but rest. He lay down on the sand, and the girl who had raised him from the water sat by him and fanned him with a tropical leaf. For a time the other girls stood about them looking down at Ned's pale face and limp figure. But young people soon detect the mating of those about them, and one by one the girls stole away and left them together. Presently one of the other girls came and whispered something in the ear of Ned's mate, and with a frightened look she rejoined the others. Some native men were coming.

In due time, the men having gone down, the process of loading was resumed. Phillips, with two other men who had suffered by the spill, was left on shore to recuperate. This was bad policy so far as he was concerned, for the girls resumed their position as watchers, and Ned caught a few moments when no native men were present to endeavor by signs and a

few Spanish words he knew—some of which the girl who had taken him in her arms understood—that he was grateful.

Forbidden fruit is the sweetest. This girl knew that by encouraging this white man she was bringing upon herself the penalty of death, and Ned, too, was aware of the fact. While native men were present both were circumspect; when no one except sailors saw them they failed to conceal the bonds that were quickly being bound around them.

An old adage is "Love laughs at locksmiths." There were no locks and keys for these lovers, but there were plenty of persons to note what was going on between them. How they managed to secure a few moments now and again without being seen by any of the natives or whether they were seen by some who did not betray them is a matter which does not appear. The sailors would do anything in their power to protect Ned, and it may be that the girl had friends of her own sex who would screen her.

The weather proving at times unpropitious the loading of the ship was delayed, and Ned Phillips' love affair had time to grow strong. Either luck favored him or friends helped the pair to avoid detection until the ship was ready to sail; then the storm broke over the heads of the white sailor and the Indian girl.

Ned had become so infatuated that he resolved to attempt to carry his love away with him. The girl, though loath to leave those who had been all the world to her for a new life of which she knew nothing, was ready to make the plunge, though she realized that if she failed in the attempt her life would be forfeited. The evening before the ship was to sail Ned pulled ashore alone in one of the ship's boats. The Indian girl was concealed in a grove of cocoanut trees some fifty yards from the verge. She had recently been suspected and was watched by one who saw her enter the grove. When this person saw Ned coming he gave the alarm, but too late to prevent the girl from getting into the boat.

There was but little sea rolling, and Ned was pulling from the shore when a short distance up the beach the girl saw a party of Indian men hurrying a canoe to the water. A race was at hand, with two lives at stake. Ned's muscle was equal to a spirited pull, and he gave way at once with all his strength. The girl sat in the stern and covered her face with her hands.

A ship's boat is not usually made for one pair of oars. Although Ned had the smallest one of the lot, it was very heavy. But so much depended upon the effort that he had strength far beyond what was natural to him. His distance from the ship was a trifle less than that of the natives, but they could pull much faster than he. They were gaining on him, and he saw that despite the marvelous effort he was putting forth they would intercept him when the girl, who faced the ship, took her hands from her eyes, and a newly awakened hope shone in her face. Ned burned to have a look at what she saw, but dared not cease rowing long enough to do so. But by signs she contrived to tell him that a boat was being lowered from the ship, and in another moment it was full of men and coming toward them.

There were now two points at issue—first, to save their lives the lovers must meet the ship's boat before the Indians could overtake them; second, if they succeeded in this a fight must occur between the rescue party and the pursuers. On came the sailors, now and again some one of the oarsmen in his haste striking the water and sending up the spray. On came the Indians, paddling carefully, but rapidly. Ned could see only the latter and knew that unless his friends were pretty near it would be all up with him and his love.

He saw a man in the bow of one of the canoes raise a spear and aim it at the girl. While it was coming from the canoe Ned turned the boat just in time to save her. The man took up another spear and was about to hurl it when there was a report, and the spearman dropped. He had been shot from the ship's boat.

The three boats now came together. The canoe contained, among others, the father of the girl, who was bent on killing both his daughter and the man who was carrying her away from her people. The sailors, not wishing to kill the Indians, fought with their oars. The Indians had had time only to collect a few spears, and they were soon sinking to the bottom without having done any serious damage. Ned kept his eye on any one who showed signs of injuring the girl, and no sooner was a blow aimed at her than he parried it with his oar. Finally with a blow he sent one of her enemies into the water and upset the canoe.

This ended the fight. While the Indians were hanging on to their canoe a man in the ship's boat threw Ned a rope. All gave way, and Ned and the girl were pulled to safety.

When the lovers were taken aboard the ship the crew, who had been watching the fight and the fight, greeted them with a lusty cheer. Even the captain, whose duty it was to keep his men from interfering with the natives, with whom he traded, could not refrain from a hearty welcome.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the match turned out a happy one. Ned concluded to leave a seafaring life and settled down on the coast of New England, where he engaged in fishing. He has accumulated some means and owns the house in which he lives. He has several stalwart sons and comely daughters of a darker hue than himself, but lighter than their mother, to whom he has often told the story of how she was captured with a death penalty hanging over her.

The Prison of Sark.
Sark, the loveliest of the channel islands, possesses a quaint old prison of two cells more as a matter of fact than of necessity, for serious crime is almost unknown in the island, which has no paid police, but simply an elected constable. It is some years since the prison was called into requisition, and on the last occasion the bolt was found to be so rusty that it had to be broken before the door could be opened. The prisoner was then put in, left all night with the door open and made no attempt to escape.

On another occasion a young English servant who had stolen some clothes was sentenced to three days' imprisonment. The prospect so terrified her that the authorities took pity on her loneliness and considerably left the cell open. The little maid sat in the doorway and was consoled by kind hearted Sark women, who came to keep her company. A still more curious incident is told of a man who was convicted for neglecting his wife and children. He was ordered to betake himself to the prison and there wait for the arrival of the constable. This he did, sitting outside until the door was opened.—Strand Magazine.

The Alpine Guide in London.
Melchior Andereg proved when he visited London that a great Swiss guide's topographical sense is not necessarily confined to the mountains. He was met at London Bridge station in a thick fog by Leslie Stephen and T. W. Hinchliff, who accompanied him on foot to Hinchliff's rooms in Lincoln's Inn Fields. "A day or two later," says the biography of Andereg in "Pioneers of the Alps," "the same party found themselves at the same station on their return from Woolwich. Now, Melchior," said Mr. Hinchliff, "you will lead us back home." Instantly the skillful guide, who had never seen a larger town than Berne, accepted the situation and found his way straight back without difficulty, pausing for consideration only once, as if to examine the landmarks at the foot of Chancery lane.—London Spectator.

The Rock of Moses.
The rock of Moses lies in the wild valley at the base of Jebel Musa, the Mount of the Law, in the peninsula of Sinai. The rock is eighteen or twenty feet high, slightly inclined, a rough indentation running over each side, which is intersected here and there with slits, and the stone is worn away in places as if from the effects of running water. It is beyond doubt the oldest known legendary object in the vicinity. The Koran refers to this rock more than once, and from these allusions arose the reverence of the Bedouins, who hold it sacred. From the middle ages onward it has been visited by Christian pilgrims, who have carved rude crosses on its side. Of all the objects in the desert it is most closely bound up with the simple faith of its wild inhabitants and of its early visitors.—Strand Magazine.

The Scott's Kilt.
Some writers allude to the kilt as "kilts," and in this connection a Scotchman recently wrote a letter to a London journal protesting as follows: "I would like as a Scotchman to protest to you as an English journalist against the reference one sees so frequently in English newspapers to the highlanders' 'kilts.' The highlander does not wear 'kilts,' he wears a kilt. You may talk of a battalion of soldiers being dressed in kilts—though it would be correct to say that they wore the kilt—just as you would say the Persian ladies wear the 'yashmak.' It is just as absurd to say that General So-and-so wore 'greatcoats' as to say that he wore kilts. The kilt is a single garment."

A Sisterly Turn.
The Discharged Help (sullenly)—Well, I suppose I can look to you for a reference, ma'am.
The Former Mistress (coldly)—Considering all the unpleasant circumstances, I don't see how you can expect it. Have you any prospects?
"If I could get a reference I'm sure Mrs. Barlow would take me on as parlor maid."
"Mrs. Barlow? Mrs. Barlow? That woman! Sit down a minute, Susan. I'll give you a reference that would satisfy a scraph!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Good.
"Mary, after the week is out I shan't need your services," the boarding house keeper told her cook. "Your cooking doesn't suit me."
"But the boarders seem to like it, ma'am."
"Yes; that's why I must get another cook."

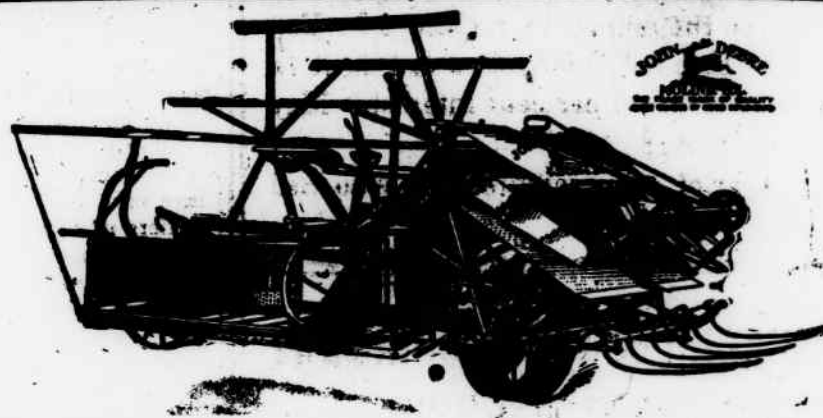
Cause of His Worry.
Ned—I'm dreadfully worried about my debts. Jack—it must be frightfully annoying to be continually dunned.
Ned—Oh, hang the duns! What worries me is the melancholy fact that I can't get any more credit.—Kansas City Journal.

Handing Him a Jolt.
Mabel—How are you getting on at college, Percy?
Percy—Oh, all right. I'm trying awfully hard to get ahead, you know. Mabel—Well, heaven knows you need one!—Judge.

His Specialty.
"They tell me the apothecary at the corner is quite a poet?"
"Why not? Isn't poetry well known as a drug in the market?"—Baltimore American.

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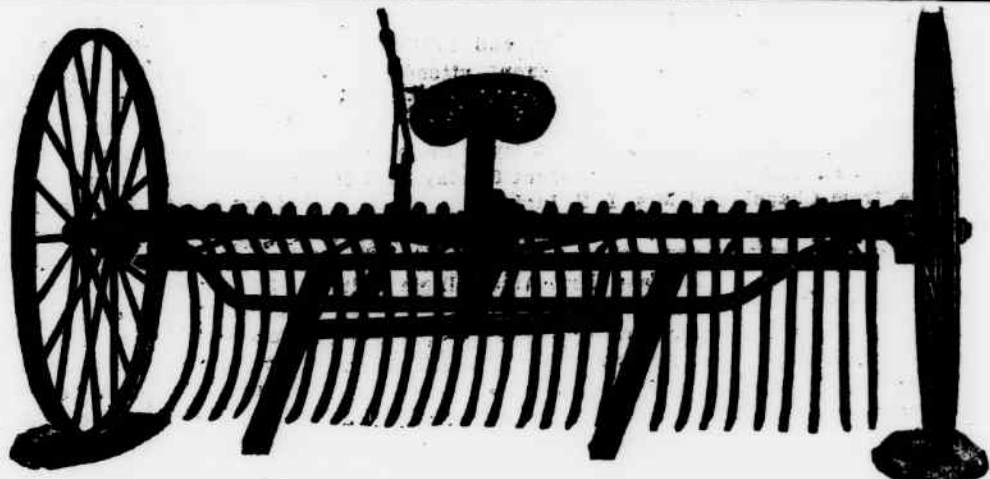
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PLAYING A GAME THAT WAS TOO ROUGH FOR SAMBO.

A negro in a Southern county seat town had been condemned to die, says the Kansas City Star. The day of the hanging came and Rastus was taken to the scaffold in the court house yard. The hood was slipped over his head and the noose adjusted.

Just as the sheriff was about to spring the trap a cry of "Fire!" was heard, and smoke was seen coming from the court house windows. The officials and spectators, forgetting their task, rushed to help fight the blaze. Anyway, Rastus was tied and could not escape without aid.

During the fire another negro wandered into the court house yard and passed the scaffold. He thought he recognized a familiar form standing on it and proceeded to flout out.

"Hello, dar! Is dat you, Rastus?"
"Ise Rastus."
"What you all doing on dat platform?"
"Ise a movin' picture actor now, Sam."

"A movin' picture actor?"
"Yas, sah; a regular movin' picture actor."

"Is movin' picture actin' hard work, Rastus?"
"It's softer dan eatin' watermelon all day long."

"Is you paid well?"
"Gets \$5 every day for workin' a hour or two."

"Rastus, you all is a friend of mine, isn't you all?"
"I sure is, Sam."

"Den if the white folks what run dis movin' picture actor business wants another actor you tell 'em about me, Rastus."

"You can come on up here and take my job right now, Sam. Ise tired of movin' picture actin' for today. Besides, I got to spend the money Ise made already."

Sam mounted the steps and released Rastus from his bonds. Rastus

in turn prepared the unsuspecting Sam for hanging. Then he skipped. A few minutes later the sheriff returned. He saw a negro standing patiently on the scaffold. Without further ado he sprung the trap.

Fortunately for Sam the rope was old and broke under the sudden strain. It rolled Sam into the dust of the court house yard. He wrenched his hands loose and jerked the hood from his head. Then rolling his eyes around and rubbing his neck, he said:

"You all white folks can take back your old job. You all's too rough."

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

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Southern Railway offers choice of several routes of historic interest from which to select; going one way and returning another. Through

connections and good service via Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago or New Orleans. Through cars daily via New Orleans and Sunset Route. Special car parties now being arranged, affording opportunity to make trip without change and with select company on outgoing trip; returning at leisure via any route you may choose, stopping off at your own pleasure, thereby avoiding all the discomforts of going and returning with large tour parties, being compelled to follow the crowd. In going individually or with special Pullman car parties you spend your own money, stop where you please and go and come to suit your own convenience and save money paid tourist agents for escorting you around.

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

A Buggy Ride.

It seems a long time since a more appealing idyll has come to the attention of a jaded, gasoline-ridden public than the brief story of the two sailor lads who went buggy riding Sunday. They hired an old horse and buggy, that almost forgotten combination sacred to Sunday afternoons in the country during the golden era of the nineteenth century (survivals of this sort must of necessity be old), and with their panache hats lying in the bottom of their quaint vehicle they joggled along contentedly toward White Plains.

That is all, so far as the printed plot goes; but one must not forget the apple blossoms they saw and sniffed on their leisurely way, the gentle May breezes from verdant May meadows which stirred their youthful locks carressingly, the voluble greetings from the top and barnyard and swamp, lost neither through speed nor throbs of motor, which spoke to them of home.

Watch the date on your label.

MOTHER'S ALMANAC.

I tell you, when it comes to dates,
My mother's just the boss!
She tells me all I want to know
'Thout ever gettin' cross.

You'd think she'd get mixed up some-
times;
At school I know I do—
'Bout Washington and Plymouth Rock
and 1492.

But mother says "The war with Spain
Was fought in '98,
The year you all had chickenpox,
Exceptin' Sister Kate.

"The Boer war in Africa—
That was a dreadful thing—
Began in '99, I know,
For Jack was born that spring.

"In '98 the Spanish ships
Were sunk in Cuban channels,
Twas summer, for you children had
Just changed your winter flannels.

"In 1904, my dear,
The Russians fought the Japs,
That year was very cold and you
Had chilblains and the chaps."

There are six of us and we're all mixed
up
With history just that way;
Sometimes its measles, croup or
mumps,
But there's no date that ever stumps
My mother, night or day.

—LIPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

VISIT OF HOLLANDER

REVIVES PEACE TALK.

Van Ghell Geldemeester, son of
the religious adviser of Queen Wil-
helmina, of Holland, by a brief visit
to Washington, after conferences in
Berlin with high German officials,
has set in motion much speculation
as to the possibility of peace in Eu-
rope.

Mr. Geldemeester saw Dr. Von Ja-
gow, the German foreign secretary,
and other members of the imperial
ministry shortly after the Lusitania
was sunk, and received certain im-
pressions concerning the German at-
titude toward the war and the ulti-
mate making of peace. With the
knowledge, though not with the au-
thority of the German officials, he
started for Washington in the hope
that informally he could portray
German feeling in official quarters.

Mr. Geldemeester left Washington
without seeking any prominent offi-
cials of the American government.
He started on a trip to New York,
Chicago and other cities with the
idea of convincing the editors of
German-American newspapers of the
help they can render in promoting
better and more friendly relations
between Germany and the United
States.

While in Washington the visitor
from the Netherlands gave the im-
pression to those with whom he talk-
ed that there was a peace party of
some importance in Great Britain as
well as in Germany, and that what
was most needed now was a contin-
ued pressure by the neutrals for med-
iation. He intimated to some that
he feared his own country—Holland—
might be drawn into the conflict if
continued, but was hopeful that
efforts by neutrals to mediate, if be-
gan now, would be successful.

Most significant of the impressions
which Mr. Geldemeester brought
from Berlin was that a large section
of the populace and an important
element in the German government
were not in sympathy with the
extreme militarists, and believe a
discussion of peace terms not unde-
sirable.

Just how far Mr. Geldemeester
has been encouraged in Berlin to
present his views to people in the
United States is not definitely known.
Mr. Addams and others interested
in peace who recently have visited
Berlin have been cordially received
by high German officials, and in Ger-
man quarters in this country lately
there has been constant reference to
the likelihood of peace growing out
of the present correspondence con-
cerning neutral rights.

In allied quarters any talk of
peace emanating from Germany is
viewed upon with much circumspec-
tion and doubt and the time is re-
garded as inopportune, with German
opinion on French, Belgium and Rus-
sian soil. It is suggested, too, that
any talk might be designed to di-
vert the attention of the government
from the serious issues involved in the
conduct of the Lusitania.

Women May Work in Iron Mills.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 8.—J. G. But-
ler, steel manufacturer and presi-
dent of the Bessemer Pig Iron As-
sociation, believes a vital problem
confronting the iron and steel indus-
try is a threatened shortage of la-
bor.

This shortage will become more
pronounced as the European war ad-
vances," Mr. Butler says. "It would
be surprising to find thousands of
women in mills, blast furnaces
and other places doing the work of men
while the European war closes. This
is an extraordinary condition in
the United States, but in Europe
women working in the iron and steel
industries are common.

We cannot expect much of an
ease in immigration until long
after the conflict has been settled."

Subscribe to The Patriot.

THOMAS A. EDISON ON
SCIENCE IN WARFARE.

Thomas A. Edison, 68 years old,
but still in the zenith of his mental
power, a few days ago, in his own
way, told of the work of science in
the present war. He deplored the
awful sacrifice of human life and
was loath to express an opinion on
the probable duration of the war or
its results.

But Mr. Edison was quite will-
ing to talk about science as applied
to warfare. He said:

"Of course, science can find much
more effective ways of destroying
life than by artillery and rifle fire,
or the use of high explosives. The
possibilities of chemistry and elec-
tricity in modern warfare have hard-
ly been touched on."

"Could you invent something more
deadly than the gas bombs?" he
was asked.

"Yes, I could, but I can't get my-
self to work on any such stuff as
that. I don't want to destroy life,
I want to make the world a better
place to live in."

"Could they not fight with germs,
and kill off whole populations by dis-
ease?"

"They haven't got to that yet,
thank God. There must be some re-
lics of civilization left in the very
worst of them. Things are bad en-
ough as it is. The use of gases will
be carried out to a much greater ex-
tent. Every time that a new thing
comes, the inventors take hold of it
and improve it, but chemistry is
playing a greater part in the game
than electricity."

"Could wireless electricity be
used for destroying stores of am-
munition and setting off high ex-
plosives at a distance?"

"Yes," was the brief reply.

"Then why don't they do it?"

Mr. Edison smiled. "That's their
business, not mine."

"But is there no way a ship can be
protected from the effects of a tor-
pedo?"

Mr. Edison's eyes twinkled as he
answered:

"Yes, a ship might be so fitted that
it would not sink after being hit. I
should not be surprised if a big
change should come about in ship
construction, but you may be sure
some way will be found to offset the
torpedo. The submarine has been
the one great offensive weapon of
this war, and now the advent of
poisonous gas is another."

"And you know of others, Mr.
Edison, don't you?"

"Yes, but I won't tell. I won't in-
vent implements of warfare. Sure-
ly it is bad enough without my mak-
ing it worse."

"But wouldn't you, if your country
were attacked?"

"Yes, if the United States should
get into it and be attacked, certain-
ly! But it is not essential that we
should get into this war."

Veiled in War Gray.

In the making of modern war
seemingly no means are neglected
that will serve to harass or baffle the
enemy. His body is torn by projec-
tiles, he is lacerated by barbed wire,
he is choked by poisonous gases. He
is baffled by dummy guns, by dis-
guises in uniforms, by bewildering
searchlights and by deceptive colors.

In the matter of colors the utiliza-
tion of desired tints has approached
a science. The old barbaric idea of
typifying the splendor of war by the
vivid hues of gorgeous uniforms has
been put aside. Quiet tints, neutral
tints that blend with the surround-
ings, are now used. The inconspic-
uous gray given the battleships and
other fighting craft has been gener-
ally adopted by all the great navies,
and one of the first precautions
taken at the opening of the war by
some of the Atlantic liners was to
take on this same protective tint.

The shrouding gray is now being
utilized to hide famous buildings
from the bomb-throwing aviators
who pass overhead.

Perhaps, before the great conflict
ends, each war and navy department
will have its bureau of colors, with
the nation's leading experts in tint-
harmony as its directing heads.

Dancer Preferred.

Bessie and May were leisurely
strolling along the street one day,
when the former suggested the pos-
sibility of the latter marrying an
esteemed citizen named Smith.

"The very idea of my marrying a
man like that," was the emphatic
rejoinder of May. "I thought you
knew me better. Why, he doesn't
know a single one of the new dance
steps."

"I know he doesn't, dearie," re-
sponded Bessie, "but they say he is
a wonderful swimmer."

"What if he is?" was the imperious
rejoinder of the particular May. "Do
you think I want a husband that I
would have to keep in an equa-
rium?"

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

adv.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Co-Operating.
He—"I see women are doing great
work in the war."
She—"Yes, they are furnishing
the targets."

Cruel.
He—"Then you are not interested
in my welfare?"
She—"No; but if the two syllables
were transposed I'd not only be in-
terested but enthusiastic."

Rough.
He—"So your dear count was
wounded?"
She—"Yes, but his picture doesn't
show it."

He—"That's a front view."

Unwelcome Recognition.
Little Girl—"My father says he
has often seen you act."
Pleased Actress—"What did he
say he saw me in, dear?"
Little Girl—"In the seventies."

A Hero.
The Young Man—"As a matter of
fact, I think I've done rather well.
You see I've given four cousins and
an uncle to the army, three nephews
to the navy, and a sister and two
aunts to the Red Cross organization."

The Test.
Medium—"The spirit of your wife
is here now; do you wish to speak to
her through me?"
Widower—"Ask her where the
dickens she put my summer under-
wear?"

Arithmetical Egg.
"Waiter," he suggested mildly, "I
want three eggs, and boil them four
minutes."

But the cook, having only one in
the place, boiled it twelve minutes.

Which proved the value of higher
mathematics.

Agriculture, 1915.

"How many head o' live stock you
got on the place?"

"Live stock?" echoed the some-
what puzzled farmer. "What d'ye
mean by live stock? I got four
steam-tractors and seven automo-
biles."

Proof Positive.

Lady Customer—"Yes, this is bet-
ter weather now. Some people think
all the rain we had a little time ago
was caused by the firing of heavy
guns in Belgium."

"Dressfitter—"I don't see how that
can be, madam, for I remember we
mostly had very fine weather during
the South African war."

Justice.

A Sunday school teacher had been
telling her class of little boys about
crowns of glory and heavenly re-
wards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she said, at the
close of the lesson, "who will get the
biggest crown?"

There was silence for a minute or
two, then a bright little chap piped
out:

"Him wot's got t' biggest 'ead."

Agreed With Him.

The new minister was invited out
to supper. He was a bachelor, and
when he helped himself to the bi-
suits for the third time he looked
across the table at the hostess' lit-
tle girl, who was staring at him with
round, wondering eyes.

"I don't often have such a good
supper at this, my dear," he said in
his most propitiatory tone.

"We don't, either," said the lit-
tle girl, smiling. "I'm awful glad you
came."

Humbled.

Mrs. Mellen did not wish to offend
her new cook.

"John," she said to the man ser-
vant, "can you find out, without ask-
ing the cook, whether the tinned sal-
mon was all eaten last night? You
see, I don't wish to ask her, because
she may have eaten it, and then she
would feel uncomfortable," added
the good soul.

"If you please, ma'am," replied
the man, "the new cook has eaten
the tinned salmon, and if you was to
say anything to her you couldn't
make her feel any more uncomfor-
table than she is."

But He Understood.

The artist was painting—sunset,
red, with blue streaks and green
dots.

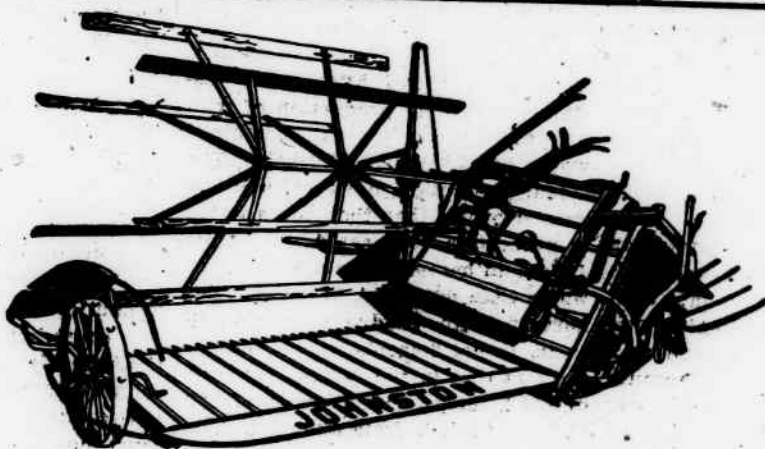
The old rustic, at a respectful dis-
tance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up
suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, na-
ture has opened her sky-pictures
page by page? Have you seen the
lambent flame of dawn leaping
across the livid east; the red-stained,
sulphurous islets floating in the lake
of fire in the west; the ragged clouds
at midnight, black as a raven's wing,
blotting out the shuddering moon?"

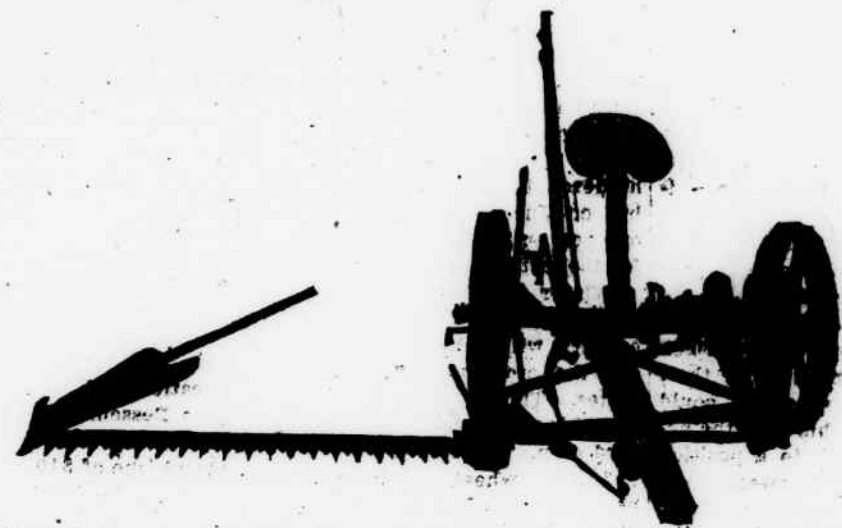
"No," replied the rustic, shortly;
"not since I signed the pledge."

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this territory. JOHNSTON MACHINES are
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Premier Carrier of the South

Schedule figures published only as
information—Not guaranteed.

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for
Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleep-
ing 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. Birming-
ham Special. Pullman drawing room
and observation sleeping cars Bir-
mingham 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. Birming-
ham Special. Pullman drawing room
sleeping cars New York to Birming-
ham and Augusta, and Washington to
Jacksonville and Birmingham. Obser-
vation sleeping car Richmond to At-
lanta. Tourist sleeping car Washing-
ton 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. Free re-
clining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.

8.10 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Wash-
ington and points North. Pullman
cars Norfolk to Asheville, Richmond
to Charlotte. Day coaches.

8.15 A. M.—No. 237 daily for Winsto-
n-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pull-
man 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 Rai-
leigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Free re-
clining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.

12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salis-
bury, Stateville, Asheville, connecting
which handles through sleepers for
Cincinnati and Chicago.

12.45 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For San-
ford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

12.50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Char-
lotte, connecting with train for Col-
umbia 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 Winsto-
n-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday
for North Wilkesboro.

2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sun-
day. For Madison and Goldsboro.

3.30 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sun-
day for Ramseur.

4.15 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Rai-
leigh, Selma and Goldsboro.

5.05 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 Bir-
mingham, and Charlotte to Atlanta.
Dining car service. Day coaches.

6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winsto-
n-Salem.

6.40 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Dan-
ville.

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

7.24 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Char-
lotte connecting with No. 35 for the
South.

10.15 P. M.—No. 12 daily. Local for
Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleep-
ing cars Charlotte to Richmond and
Asheville to Norfolk.

10.20 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winsto-
n-Salem.

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

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General Manager, Washington, D. C.
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This marks the seventy-ninth suc-
cessful year of America's greatest
national weekly—The Toledo Weekly
Blade. From the year of its establish-
ment, the influence of The Toledo
Weekly Blade has been tremendous. Its
editor has clung to the original idea—
a constructive newspaper for the in-
formation, entertainment, and educa-
tion of every member of the household.
It stands for our national hope of bet-
ter homes and better Americans.
Wholesome, sane optimism is its plat-
form. 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 pub-
lications and its columns are notably
the vehicles of truthful news and
staunchly honest opinions.

You will not find a publication any-
where 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 crystal-
lized and complete. Its various depart-
ments 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 preju-
dice—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 exchang-
ing ideas and information on farm top-
ics. 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—
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Sample copies mailed free. Address,
THE BLADE,
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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.

SECOND NOTE TO GERMANY

REITERATES THE DEMAND FOR REPARATION FOR LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES.

The United States yesterday sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

Couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when the unsatisfactory answer to the American note of May 13 arrived from Germany, the communication was cabled to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German foreign office. It will be made public tomorrow.

As the all-important document on which President Wilson and his advisers have worked for ten days went forth, it had behind it the united support of the cabinet. The one man who had opposed its terms because he believed it might precipitate war—William J. Bryan—had resigned the portfolio of secretary of state at the moment the note was dispatched.

A statement issued by Mr. Bryan revealed that President Wilson had rejected his suggestions for an investigation by a commission for a year's time of the legal phase of the dispute with Germany, during which Americans should, according to Mr. Bryan's view, be warned against taking passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition.

President Wilson made no comment on the statement, but the text of the note, it was stated, would outline fully the position of the president and the cabinet.

The president stands unalterably, it was stated, on the principle that the United States at this stage in its history cannot afford to surrender any of its rights; that the American people had fought in 1812 for their rights on the high seas and could not sacrifice those rights with the nation's rise and growth to a position of command as a world power.

Bryan Would Surrender Rights.

High officials generally held the view that Mr. Bryan's statement constituted a virtual surrender of American rights, guaranteed not only by international law, but by specific treaties between the United States and Germany. Mr. Bryan's suggestion that Americans do not take passage on American ships carrying ammunition was in direct conflict, it was pointed out, with the treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States, wherein either party in time of war is given the right to free access to belligerent ports for commerce in arms and ammunition and other contraband. Moreover, the right of an American citizen to sail on an unarmed and unresisting merchant ship of any nationality in time of war is held by the president and his advisers to be an inalienable privilege, founded on the international law of centuries.

The president's view is understood to be that a new weapon of offense in warfare can be introduced only if it is made to conform with the generally established rules of international law existing. The conditions of war may change, he has said, but not the rules of war unless there is a general agreement among the nations which contributed to the making of international law.

Mr. Wilson is not opposed to the idea of an investigation or diplomatic discussion of cases in dispute between Germany and the United States, but feels that before such a step can be taken some guaranty must be given that in the interim of discussion the lives of American citizens will not be jeopardized and that the United States will not be required to yield any of its rights while the discussion is under way.

It is the repetition of attacks on American vessels or lives which the president believes must be prevented by an assertion of the rights of the United States and the attainment of Germany's acquiescence in that point of view before diplomatic negotiation on the subject can continue.

Food Prices Still Rising.

There is no halt in the advance in the cost of living in England. The index figures in the London Statist show that the average increase in prices of foodstuffs since the beginning of the war is 43 per cent. This represents an increase of about a billion dollars in the sum expended for food since August 1. The disconcerting thing about these figures to the English student of statistics is that the greater part of the profit from higher prices will accrue to farmers in foreign countries, whereas a hundred years ago, during the Napoleonic wars, practically the whole of the advantage of the high prices then current was reaped by British farmers and landowners.

GREATEST WHEAT CROP IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

A billion bushels wheat crop, the greatest ever grown in the world's history, is indicated for the coming harvest in the forecast issued Tuesday by the United States department of agriculture.

Should that enormous quantity be harvested the United States would have upwards of 385,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year to supply the demands of the warring European nations, which are expected to increase rather than diminish. Domestic consumption this year probably will reach 535,000,000 bushels for food purposes and about 80,000,000 bushels for seedling.

Basing its forecast on the condition of the growing crops on June 1, the crop reporting board has estimated the final production of winter and spring wheat combined would be 950,000,000 bushels. The actual production, however, will be greater or less than the figures stated in proportion as conditions from June 1 to harvest time are better or worse than usual. A billion bushels harvest, with good growing conditions, is not improbable in view of the fact that in the record crop year of 1912, the prospects increased 87,000,000 bushels from June 1 to harvest.

Influenced by the prospective heavy European demands for grain, American farmers last fall sowed the largest area ever planted in this country to winter wheat—40,169,000 acres; and this spring 19,248,000 acres were sown in spring wheat, exceeding last year's area by almost 2,000,000 acres. Winter and spring wheat areas combined show an increase of 11 per cent over last year's acreage. The wheat sown last fall came through the winter in splendid conditions, but deteriorated during May. Spring wheat was somewhat hindered by cool and wet weather, but on June 1 showed a condition one per cent better than the average for the last ten years.

Winter wheat, now being harvested in the southern sections of the country, will yield 676,000,000 bushels, the crop reporting board estimates. This is 9,000,000 bushels less than harvested in last year's record crop.

Spring wheat production prospects are placed at 274,000,000 bushels, or 68,000,000 bushels more than last year and 29,000,000 bushels less than in 1913. This would be second in size for spring wheat, the record crop having been 330,348,000 bushels in 1912.

The greatest wheat crop the country ever has known is in prospect for the coming harvest. In its forecast, based on the condition of winter and spring wheat on June 1, the federal crop reporting board placed the prospective wheat crop at 950,000,000 bushels, which would exceed last year's record crop by 59,000,000 bushels. With continued good growing conditions, the crop might reach a billion bushels. Of this wheat crop the bulk is from winter wheat planted last fall on the greatest acreage ever sown. The yield of that class wheat is placed at 676,000,000 bushels, which would be 9,000,000 bushels under last year's record crop. Of spring wheat 274,000,000 bushels are forecast, or 56,000,000 bushels under the record crop of 1912, but greater than last year and the year before.

Germans Active in the East.

If the Germans have transferred troops to the west, as reported, they have held sufficient men in the east to continue without relaxation the offensive that has carried them with the Austrians almost across Galicia.

The forces that pinched Przemyśl into surrender are battering their way eastward, and according to both the German and Austrian official communications, at one point, in the southeast are hardly more than 50 miles from the Russian frontier. The troops which swept through Stry have continued farther east until they are 30 miles beyond that town and equally beyond Lemberg, the position of which appears perilous.

Farther north they are 18 miles to the east of Przemyśl. So, that roughly speaking, the encircling movement on Lemberg is duplicating that at Przemyśl.

The Germans also are on the offensive in the Baltic provinces. Their official statement records the crossing of the river Windau, southeast of Libau.

Weather Forecast.

Following is the forecast issued by the weather bureau for the week that began yesterday:

The first part of that period will be fair, with rising temperature, followed Saturday or Sunday by a brief shower period. Temperatures will be a little below the seasonal average during the week.

The only complete ancient Roman standard in existence is owned by an Englishman.

AN OFFER FOR COURT HOUSE

REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS HAVE AN EYE ON COUNTY'S VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Real estate speculators still have an eye on the county's court house property, and at the meeting of the commissioners Tuesday a proposition was submitted looking to a trade between a company of promoters and the county. The proposition was an attractive one—from the standpoint of the promoters, and the commissioners lost no time in turning it down.

The proposition was submitted by Mr. G. S. Ferguson, Jr., an attorney for Messrs. J. R. Oettinger, of this city; F. K. Ellington, of Raleigh, and their associates, the associates being unnamed. In return for the court house site, the Mendenhall lot between the court house and the Banner building, the Hinton lot to the rear of this, the court house annex, the jail lot and the hitching lot on East Sycamore street, the promoters offered to give the county the princely sum of \$102,000 and a lot for a new court house about half way between Davie and Forbis streets and running through from East Market to Sycamore. The lot offered for the court house site has a frontage of 180 feet on both East Market and Sycamore streets and a depth of 200 feet.

The proposition was accompanied by several conditions, which seemed to have for their main object the financial enrichment of the promoters.

Recently the promoters of this pretty real estate scheme procured options on most of the property in the block in the center of which lies the lot they wish to trade the county for a new court house. It was realized that, with a handsome court house in the center of the block, the adjacent property could be sold readily and at good prices, to say nothing of the value of the real estate the county was to give up in return for the new site and \$102,000 in cash.

Other Matters Before Board.

The commissioners approved the recommendation of the board of education that an election be held in the Bessemer special tax school district, east of the city, on a proposed bond issue of \$10,000 and ordered the election held July 13. There will be a new registration and the books will be kept open from today until July 3.

I. J. Blalock was appointed registrar and A. H. Murray and G. W. Dawson were named as pollholders.

If the bonds are voted, the proceeds will be used in enlarging and increasing the facilities of the Bessemer school.

A delegation of citizens appeared before the board and made a proposition to assist in the work of building a road from the Methodist Protestant orphanage to a point on the macadam road at Mechanicsville, north of High Point. The delegation guaranteed the payment of \$1,000, which had been subscribed to aid in the work. The commissioners decided to proceed with the work.

The board granted a petition previously filed asking for the opening of a new road in Morehead township, near Hilltop.

In submitting his monthly report, Dr. W. M. Jones, the county health officer, reported two cases of insanity at the county home and one at the jail. The patients are being confined at these places until they can be admitted to the state hospital at Morganton.

There were 11 cases of smallpox in the county (outside the city of Greensboro) during the past month. One of the patients was a colored convict who contracted the disease before being sent to the roads.

Substitute For Sleep.

The Harvard professor of physiology has discovered a substitute for sleep. It is a substance called adrenin, which is to be taken inwardly and it is claimed that it will banish the fatigue which heretofore only sleep and rest could do. Thus insomnia, that terrible enemy of human happiness, will be suppressed and the new remedy will leave no foe for it to face.

What a great blessing it will be for a fellow to put a little of this adrenin in his vest pocket when he goes to church, so as to be able to listen to the sermon and save himself from the insinuation of nodding. There is nothing that makes one feel so ashamed of himself as when he finds himself nodding at church. See how, when he awakes, he nods again with his eyes opened and a half-averted glance, as if nodding was a wide-awake incident.

But really, we expect never to hear of adrenin again, for it means a sort of denatured experience that will shut down on the happiest third of a man's life, and put out of business nature's sweet restorer. A scientist has little to do to assist old Macbeth in murdering sleep. Rather let sleep live and keep us all abundantly employed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. N. H. Robinson, of Summerfield Route 2, called at The Patriot office while in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willie Smith are spending some time at their summer cottage at Piedmont Springs.

Col. W. H. Chapman, revenue agent in charge of this district, has gone to Columbia, S. C., on official business.

Dr. J. W. Taylor attended the commencement of Trinity College, in Durham, this week.

Hoboes Escorted Out of Town.

Caldwell, Kan., June 8.—When 350 idle men, posing as harvest hands, became defiant today, after city officials had refused their demand for food, Edward George, the mayor, formed a posse and escorted them out of town.

"Unless we get something to eat, we will break into the stores," the spokesman of the men told the mayor.

That official then telephoned the town marshal and enlisted 25 armed citizens.

While the men were mumbling threats, the posse marched them in double file to the depot and made them board the first out-going freight train.

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.

WE NOT ONLY KEEP fine shoes at this store but carry a big stock of work shoes and shoes to wear "at home and about the house," for men, women and children. Thacker & Brockmann.

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.

REFRESHMENT stands at the fourth of July celebration at Guilford Battle Ground can be rented from J. H. West, Greensboro.

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

FARM FOR SALE.—100, 150 or 200 acres. Grain and tobacco land; good timber and bottom land; near good school and church and near Guilford College. In good neighborhood and on public road. S. A. Kirkman, Guilford College, N. C., R. F. D. 1. 45-tf.

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, tripe-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.

YOU KNOW

And Everybody Who Reads The Patriot Knows

that we sell shoes and dry goods.

Let us remind you that we also do a big business in carpets, matting, squares, rugs, curtains and trunks.

These lines are all carried on second floor, and because we handle them with very little expense in connection with our extensive dry goods and shoe business we are in a position to sell them at very attractive prices. Let us figure with you if you are in the market for floor coverings of any kind.

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The 65 and 64 Two-Horse Plow

The 72 One-Horse Plow



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

We are Yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

Are You Planning to Build a Home?

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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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 Mary Ann Ozier, deceased, and

Laura Gilchrist, Plaintiff, 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 (\$1,544.30), which plaintiffs claim as next of

kin of Mary Ann Ozier, deceased, and you will further take notice that 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.

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