

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

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

**Labor Day.**—Today is officially known as labor day, which is a legal holiday in this state. In Greensboro the day is being observed by the postoffice and the banks.

**Still Captured.**—Revenue Officers Hendrick and Johnson Saturday seized a blockade still which they found at a point about four miles north of Gibsonville. They didn't have the pleasure of meeting the owners and operators of the plant.

**College Opening.**—Greensboro College for Women will open Wednesday morning for the fall term. Formal opening exercises, to which the public is invited, will be held in the college chapel Tuesday morning, September 14, at 10.30 o'clock.

**Six New Lawyers.**—Guilford county furnished six of the 77 new lawyers licensed by the Supreme court last week. They are: Robert Evans Dean, Stephen Bland Dole, Banks Holt Mebane, Hubert Dale Pegg, Edward Columbus Jerome and Don Raymond Kirkman.

**Negroes to Clean Up.**—Acting under instructions of the city health department, M. K. Tyson, the assistant health officer for the colored people of Greensboro, has announced that September 15, 16 and 17 will be observed as clean-up days in the colored settlements of the city.

**Civic Meeting.**—The Civic Commission Council of Greensboro, which was formed recently by representatives of a number of organizations in the city, will hold its first meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night. The call does not specify the object of the meeting.

**Fine Apples.**—County Treasurer McKinney is exhibiting some very fine apples that came from an orchard on his farm near Stokesdale. They are of the Red Buckingham variety, and are very large and almost perfectly formed. One of the finest specimens measured 11 7-8 inches in circumference, and Mr. McKinney says there are still larger apples on the trees.

**Death in Leaksville.**—Mrs. John D. Martin, the mother of Mrs. W. H. McGlamery and Mr. G. A. Martin, of this city, died Thursday night at her home in Leaksville. She was 60 years of age and is survived by her husband and several children. Before her marriage she was Miss Annie Dillard, a member of one of Rockingham county's most prominent families.

**Auto Accident.**—An automobile occupied by J. T. Brown, Jr., T. M. Price and Misses Florence Allred and Florence Elkin, of Proximity, turned turtle at the corner of North Elm and Church streets shortly after 8 o'clock last night, the accident being due, it is alleged, to reckless driving. Brown was pinned beneath the car, but suffered no injury worthy of the name. The young women suffered several cuts and bruises.

**S. H. Boyd Named.**—Mr. Samuel H. Boyd, of Greensboro, who holds a position in Washington as chief of the income tax division of the treasury department, has been named by Secretary McAdoo as one of a committee of six "to make a thorough investigation of the entire treasury service for the purpose of making recommendations for placing the department on a more efficient, economical and modern business basis."

**Hebrew New Year.**—The Jewish new year's day, the oldest of all the religious festivals of the world, will be celebrated Thursday. The observance of the holiday, which is one of the most solemn in the Hebrew calendar, will begin at sundown Wednesday evening and continue until sundown Thursday. The places of business of the Hebrews of Greensboro will be closed during the day. Religious services will be held in the synagogue, on East Lee street, Wednesday evening and Thursday morning.

**May-Stratford.**—Mr. D. Burton May and Miss Isla Stratford were married Thursday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stratford, on Asheboro street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. E. Hodgkin, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, in the presence of relatives and a few friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. May will be at home after the 20th inst. in Richmond, Va., where the groom has headquarters as traveling salesman.

## CONFERENCE ON GUILFORD COLLEGE SEWAGE MATTER

Dr. Thomas Newlin, president of Guilford College; Dr. L. L. Hobbs, president emeritus, and Mr. J. Elwood Cox, chairman of the board of trustees, held a conference with the city commissioners Thursday afternoon regarding the disposal of the sewage of the college. The matter has been a bone of contention for some time, the city authorities contending that the sewage should be either diverted from the Greensboro watershed or a system of sand filters installed in accordance with instructions from the state board of health.

In Thursday's conference the position of the college was outlined by Dr. Hobbs, who assured the commissioners that the college authorities are desirous of co-operating in every way possible with them in order to better conserve the health of the community. He suggested, however, that the institution is not a money making one and that the expenditure of a sum of money that would be necessary for this work would be a very serious drain on its resources. He made a proposition, therefore, that the proposed sand filters be installed and the college and city share equally in the expense.

The commissioners took no official action on this proposition, although Mayor Murphy spoke unofficially for the board, stating that he did not think the city would be willing to bear part of the expense for this work, but that he would make a counter proposition that if the sewage be diverted to some other stream, not emptying on the Greensboro watershed, the city would bear half the expense of the work.

The college authorities seemed to think that the expense that would be involved by the proposition tentatively submitted by Mayor Murphy would be too great for them to bear. However, it was decided to have the city engineer make a survey and submit an estimate of the probable expense of diverting the sewage to some other stream, presumably South Buffalo, after which another conference will be held and some definite plan of action agreed upon.

## TO APPRAISE PROPERTY FOR INHERITANCE TAX.

It appears that there are quite a number of estates in this county descended from people who have died since 1905 that have not paid any inheritance tax, and preparations are being made to appraise the property and collect the money, which will amount to a snug sum. The inheritance tax law was passed in 1905 and has been changed by practically every legislature that has met since then.

The corporation commission, which collects this tax, has appointed Mr. B. E. Jones, appraiser for Guilford county, and he has been engaged for several days in familiarizing himself with the law so as to be able to perform the duties of the position intelligently and with expedition. There is a good deal of valuable real estate in Greensboro, High Point and throughout the county to be appraised for the inheritance tax. All the back taxes will be collected.

## Guilford's Assessment Raised.

The North Carolina corporation commission, in its capacity of state tax commission, has ordered an increase of 10 per cent in the assessed valuation of all real estate in Guilford county, this being done in an effort to place the assessments of the various counties of the state on a basis of equality as nearly as possible. The figures are not available yet to show just what this will mean in the way of increased revenue; but it will amount to a considerable sum. It is estimated that the increased assessment for the entire state will amount to \$92,000,000.

## Money For Farm Life Schools.

The county board of education Saturday made an appropriation of \$600 to each of the farm life schools at Pleasant Garden and Jamestown for the coming school year. The money will be used in purchasing needed equipment and supplies for the two school farms. While there is no agreement to that effect, it seems to be understood that the appropriation will be continued for two or three years. The people have taken a good deal of interest in these farm life schools, and it is said by those who ought to know what they are talking about that the results have been very satisfactory.

## KING BEE OF BLIND TIGERS

**OFFICERS ARREST JOHN WADE AND CONFISCATE AUTO, TWO HORSES AND LIQUOR.**

John Wade, a white man of High Point, who is reputed to be one of the king bees of the blind tiger industry in Guilford county, ran afoul of the law Friday night, and when he regained his liberty Saturday afternoon the officers had confiscated his automobile and about 15 gallons of corn whiskey and required a justified bond of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next criminal term of Superior court. The arrest of Wade is one of the most important blind tiger raids made in the county in some time.

Friday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Shaw, who is holding things down during the cross-continent trip of Sheriff Stafford, received a grapevine telegraph message to the effect that Wade had an appointment to deliver an automobile load of liquor that night to several Greensboro tigers at a rendezvous on the High Point road. He decided that he would be on hand for the performance and invited Deputy Weatherly, Hobbs, Clark and Ingram to join him in the chase.

Along about 8 o'clock the officers rode out to a point a short distance beyond the Jewish cemetery and concealed themselves along the side of the road. In a short while two or three negroes appeared on horseback and began riding slowly up and down the road, and the deputies knew then that they had chosen the right place. Later other horsemen and a man in a buggy appeared. Leaving one of their number to keep watch on the road, the tigers gathered in a small body of woods between the officers and the cemetery to await the coming of their Saturday and Sunday supply of liquor.

After lying on the wet ground about two hours the deputies were rewarded by the appearance of Wade's automobile. The machine had hardly come to a stop in the road when the negroes began swarming out of the woods and claiming their liquor. The officers made a rush for the machine, coming up from the rear. Wade was under arrest before he realized what was happening. Deputy Shaw seizing him as he sat in the car. The negroes made a break for liberty and all but one got away. Two of the men ran off through the woods and left their horses tied to trees.

Wade and the negro, along with the automobile, the liquor and the two abandoned horses, were brought to town, the two men being committed to jail. Wade was unable at that hour of the night to give the bond of \$1,000 required of him, but he furnished it readily when carried before Justice of the Peace Collins Saturday afternoon for a preliminary hearing. The negro, who is held under the charge of having more liquor in his possession than the law allows, will be given a hearing today.

The officers seized the automobile and the two horses under the section of the prohibition law which says that any vehicle, animal or other property used in transporting liquor illegally shall be confiscated to the state. The officers know the owners of the two horses and they will probably be arrested.

At a recent term of court Wade was convicted of selling liquor, but got off by paying a fine and giving a bond of \$500 for his appearance at court from time to time to show that he had not been engaged in the liquor business. It is presumed that this bond will be declared forfeited at the next term of court.

## Commercial Secretaries Meet.

A meeting of the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries' Association, the membership of which is composed of secretaries of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and similar organizations of the state, was held in Greensboro Friday afternoon for the purpose of launching a movement for a state-wide home-coming period. It was decided to wage a vigorous campaign for bringing back native North Carolinians on visits to their old homes. It was decided to have this home-coming period during the month of October, when the various fairs of the state will be held, and the co-operation of the officials of the fairs will be sought in inviting the far heels dispersed abroad to come home and spend a while on a visit to the folks.

## RESIDENCE SECTION OF WEST MARKET INVASED

An important real estate deal of the past few days was the purchase by Mr. W. B. Boren of the vacant lot immediately west of Dr. A. F. Fortune's residence, on West Market street, and running through to Fycamore street. Mr. Boren will erect on the property a two-story fire-proof building to be used as a garage. The building will extend through the block, with entrances on both West Market and Fycamore streets. It is rumored that the building will be occupied by the Greensboro Motor Car Company, which at present is quartered in the old Banner warehouse building.

Mr. Boren's purchase marks the invasion of the residence section of West Market street for business purposes. This street furnishes the most attractive outlet for the expansion of the business district of the city, and Mr. Boren's lot is one of the most desirable pieces of unimproved property in the city. It lies between the homes of Dr. Fortune and Col. John N. Staples and almost directly opposite West Market Street Methodist church. It was purchased a few years ago for the erection of a church jointly by the congregations of St. Barnabas (now Holy Trinity) and St. Andrew's Episcopal churches, and when the project was abandoned the property passed under the control of Mr. J. R. Donnell. The price at which he sold to Mr. Boren has not been made public.

## BOND ELECTION FOR THE SOUTH BUFFALO SCHOOL.

A meeting of the school patrons of the South Buffalo district was held at the school building Friday night for a discussion of a proposed bond election to provide funds for the erection of a new building, which is declared to be badly needed. Considering the inclement weather, the meeting was well attended, and considerable interest was shown in the question under discussion. It is proposed to vote bonds to the amount of \$10,000, which would build and equip a modern building suitable to the needs of the school in all particulars.

The location of the proposed new building was the only subject that created any division in Friday night's meeting. A considerable number of the patrons desire the new building erected north of South Buffalo, while those patrons who reside south of the creek are in favor of retaining the present location at the intersection of the Alamance and Tabernacle roads. The meeting finally voted to leave the selection of a location to the county board of education, which body has jurisdiction in the matter anyway.

## WILL NOT AID NORMAL COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL.

The commissioners have decided that the city, which bears a part of the expense of the training school at the State Normal and Industrial College, will not pay for any high school instruction in the school after this year. The matter came up when the authorities of the Normal decided to add the tenth grade to the work of the training school and asked the city to defray its share of the expense.

Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent of the city schools, believes that all the high school pupils should be required to attend the high school on Spring street, where there is plenty of room and ample equipment.

The commissioners decided that the city would continue to bear a share of the expense of the eighth and ninth grade work at the training school for another year, but beginning with next fall, no grade higher than the seventh will receive financial aid from the municipality.

Dr. J. I. Foust, president of the Normal College, stated that, while he would prefer to have the co-operation of the city, the high school work would be carried on in the training school, even if it should be necessary to go out of town for the pupils.

**Road Recruits.**—Six prisoners from Caldwell county were brought to Greensboro Saturday to work on the Guilford roads. They are to serve sentences aggregating 33 months.

Mr. J. R. Wall, of Gibsonville, Route 2, was a caller at the office this morning.

## SCHOOL GRIEVANCES AIRED

**WHITSETT PEOPLE BEFORE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT SATURDAY'S MEETING.**

Dr. W. T. Whitsett, chairman of the county board of education, was under fire at a meeting of the board Saturday, the attack coming from neighbors of his at Whitsett who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the public school at that place is being managed. A delegation of citizens appeared before the board and asked that body to take steps to remedy conditions surrounding the conduct of the school, which for years has been operated in connection with the work of Whitsett Institute, of which Dr. Whitsett is the head and controlling spirit.

The complainants asserted that Dr. Whitsett made promises in the campaign preceding an election on special school taxation in the district which he failed to keep. The election, adding 20 cents on the \$100 to the taxes, was carried almost unanimously, because the people were led to believe, so it was stated, that a meeting would be called for the community to decide upon and recommend committees for the district before those officers were appointed by the board of education. Dr. Whitsett had promised such a meeting, it was alleged, and broken the promise.

Rev. R. E. Redding said that Dr. Whitsett had secured his assistance in campaigning for the special tax and had led him into giving his word that the choice of the committees would be left to the voters, and had made him untrue to that obligation. He was fighting out of the false situation for his honor and integrity as a preacher of the gospel, he said.

Messrs. L. A. Carmon, Richard Wharton and Vernon Iseley addressed the board along the same line.

At the regular meeting in July the board appointed Messrs. Joseph B. Whitsett, (the father of Dr. Whitsett), J. W. Summers and Ed. B. Whitsett, district committeemen, and subsequently the committee made a contract for the school to be taught at Whitsett Institute, as has been the case for a number of years. Out of deference to Dr. Whitsett's position as a member and chairman of the board of education, the contract was made with Prof. J. H. Joyner, a member of the faculty of Whitsett Institute.

Mr. R. R. King, who appeared before the board in the capacity of attorney for the protesting citizens, said he had come to realize that there will be no peace until the matter is straightened out according to the contentions of his clients, and he charged that Dr. Whitsett held the key to the situation. This key was in his ability to cause the peaceful withdrawal from office by resignation of the three committeemen.

It developed that the resignation of Mr. J. B. Whitsett was before the board, and it was the sense of the meeting that the situation would be clarified by the resignation of the other two committeemen. It is understood that these resignations will be forthcoming, and when they have been received the board of education will be in position to entertain any suggestions that may be made by the patrons of the school concerning the personnel of the district committee.

While Dr. Whitsett was the subject of sharp criticism, there were expressions of appreciation of his interest in the school work, it being stated that his action in connection with the school in the Whitsett district had been generous.

## Laborers Return to High Point.

A report from High Point says: A number of the couple of thousand persons who left here during the winter on account of the shortage in work are drifting back in response to the calls of the manufacturers, and it is not impossible that the September payrolls will contain the names of 1,000 more employees than were on them several months ago. Especially is this true in skilled labor. The factories are using skilled men almost as fast as they can get them, an indication that there is a tendency to improve the standard of goods turned out. It is said that the plants manufacturing the high-grade goods suffered the least during the depression, a condition that will probably encourage others to add to their higher grade departments.

## MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS.

The great battle being waged in Courland, upon the outcome of which hinges the fate of the important Russian port of Riga, at present a closed gate to a possible German advance on Petrograd, is the dominant feature of the latest war news. Further success by the Germans in their attempt to force a crossing of the Dvina river is reported from Berlin, but the Russians are defending this most crucial line stubbornly. Along the rest of the eastern line fierce fighting is continuing at various points. Northwest and west of Vilna, the Russians have been making counter-attacks, but the Germans claim that this Russian offensive, undertaken in an attempt to arrest the Teutonic advance, has resulted in failure. Vienna announces that at several points near the Galician frontier the Russians again are offering resistance along the entire front.

In the western theater there has been at many points violent cannonading.

On the Austro-Italian frontier the main activity has been in the Tolmino district, where, Vienna asserts, an attack against the bridgehead was repulsed.

It is announced in Athens that Serbia has accepted in principle the proposals made by the entente powers for territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Serbia is said to have made the reservation that her new frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part. According to a semi-official announcement from Nish, the Serbian reply will be presented at an early date.

The efforts of the pope in behalf of peace continue to be an absorbing topic. The pontiff has expressed the belief that the United States is now in a position to address both groups of belligerents in the matter of peace, with the probability of inducing them to take the preliminary steps which would lead to negotiations for the ending of the war.

In London the rumors of peace overtures are exciting considerable interest, but it is authoritatively stated that the rumors have no foundation in any step taken by the British government or in any statement issued in London from authoritative sources. It is added that England has no intention of making at present any concessions other than those enumerated in Premier Asquith's speech of November 9 last, when he said, "the irreducible minimum of terms included the restoration of Belgium, security for France against aggression, the rights of existence for small nations and the overthrow of the Prussian military machine."

## EIGHT DROWNED WHEN STEAMER WAS TORPEDOED.

London, Sept. 5.—The Allan line steamship Hesperian was torpedoed at 8.20 o'clock last night off the south coast of Ireland, 100 miles southwest of Fastnet. Approximately 350 passengers were on board, one or two of them Americans. Eight persons were drowned, but it is not known whether they were passengers or members of the crew.

The steamer did not sink, and is reported proceeding under convoy to Queenstown, where most of the passengers and crew were taken by rescue steamers summoned by wireless calls for help.

Passengers landed at Queenstown asserted that the attack was made without warning. The United States embassy here has not yet received any confirmation on this point. The American consul at Queenstown telegraphed that there were one or two Americans aboard, adding that none were lost.

The Hesperian, 1,920 tons gross, was outward bound from Liverpool for Montreal. Many of the passengers were wounded Canadian soldiers on their way home from the front. Early reports from Queenstown were that there were 50 passengers in the first cabin, 150 in the second, and 250 in the third, but it later was announced at the Allan line offices in Liverpool that the passengers numbered only about 250. There were approximately 250 in the crew.

## 1,000 Christians Killed.

At least 1,000 Christians were killed and about 4,000 others died of disease in Urumiah, Persia, during the five months of Turkish occupation, according to a letter received by J. L. Teheran, from Dr. William A. Shedd, of Urumiah, and made public in New York by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.



# FRESH STOCK TURNIP SEEDS JUST RECEIVED

AT  
**GARDNER'S  
Drug Store.**

## Valuable Farm For Rent NEAR SPLENDID SCHOOL.

As attorney in fact, for the heirs at law of W. O. Donnell, deceased, I will lease for the year 1916 a part of the old home-place, lying along the macadam road between Summerfield and Oak Ridge and within from three-quarters to a mile of the celebrated Oak Ridge school. Will lease to proper party the whole or any part of three hundred and nine acres and more, if desired. The neighborhood is healthy, the farm well watered, with a seven room, two-story residence for the lessee and good out buildings. Is adapted to the raising of corn, wheat and tobacco and has good curing barns. Will prefer to lease for money rent.

Interested parties may apply to the undersigned by letter or in person at the office of King & Kimball, at Greensboro, N. C.

A. B. KIMBALL,  
Attorney in Fact.

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## RENOMINATION OF WILSON

### PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS PREPAR- ING TO LAUNCH ACTIVE CAMPAIGN WORK.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record writes his paper that the campaign for President Wilson for renomination may now properly be said to be under way. Tangible evidences that Mr. Wilson's confidential political advisers have reached the conclusion that the time has come for them to make preliminary moves looking toward the actual launching of his candidacy are now in hand. These evidences are sufficiently definite to show that these advisers of Mr. Wilson will have no uncertainty as to his attitude toward the second term principle and his purposes in regard to the presidential nomination at the next Democratic national convention.

The first movement in this direction was made several weeks ago, when friends of the president brought about the election of National Committeeman Fred B. Lynch, of Minnesota, to the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee. It was well understood at the time that Mr. Lynch would be a prominent figure in the direction of the Wilson candidacy should the president decide to make the fight. Eugene E. Reed, of New Hampshire, will soon be selected as chairman of the finance committee of the national committee.

At the behest of Senator Ollie James, the Kentucky Democratic state convention adopted the following resolution:

"We believe that his mastery of the situation (referring to the European war) requires his nomination in 1916, and heartily endorse him as the party's efficient and trusted leader in the coming national election, believing that patriots, without regard to the party, recognize Woodrow Wilson as the one man best suited to bear the burden and perform the herculean task now confronting the president of the United States."

Senator Ollie James stands high in the councils of those who stand nearest the political plans of President Wilson. It may be stated upon adequate authority that the president's confidential advisers knew of and approved in advance Senator James' plan to bring about an indorsement of Mr. Wilson at the hands of the Kentucky convention.

A week ago the Democrats of the tenth district of Wisconsin adopted a resolution "with reference to the 1916 nomination," indorsing the Wilson administration.

The attitude now taken by Mr. Wilson's advisers in this respect is in marked contrast to that assumed by them a year ago. September 22, 1914, Secretary Tumulty wrote to Democratic State Chairman Grosscup, of New Jersey, at the president's direction, to head off a movement which was known to be under way to indorse Mr. Wilson for renomination at that time.

Secretary Tumulty in the Grosscup letter declared that the president feared such an indorsement given at that time in the critical days which followed the outbreak of the war, by the Democrats of Mr. Wilson's home state, might be attributed to a willingness on the president's part to derive advantage from the extraordinary conditions then existing. The president would shrink from such a construction, declared the private secretary, and he begged that the indorsement be withheld.

It is believed that from this time on the political friends of Mr. Wilson will be found increasingly active in obtaining for him indorsements on the part of Democratic committees and other party organizations as they assemble. With the meeting of the next national convention less than a year away, the president's managers realize that the time is near at hand when they must frankly set the machinery in motion that will bring about his renomination without friction in the party.

Despite the disposition of William Jennings Bryan to insist upon the one term declaration of the Baltimore platform, the friends of Mr. Wilson are confident that the great majority of the rank and file of the Democratic party will demand his unanimous renomination. Political advisers generally realize that Mr. Wilson, because of his success in dealing with the German crisis, is far stronger than his party, politically, and there are no indications that important opposition will be made to his renomination.

The president's managers intend to pitch his candidacy upon the highest possible plane. They will point to his success in keeping the country out of the European war without sacrificing its rights or its honor, as the most conspicuous achievement of any president since Lincoln. As far as can be learned they will endeavor to make the president's diplomatic success the keynote of his campaign.

Watch the date on your label.

## ABSENCE OF SMOKE IN MODERN BATTLES

One of the marked features of the European conflict that distinguishes it from the wars of the past is the absence of smoke from the firing lines. Owing to the use of smokeless powder no smoke is made when a rifle is discharged, while the heaviest artillery throws off nothing more than a thin mist that is invisible 100 yards away and disappears within a few seconds after a gun is fired.

Only when shrapnel or a shell explodes in the enemy's lines is there anything visible in the way of smoke, the whole purpose being to conceal the position of the guns throwing the projectiles and yet make the points where the projectiles explode clearly visible. The expression, "The smoke of battle," so faithfully descriptive of the wars of the past, has little meaning when applied to a modern war.

The so-called smokeless powders used in modern guns are not entirely smokeless, but are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. When gunpowder explodes, something like half of its substance takes the form of finely divided solids, and it is this that causes the dense smoke resulting from the explosion.

Practically all of a modern propellant, and by this term is meant the smokeless powder used for propelling the projectile from the gun, is, on the contrary, converted into a true gas. In modern warfare every precaution is taken to keep the location of a battery hidden from the enemy, for artillery fire has become so accurate that when a position is once known there is little difficulty in raining shells on it.

In addition to their smokeless feature, the modern propellants have enormously greater power than gunpowder. In the days of the Civil war the distance between the opposing lines was seldom more than a mile, and it is said that the average distance was considerably less than this in the battle of Gettysburg. The effective range of modern artillery varies with the caliber of the gun and ranges ordinarily from 2,000 to 12,000 or 15,000 yards. The three-inch field gun used in the United States army can be sighted up to 6,500 yards, or nearly four miles, while the new field piece now being made is designed to have an effective range of six miles. In the European war most of the artillery engagements are fought at a range of more than four miles.

Since shrapnel is designed to burst in the air and rain its bullets on the troops at whom it is aimed, it is necessary for the officer directing the fire to see just where the shells explode. For this reason the shrapnel shell contains, in addition to the high explosive, a smoke-producing charge that forms a matrix in which the shrapnel balls are imbedded. When the time fuse sets off the bursting charge in the base of the shell, this matrix ignites and produces a ball of white smoke that serves as a marker easily visible to the officer directing the fire.

The gases thrown out by a bursting projectile are often poisonous, but the possibility of injury from this cause is considered negligible except when the explosion takes place in an inclosure that tends to confine the gases.

### Expects to Live 150 Years.

Dr. Wu Tingfang, well known in America as the former Chinese minister to Washington, has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday and boasts that a vegetarian diet keeps him in such splendid condition that he expects to live one hundred and fifty to two hundred years. Doctor Wu lives in Shanghai, where his son, Wu Chao-Chu, who is an adviser to President Yuan Shikai, visited him according to old Chinese custom on the occasion of his birthday.

The younger Wu, who speaks English with an English accent, having been educated in England, is a prominent man in the palace of President Yuan. Being a barrister-at-law, he was a member of the famous constitution drafting committee which offended Yuan Shikai by refusing to hear his opinions on what the constitution of the Chinese republic should be. It will be remembered that Yuan Shikai then found reasons for dissolving the republican Parliament. Many of the members found it expedient to escape from Peking, but young Wu, like a number of other prominent men, decided to make peace with Yuan Shikai and work with him for the unification and development of the country.

### Newspaper Man Recommends It.

R. R. Wentworth, of the St. James Mo., News, writes: "A severe cold settled in my lungs. I feared pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar straightened me up immediately. I recommend this genuine cough and lung medicine." Right now thousands of hay fever and asthma sufferers are thankful for this wonderful healing and soothing remedy. Conyers & Sykes.

## POPE SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, the highest dignitary of the Catholic church in this country, called on President Wilson Thursday with a message of hope for peace in Europe to President Wilson from Pope Benedict. It was a cablegram praising the president's attitude and indicating a belief that the United States might be in a position to help in bringing the European war to an end.

After reading the message, the cardinal remained an hour with the president, discussing the possibility of peace and the world situation generally. He emerged smiling and walked over to the state department for a conference with Secretary Lansing. Later he announced he had talked peace with the president and told him of his gratification over the apparent success of the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare. He spoke cheerfully of the situation, saying the prospects for peace seemed to be brightening.

The text of the pope's message was not made public, nor was there any formal comment on it from the White House. Unofficially, however, it was said that the president was much pleased with the message and with the interview. It was understood that the pope made no definite suggestion as to a peace movement, and that his message was purely a personal one to President Wilson and not addressed to the heads of other neutral governments.

Diplomats representing the belligerent nations reserved comment on the conference until more definite information has been given out. It was pointed out that many political questions, including the maintenance of the neutrality of the Balkans, and the establishment of a separate Polish kingdom would be involved in the discussion of peace at this time.

The president's offer of the services of the United States to the belligerents still stands open, and he has reiterated several times that he is anxious to do everything possible in that direction. Whether he will take any further steps without hearing directly from any of the powers involved has not been made clear.

News dispatches from abroad recently discussing the possibility of peace have been given the president's earnest attention, and American diplomats in Europe have standing directions to communicate anything received on the subject to the president. In Mr. Wilson's private study

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**CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists**  
The Home of "Sy-Co" the Better Ice Cream.  
Cor. Elm and Washington Streets  
McAdoo Bldg.

in the White House, filed away by himself, is a mass of data on the question, including reports made to him by Col. E. M. House, who spent several months studying the situation.

**Texas Kidnaped and Shot.**  
Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 2.—The bullet-riddled bodies of two Americans who were kidnaped early today by Mexican bandits twelve miles north of here, were found tonight in the bed of a dried lake.

They were Earl Donaldson, a farmer, and an engineer named Smith, engaged in concrete construction work on an irrigation canal.

The Mexican band to which was ascribed the burning of the railroad trestle north of here last night today was held responsible for the kidnaping of Donaldson and Smith and a third American, and the burning of a pumping station. The third American kidnaped, a contractor named Dodson, managed to escape.

At the Fresno irrigation canal the bandits yesterday fired probably a score of shots at Perry Clerk, an American land clearing contractor, but none took effect.

A Mexican who talked to members of the band said they were trying to force the Mexican population of this section to join them.

### E. G. Hudson's Statement.

E. G. Hudson, merchant of Chamber, Ga., says Foley Cathartic Tablets are the "best on earth" for a thorough cleansing movement of the bowels without the slightest inconvenience or sickening and no bad effects. They certainly do relieve indigestion or constipation quickly and live up the liver. They make you feel light, free and energetic. Conyers & Sykes.

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136 acres, two sets buildings, 9 miles from city, been held at \$4,250, for quick sale can take \$3,450.

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# Iron Without A Hot Fire

There are many occasions during the week when you desire to do a little ironing, and if you are using the old style sad iron it necessitates your building a fire in cook stove or range.

Then, too, besides the using of fuel, the trouble of tending it and the heated kitchen your irons are continually cooling and must be reheated.

## THE COMFORT SELF-HEATING

gasoline iron which we have recently added to our line does away with all the above inconveniences and can be kept at any desirable temperature for hours.

This Comfort gasoline iron is double pointed—making both ends front ends—a new feature in irons—weighs six and one half pounds and operates five hours on one filling, the capacity being three quarters of a pint.

This iron is easily and quickly lighted, all parts are accessible and quickly interchangeable.

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# ODELL HARDWARE COMPANY



## Banks Co-Operate With Farmers

Good results are always shown through the efforts of the banks to co-operate with the farmers.

Now the farmers need to co-operate with the banks. This spirit of co-operation will be beneficial to both. It is also necessary.

Conditions in this country are unlike those in any other country on the globe. A system of land banks that will work in Italy may fall very short in meeting the needs in this country. We do not oppose the land bank, but we do not think it is needed.

The banks we have—this bank most positively—is now ready and anxious to serve the farmer. We have shown this by helping many farmers and through the literature we have sent to farmers seeking to tell them about banking matters.

What the farmer needs is to learn more of banking and money handling, and he will find the bank ready to serve him just as it serves any other man. When the farmer learns this he will help the bank and the conditions now causing discussion will be completely changed.

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## HOW THE BELGIANS ARE BEING FED.

Since the seventh day of November, 1914, the largest commissary work of history has been handled successfully by the commission for relief in Belgium. An article issued as a supplement to the New Republic (New York) entitled "Taking Care of Belgium," describes graphically the methods employed in distributing food and clothing to seven million people.

The editors of the New Republic call attention to the clean and direct spirit which has characterized the work of this commission, under the leadership of such men as Mr. Hoover, Mr. Lindon Bates and Mr. Brand Whitlock.

"It is not good-will which distinguishes this commission. There has been plenty of that all through history. It is the fact that scientific organization has been made the servant of good-will. The significance of that is like a kindly light on the battlefields of Europe. We have admired the organization of war, its supreme technical efficiency. Here is an organization created out of nothing over night by democrats, and its efficiency yields no point to the best disciplined institutions of the world. The larger message of the Belgian relief commission is that democracies have within them resources of ability which in our dependency we have attributed to autocracies alone. There is hope for freedom when such capacity is at its disposal."

While the full history of the relief work cannot be written, the author notes, until after the war is over because the workers are too busy at present to write down the story of their work, there is much that can be told that is of deep interest.

The Belgian relief commission feeds seven million people with foodstuffs drawn from collection centers from three to eight thousand miles distant from the point of distribution. This work has enlisted over a hundred thousand volunteer laborers, including many able men of the financial world; five governments are concerned in the matter and nearly every country has made some contribution to the work.

On October 26 Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, reported that nearly seven millions of the inhabitants of Belgium would starve unless relief was quickly obtained. At the same time Mr. Herbert C. Hoover sent out a call for help, and King Albert asked America to assist in feeding his starving people.

On November 1 the first consignment of food from America arrived in Rotterdam, and by November 7 four hundred thousand meals a day were being issued in Brussels alone, at the price of a penny a meal, and by the twenty-second the daily number was half as much again. Almost at once was created the perfect organization that we see now operating in America, England, Holland and Belgium.

The part Spain has taken in the work of the distribution of food is not generally known in this country. The Spanish minister has worked with the American minister, and they have been assisted by the Belgian comite national de secours d'alimentation. Every country of the world has sent aid, but the comite national has undertaken the labor of the actual distribution of the supplies.

Every ship bearing relief-commission cargoes, as well as every freight car, carries a large square of white cloth bearing the words "The Commission for Relief in Belgium." There are between 140 and 150 of these ships. These are allowed by the British, French and German admiralities safe conduct to Rotterdam from various ports in the United States, as well as other countries.

The arrival of one of the commission's relief ships at Falmouth is telegraphed to the Rotterdam office of the commission, and when the ship reaches Dover she takes on a pilot who conducts her safely to Flushing and thence to Rotterdam. At the frontier the Dutch seal is removed and a seal of the commission for relief in Belgium substituted. All ships unload at Rotterdam. The arrival of a ship having been announced, floating elevators are sent along either side the moment she has dropped anchor in the lower port. Outside of these floating elevators are three hundred lighters or barges. These barges are to carry the wheat or foodstuffs by canal to their destinations in Belgium. An accurate account is kept of each barge, or car, —a few freight cars are used in the eastern part,—as it passes the various stations. The speed with which this work is done is ahead of all records. A nine-thousand-ton ship loaded with wheat can be emptied in thirty-six hours on three hundred barges, which are immediately towed by tugs through the canals into Belgium. The Dutch government furnishes all facilities for unloading these ships. Holland even at one time loaned the commission ten thousand tons of food, when the immediate need of food was imminent and it could not be sent from America in time.

The difficulties of carrying on this work are multiplied by the absence of telephone and telegraph communications and by the fact that all railroad routes are held by the military forces. Therefore the canals are the only means of distributing the food supplies, and many of these have been blocked or destroyed for reasons of war. The main food depot at Rotterdam ships stores to one hundred and twenty principal warehouses where it is reshipped into 32,000 communal centers.

The main purchasing fund, the greatest and the sacred of all the donations, comes from the Belgians themselves. Into this treasury has been put all that the enveloped Belgian race could gather of the remnants of their shattered fortunes. It registers their struggle for survival. Although the commission purchases food from funds sent from all over

the world, it looks upon this trust fund from the Belgians as the foundation of its work.

One of the problems that has been solved by means of the commission's perfect organization is the grinding and turning into wholesome bread the quantities of wheat sent to Belgium.

When the wheat reaches its destination in Belgium it is delivered by employees of the commission from the barges to mills. Most scrupulous care is taken not only that every pound of wheat sent from Rotterdam shall reach its destination, but that when wheat is turned into the mill from the barge the miller shall render account of an equivalent quantity of flour, allowing 7 per cent for bran. This bran is the miller's pay for grinding the wheat. He is also allowed twenty-five cents for every 225 pounds of wheat. In each province there are from six to ten of these large mills, grinding only the commission's flour. The lowest man in Belgium is more anxious than any German, English or American to play his part well. To arouse distrust in this complicated business might mean that he and his family again must face starvation.

The woman in America who buys her six or seven loaves of bread a day has no idea of the tremendous business of the bread-making industry in Belgium. In the first place the very action of buying thousands of tons of wheat affects the market price so acutely that it reaches every man and woman in the civilized world. It is not an easy thing to buy the wheat to make bread for seven millions of people. If the business end of it is not properly attended to it will lead to terrible disaster; it must be gone about very cautiously, and by men who possess a hard-won knowledge of the temper of one of the most capricious markets of the world. After the wheat reaches Belgium and is ground, the flour is sold to the bakers of the various districts; but each baker is allowed to bake only the amount indicated and desired by the communal officer of his district.

### The Bread Line in Belgium.

On February 10 it was estimated that if those waiting in line for soup stood single file the line would be six hundred miles long. Besides bread, soup is now the principal article of diet in Belgium. In Brussels it is prepared in great central kitchens and sent out to twenty-six distributing stations. The schools and municipal buildings are used as soup-kitchens.

Work in the kitchens begins at 2 A. M., and at that hour the gas-fitters light the fires under the boilers, which are filled with water by means of a hose. Two sets of cooks and carvers arrive at this same early hour. Every receipt for soup has been carefully worked out by the best trained dietitian; even the best way to peel potatoes was studied scientifically. There is a head cook who directs and distributes foodstuffs to the soupmakers. These soupmakers are the best chefs from the hotels; each is responsible for an allotted number of boilers.

At seven in the morning the first boilers of soup are ready, and the work of filling the distributing cans begins. Immediately over the same fires the second boilers are prepared. It costs \$700 to make one day's soup in one kitchen, and it takes thirty-two assistant cooks, besides the women who prepare vegetables.

Each person standing in line at the distributing station brings a pitcher, a saucepan, an old coffee-pot,—any receptacle that can be used to carry the soup away. Unlike most breadlines, it reveals no look of shame on the faces of the men and women.

A special department looks after the needs of children under three years of age.

Each child is examined by a communal doctor and receives one of five kinds of tickets, depending on the age and the health of the child. The portions are mostly milk, cocoa or a nourishing, easily digested soup. At the very first the commission gathered into the dairies all the cows it could secure. The cows are fed with corn from the Argentine and bran from American wheat, which has been milled in Belgian mills. As their milk is not sufficient, condensed milk is used as well.

As the editors of the New Republic note in their foreword to this excellent article, the commission of relief has done an incomparable work, not only in feeding the hungry, and thereby saving physical life, "but in the saving of the national life of the Belgian nation, by the turning of the thoughts of the Belgian leaders from empty hopelessness to the organization of their people." It has been a struggle of the efficiency of the constructive forces of humanity pitted against the terror that confronts the world to-day,—the efficiency of the forces of destruction.

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## OLD ADAGE REVERSED:

"RIGHT MAKES MIGHT."

Nearly three months ago William Jennings Bryan resigned from the Wilson cabinet because of his conviction that the president's method of obtaining from Germany unconditional recognition of American rights upon the seas must lead to war. Theodore Roosevelt, on the other hand, has been denouncing the president with all the viciousness of which he is capable for employing diplomacy instead of instantly resorting to armed force to maintain the contentions of the United States. The one would have had us beat a craven retreat from our national duties and responsibilities; the other would have had us play the part of a blustering international bully. The president, firm in his faith in the justice of our position, and confident of the possibility of bringing the nation through a crisis of the gravest character by peaceful means, turned a deaf ear to his critics and pursued the course he had mapped out to the finish. The finish is an unparalleled triumph for Wilson diplomacy. Germany yields to the essence of the American contentions. A rule of European statecraft is overthrown. Might no longer makes right, but "right makes might."

It would perhaps be ungracious to inquire too closely into the motives for Germany's retreat from a position untenable in morals or humanity. It would be folly to assume that she fears the armed power of the United States; for the fact must be as clearly recognized in Berlin as it is here that in the event of a war between Germany and the United States in the present condition of affairs in Europe little could be accomplished by either power in the military sense to the injury of the other. German statesmanship may have had its eye upon economic conditions with reference to the trade relations of the empire after the war; it may have been desirous of retaining the friendship of a powerful neutral nation with a view of the use of its services when the time shall come for peace; or it may have been decided that the slight advantages hitherto derived from an outlawed and inhumane submarine policy are not worth the price that would have to be paid for them. In any event, the German government has bowed to the mandate of international law, and will desist from the practice, which had brought the German people to the brink of a new war, of sinking transatlantic liners without first providing for the safety of the non-combatants aboard.

The American people will unanimously give to President Wilson the credit for bringing Germany to this point of view without involving their country in the horrors of war or sacrificing one jot or tittle of the national dignity or honor. They will thank God for the wisdom and the firmness of their president, whose efficient handling of the ship of state has immeasurably increased American prestige, not as a bully among nations, but as the staunch defenders of justice, reason and humanity against the aggression of the greatest military power on the face of the earth.

If "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," history will link the name of Woodrow Wilson with those of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in the honor roll of presidents who have rendered the most notable services to their country.—Philadelphia Record.

### Wants Exact Information.

Ambassador Page has been instructed to secure detailed information as to the expected relaxation in enforcements of the British order-in-council against American commerce. The state department wants to know just what character of shipments will be allowed to pass and through what channels application may be made to secure release of American cargoes now detained. The ambassador was directed to inquire whether Great Britain would facilitate matters by allowing all informal negotiations to be conducted with the British embassy in Washington through the state department's foreign trade advisers.

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32-inch White Outing, full bleached, 8c per yard, 12½c value.

27-inch Unbleached Canton Flannel 8c, regular 10c value.

28-inch Unbleached Canton Flannel, 15c value for 11c per yard.

36-inch Unbleached Outing, 12½c value for 9c.

27-inch Dress Gingham, regular 10c value, 8c.

27-inch Bleached Outing, regular 8c value for 5c.

24-inch Unbleached Outing, regular 6c value for 4c.

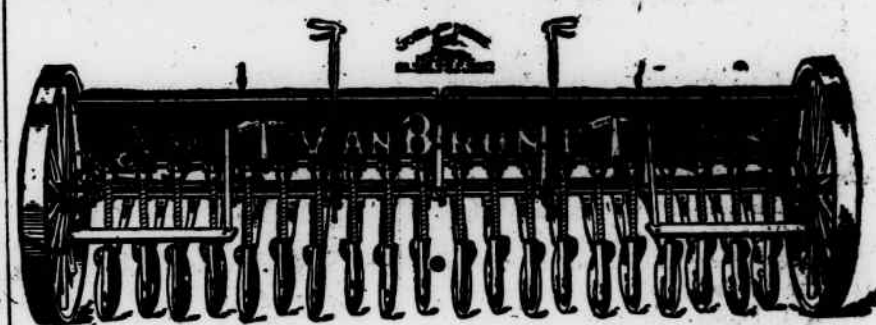
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Fertilizer Feeds are of star or finer type. The regulation of quantities of fertilizer carried out is made by the use of adjustable gates which are opened or closed by means of the lever at outer right hand end of hopper, also the speed of the feeds are controlled by two interchangeable sprockets.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

## THE TAR HEEL CONGRESSMEN

### IMPORTANT WORK OF NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION IN THE NEXT SESSION.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes the following concerning the part to be played by the North Carolina delegation in the session of Congress to convene December 1:

North Carolina congressmen have big work ahead of them when Congress convenes. They are big men in the Wilson administration.

Senator Overman will close this winter his investigation of the "insidious lobby." After a few more hearings he will make his report. The lobby investigation frightened many ugly birds from the capitol. Immediately after President Wilson announced that an "insidious lobby" was at work in Washington to defeat the Democratic program—two years ago—Senator Overman's committee began to beat the bushes for the lobbyists, and he found a horde of them here and there. He has had his committee in readiness to take care of any allegations as to lobbies. Soon after Congress meets he will make his final report.

In guarding the lobby Senator Overman performed a great service for his party and the president. He made possible much legislation that might not have gone through had its enemies been permitted to work on doubtful congressmen. The efforts of the "lobby committee" were especially helpful to those in charge of the tariff, anti-trust and war tax measures. Several lobbyists who by one way or another escaped a full examination at the hands of the senate investigators and are again busy about Washington will be called before the hearings are closed.

Representative Kitchen, as leader of the house, has very great responsibility. He more than any other man in Congress will have the program of the administration in his hands. He is able, fit and ready to do battle with the foes of the Democratic party, and he seems to be spoiling for the fray.

Senator Simmons got through with most of the work that devolved on the finance committee last Congress. If the president insists on the ship-purchase bill at the next session Senator Simmons will have to roll up his sleeves and get to it. He did his best last winter and spring, but was betrayed by bolters. It looks now as if he would have to go to the bat again, for the secretary of the treasury thinks that Uncle Sam should own and operate his own ships. The senator and Mr. McAdoo are fast friends and have faith in each other.

Representative Webb, as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, has a number of tasks before him. The trust legislation was put through last year, but some amendments may be considered.

Representative Pou holds an important position on the committee on rules, which will have to pass upon woman suffrage and anti-saloon legislation. There is a bare possibility that Chairman Henry, of that committee, may have to give up his work to carry on his campaign for the senate. Mr. Henry has issued a statement declaring against prohibition, and the anti-saloon people are going after his official scalp. Should Mr. Henry fall by the wayside, Mr. Pou would be in the way of promotion.

As chairman of the house committee on reforms in the civil service, Representative Godwin may carry out some of the things he has started in the way of investigations. Two years ago Mr. Godwin introduced a resolution the purpose of which was to ascertain how many people have positions in departments here that should go to North Carolinians or citizens of other states.

Mr. Godwin may dig around a little, and see if he can locate residents of the District of Columbia in jobs that Tar Heels are entitled to. When the Republicans were in power a number of persons who never saw inside of the state of North Carolina held places as Tar Heels. Mr. Godwin is

in position to find out all those impostors and give North Carolina men and women who desire government berths a chance.

On February 27, 1914, Mr. Godwin introduced a resolution which provided "That the president of the United States be requested to furnish to the house of representatives for its use, provided he does not consider it incompatible with the public interests, the following information:

"The name of each bureau chief, chief clerk, appointment clerk, chief of divisions, and all other officials and clerks, employed in any of the departments of the government within the District of Columbia, whose salaries are \$2,000 or more per annum, classified by departments, together with their official state residences, the state to which the appointment of each of them is credited, and the date of appointment to present position. Also, if under the civil service, whether appointed through a competitive examination or by executive order."

Mr. Godwin will be asked to amend his resolution so as to cover clerks "whose salaries are \$1,000 or more per annum," and to require "the recommendations upon which each person" was appointed. A drag-net resolution like this would uncover many District of Columbia persons in places North Carolina and other states should fill with worthy young men and women.

Representative Small will resume his efforts for the rivers and harbors. Representative Stedman will have important work on the foreign affairs committee.

Representative Doughton keeps an eye on the expenditures in the department of agriculture, and Representative Page watches the District budget.

Representatives Britt and Hood have not been assigned yet.

### Republican Ticket of 1868.

The Courier has a copy of the Republican ticket voted in 1868. This ticket in size is four inches by eight inches and is printed in two colors. At the top of the ticket is the motto: "For the Constitution," and immediately beneath this is the United States flag in colors. William W. Holden is the candidate for governor and Tod R. Caldwell candidate for lieutenant governor. Names of candidates for Supreme and Superior court judges are on the same ticket, as well as candidates for congress, solicitor, senator and county offices. J. R. Bulla, of Randolph, is the candidate for solicitor of the seventh district, and for senator Jehu H. Davis, of Montgomery, is the candidate. The candidates for the county offices are: For the house, Joel Ashworth and E. T. Blair; for sheriff, R. E. Trogon; for coroner, Reuben Free; for treasurer, W. A. Brown; for Superior court clerk, B. B. Bulla; for register of deeds, W. R. Ashworth; for surveyor, M. Hinshaw; for commissioners, Dr. B. A. Sellers, John Robbins, Obed Osborn, Harris Johnson and J. A. Blair.—Asheboro Courier.

### Says Blockade No Longer Afflicts Germany.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the German General Electric Company, delivered a highly optimistic speech at a meeting of the company Friday regarding Germany's industrial and economic conditions, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. Doctor Rathenau is quoted as saying:

"Our anxiety concerning raw material has vanished. The blockade no longer afflicts us. On the contrary, England, who hoped to destroy us industrially and economically, now suffers the harvest from her own blockade, while we, despite the blockade, are able to continue our immense work of producing unprecedented quantities of war material. We see that England works hard to raise the means to meet bills of thousands of millions, while we, depending on home production, have escaped economic embarrassment and once more foster the hope that brilliant subscriptions to the war loan will confirm our independence abroad."

### \$10,000 For Kind Act.

South Bethlehem Pa., Sept. 3.—Rollin Benner, steward of the Northampton Club, today unexpectedly fell heir to \$10,000. Some years ago, while on a hunting trip to the Pocono mountains, near Canadensis, Mr. Benner befriended a man named Turner, who owned 600 acres of woodland, well stocked with game. This man died recently without heirs, and in his will bequeathed his entire fortune to Mr. Benner.

### Did the Old Man Good.

George W. Clough, of Prentiss, Miss., is seventy-seven years old and had trouble with his kidneys for many years. He writes that Foley Kidney Pills did him much good. He used many remedies, but this is the only one that ever helped him. No man, young or old, can afford to neglect symptoms of kidney trouble. Conyers & Sykes, adv.

## WANTS VIEWS OF EXPERTS

### PRESIDENT WRITES WAR AND NAVY SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE PLANS.

President Wilson has made public letters he wrote to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels last month, asking them to formulate for him definite programs for strengthening the national defenses, in order that he might make recommendations to Congress in his next annual message. The president told the secretaries he wanted them to confer with best-informed experts of their departments and submit plans formulated in very definite terms. Whether the entire program could be proposed to Congress immediately, he said, would have to be determined after further study.

In accordance with this request the secretaries have been at work on their reports for more than a month and have them practically completed. In the letter to Secretary Daniels the president said he wished to discuss the subject of a wise and adequate naval defense, at the earliest possible date. "But," he wrote, "first we must have professional advice. I would be very much obliged if you would get the best minds in the department to work on the subject; I mean the men who have been most directly in contact with actual modern conditions, and who best comprehend what the navy must be in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable. I want their advice, a program by them formulated in the most definite terms. The important thing now is to know, and know fully, what we need. Congress will certainly welcome such advice and follow it to the limit of its opportunity."

In the letter to Secretary Garrison, the president declared he wished "to incorporate in my next message to Congress a program regarding the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of our citizens to arms which will be of such a character as to commend itself to every patriotic and practical mind."

The following telegram from John Hays Hammond, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, was made public by Secretary Garrison.

"Regardless of politics, the people are behind you in the important work you are so ably doing for our national defense. Any suspicion as to your integrity of purpose is entertained only by shallow minds and by contemptible politicians whose wish is 'father to the thoughts.' It will prove to be political suicide to so-called leaders of the Republican party if they do not cordially co-operate with the administration in the matter of national defense."

The creation of a trained naval reserve that is expected in time to expand into a body of at least 50,000 is contemplated by Secretary Daniels. This plan, worked out by Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, provides for the organization of various elements which are considered a natural reserve, from which the navy could draw in time of emergency to supplement the regular forces.

The plan provides that the proposed reserve shall be made up of retired officers and enlisted men of the navy, of the men identified with the coast guard and lighthouse services of the federal government, the harbor police in the various cities and the men identified with state nautical training schools. It also contemplates the voluntary enlistment of civilians and provides measures whereby merchant vessels, private yachts and power boats may be impressed into service in time of need with the naval militia. This particular reserve will be distinct from the state militia organizations. It will embrace such enlistments as occur under the authority of the provision in the last naval bill creating a reserve made up of enlisted men who are compensated in proportion to their terms in active service. The plan for additional reserve made public provides for a volunteer service pure and simple; but naval officials are hopeful that Congress possibly at the forthcoming session will put the reserve on a pay basis.

In announcing the new plan to build up a trained body of reserves, Secretary Daniels said that so-called war plans have long been drawn as a part of the regular duty of the service, and that these plans contemplate a material increase in officers, men and vessels in case of emergency.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said: "The plan as outlined can be put into effect with a minimum of cost and go far to establishing on a sound basis a very necessary national reserve."

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTOR**

## MOST EMINENT COWARDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cowards die many times before their death; The valiant never taste of death but once.

—Julius Caesar.

The most eminent cowards in the United States today are the extremists in the campaign for military preparation. They are afraid of everybody. They live in quaking and abject terror of everything.

Their weird imagination concocts invasions of the United States by Germany, with the Atlantic seacoast defenseless and billions of dollars in wealth at the mercy of the Kaiser. They see the troops of Japan landing in endless procession on the Pacific coast and marching eastward to overwhelm the Caucasian race. After Europe has bled itself white in the most devastating war of history they picture the staggering and exhausted victor moving upon the United States in order to obtain the gold that he could get in half the time, without spilling a drop of blood, by peaceful methods of trading and commerce.

We do not mean that the nation ought to rest smugly satisfied with inadequate means of national defense or that its military resources should be left to chance and improvisation. We have no more regard for Colonel Bryan's complacent army of 1,000,000 which is to spring into being overnight than we have for Colonel Roosevelt's froth and fury against every American whose teeth do not chatter in terror when he looks at a map of the world.

To say that the United States must immediately spend \$500,000,000 on the navy and support an army of 1,000,000 men is just as silly as to say that the country should learn no lesson whatever in military defense from the war that has wrecked Europe. Between the lunatics and the fools, there is a broad plateau of sanity which we hope that the administration and Congress will seize and occupy. In particular, we should like to see the navy equipped with battle cruisers, destroyers and submarines to the end that its fighting efficiency, ton for ton, would be 100 per cent. But in the meantime we can think of nothing more ridiculous than the campaign of cowardice which the preparedness propaganda has undertaken in the hope of terrifying the country. It is doubly foolish because it prejudices the cause of rational and sensible preparedness. Its advocates in demanding a preparedness that is absurd are in danger of defeating the preparedness that is necessary.—New York World.

### Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., September 3, 1915.

Miss Mary Allred, Miss V. Adams, George Alston, Am. Machine Company, Lee Anders, Miss Elsie Andrews, Mrs. Maud Auston, Albert Barnes, Miss Mary Black, Miss Mary G. Campbell, 2, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Albert Cassell, John Clark, Mrs. Lucy A. Clark, Mrs. Charles P. Cooper, Herbert Cox, Mrs. J. L. Crawford, W. R. Dargan, Frank Dorris, Mrs. Willie May Davis, S. S. Dalton, Mrs. M. E. Daniels, Sam DeRose, Mrs. Susie Diales, Dixie Sheet Metal Company, Mrs. Maud M. Donnell, Miss Lonnie Dorsett, Murk Edge, J. W. Erwin, 2, Mrs. J. H. Farlow, Empson Florence, Mr. Ford, R. H. Garrison, W. M. Gileson, Miss Jennie T. Green, Jim Graves, Frank Graves, Mrs. Gracy Haynes, Miss Iona Houston, J. W. Havelock, Master W. Curry Howard, James G. Hunter, C. T. Hirst, C. Hurd, Miss Madeline Hughes, Rubin Hughes, Ralph Johnson, Miss Octavia Jones, Edgar Johnson, Miss Vivian Kerney, T. R. Kiser, Miss Annie King, Mrs. Susie Lemons, Miss Marie Ligon, Thomas R. Leuster, Mrs. Edna Mathers, John McClaur, Mrs. Nannie McLeod, 2, Miss Mary McBane, Miss Jessie McFaslan, A. J. Mebane, R. T. Milker, L. Miller, E. A. Moore, John Morrow, Connie Muckle, Hon. George W. Murray, Fred Newberry, Palmer Oldham, Y. T. Ormrod, Miss Helen Paison, J. P. Pruitt, Mrs. Fannie Phelps, J. T. Price, O. A. Raper, B. Rockman, Mrs. Kattie Semens, Mrs. Mildred Sellers, Mrs. Ella Settle, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Beglah M. Spalding, 2, Miss Hargery Stafford, Miss Mattie E. Stevens, H. A. Thompson, Miss Rosa Tillman, Miss Margaret Turner, W. H. Utting, Vonigut Hardware Company, Prof. Ware, W. H. Watson, Lee Williamson, Miss I. E. Young.

Denim Branch.  
Mrs. Augusta Dilworth, B. F. Inman, Mrs. R. M. Watson.

Proximity Branch.  
Will Almonds, R. N. Donnell, Miss Hattie Bell Long, Mrs. H. L. Mitchell, James Talley.

In order to insure prompt delivery of mail please have it directed to proper street and number or route.

ROBT. D. DOUGLAS, Postmaster.

Have you paid your subscription?

## THE CANNING SEASON

Is here now and we want every one interested in Canning to see the "Special Home Canning" outfit on exhibit at our store. It is just about the best one to be had. Every outfit fully guaranteed, is light, portable and easily operated. Fire box and return flues are surrounded by water, making burning the operator or rusting out well nigh impossible. It is an outfit thoroughly UP-TO-DATE and you should by all means see it.

### Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

'Phone 240

**0** PLEURAL DRUG ADDICTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, AND INSOMNIA. DR. J. H. WILKINS, N. C. Greensboro, N. C.

## PROMPTNESS AND SERVICE

That is what you want when you deal with a drug store and this is what you get when you trade with us. We make a specialty of filling orders by mail, and if such a thing be possible, are just a little more careful in attending to this class of business than in waiting on a customer who comes to the store in person. If you haven't time to come to the store, write or telephone us your order and the goods will be sent to you by the next mail, postage prepaid. Call us up the next time you want anything from a drug store in a hurry.

## Greensboro Drug Co.

Cor. S. Elm and West Market Sts. Telephone 928

**Red Devil Lye in the Slop**

All hog disease is caused by germs that grow into worms. Stop it at the germ stage by feeding Red Devil Lye. This prevents disease and your hogs feed out quicker. See directions on the can. Get a few cans—try it—that's the test.

**Saves Hogs and Feed**

**RED DEVIL LYE**

**GREAT BIG CANS 5¢**

## Schiffman Jewelry Company

206 South Elm St., Greensboro.

### Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods

Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

Call and examine our goods. It's a pleasure to show them.

E. J. JUSTICE & E. D. BROADHURST

### Justice & Broadhurst

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Federal and State Court Practice

If you wish to buy or sell any kind of

## LUMBER

Communicate With

### J. S. MOORE & Co., Inc.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wright Building Greensboro, N. C.

E. Poole J. H. Blue

POOLE & BLUE (Exclusive) FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagee by virtue of a certain mortgage deed executed by E. Glenn and wife, Mamie A. Glenn, to R. J. Aiton on the 6th day of July, 1914, and duly recorded in the office of register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., in book 264, page 68, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on

Saturday, September 11, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Guilford, state of North Carolina, in Gilmer township, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the western margin of Asheboro street, 40 feet south of the southern margin of McCulloch, and running thence westwardly by parallel with McCulloch street a distance of 100 feet to a stake; thence southwardly 43 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly 100 feet to a stake; thence northwardly 43 feet to a stake; thence westwardly parallel with said line 15 feet to a stake in the corner's line; thence northwardly 100 feet to a stake; thence eastwardly 157 feet to a stake on Asheboro street; thence northwardly by said Asheboro street 80 feet to the point of beginning, subject to the right to extend sewer line across the tract of the lot herein described as shown by deed from George W. Pritchett and by deed from George W. Pritchett and wife, as recorded in the office of register of deeds of Guilford county in book 228, page 428.

Terms of sale—Cash.

This August 5, 1915.

R. J. AITON, Mortgagee.

### The Thrice-a-Week Edition to the New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

You live in momentous times, and you should not miss any of the tremendous events that are occurring. No other newspaper will inform you of the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World. Moreover, a year's subscription to it will take you far into our next presidential campaign.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 155 papers. We offer this unequalled newsiness of THE PATRIOT together for one year for \$1.15.

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



## A Farmer Without A Farm

You never heard of a farmer without a farm—did you? Did you ever hear of a rich or successful man who had no bank account? You can no more succeed without a Bank account than you can farm without a farm. The Greensboro Loan & Trust Company is the Bank of Personal Service—meets your needs—fits your case. The same hearty welcome is here for the man who opens an account with \$1.00 as for the man who opens it with thousands.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

We pay 4 per cent. interest in our Savings Department.

## Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

"THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY"

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

W. M. Combs, Mgr. Savings Dept.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

### McLEANSVILLE.

Mr. John C. Paley has left for Davidson College where he will enter the junior class.

Miss Myrtle Holt has returned from a visit to relatives near Winston.

Mr. P. T. Hines spent Friday in Greensboro on business.

Prof. E. T. Hines is in Hookerton arranging his school work for the present year.

Mr. Henry Cobb and son-in-law, Mr. L. J. Ketchie, spent Saturday in Greensboro attending to some business matters.

Mr. Will Cobb was a visitor in Greensboro Saturday.

Misses Mary Gray and Jessie Pillow and Mrs. S. H. Pillow were among those who spent Saturday in Greensboro shopping.

On account of the inclement weather the Ladies' Betterment Association were compelled to postpone their ice cream supper to a later date.

Mr. A. B. Holt left Monday for Oak Ridge Institute where he will be in school for the coming year.

### RAMSEUR.

Rev. T. J. Rogers closed a splendid revival in the Methodist church last week.

Miss Lorena Burgess, of Greensboro, is a popular visitor in town.

Miss Mabel Farmer, of News Ferry, Va., is a welcome visitor here.

Misses Elsie Caddell, Blanche Leonard, Madge Moffitt, and Paul Parks, Willie Poe, Dewey Webster, Thomas Parks and Wooley Marley have gone to Elton College.

The Misses Hendricks, of Greensboro, were popular visitors at the hotel last week.

McAlister White and Fred Leonard have gone to Raleigh to enter the A. & M. College.

Mayor Moore and family have returned from Marshville.

### To Mark Daniel Boone's Grave.

After a wait of nearly 100 years a monument is to be erected over the burial place of Daniel Boone, the great American woodsman, near Marshville, Warren county, Mo.

The marker is to be erected through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is to be made of a large red granite boulder found in Warren county. It seems certain now that the plans will not be miscarried and that the marker will be dedicated October 29 at the close of a conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, which is to be held in St. Louis. It is planned to make the event an important one. It has been said that the efforts made to remove Boone's body from its first burial place were a failure, and that the delegates who came from Kentucky for that purpose made a mistake and took the bones of a man and woman who were buried near Boone and his wife. Whether this is true or not, it has been contended for some time that there ought to be some kind of a monument erected over the spot where he was buried. Monuments have been erected in his honor in Kentucky and in North Carolina.—Kansas City Star.

### His Rest Was Broken.

O. D. Wright, Rosemont, Neb., writes: "I was bothered with pains in the region of my kidneys. My rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley Kidney Pills and one 50 cent bottle made a well man of me." They relieve rheumatism and backache. Conyers & Sykes, adv.

Watch the date on your label.

## RYAN SAYS HE HAS NO POLITICAL EXPECTATIONS.

While in Chicago last week William J. Bryan issued a statement declaring that "the work which I have mapped out for my remaining years does not include the occupying of any political position."

"If Roosevelt decides," he said, in talking of the Republican situation, "to maintain an independent organization and is either a candidate himself or supports some other Progressive, the Republican party will remain divided and there will be little chance for the success of either branch as long as it is divided."

"If Mr. Roosevelt goes back to the Republican party he will carry with him those progressive Republicans who left the party out of personal attachment to him, while the Democratic party can hope to gain the support of the Progressives who are really opposed to Republicanism as represented by the leadership of the regular Republican party. The Taft branch of the Republican party has made no concessions to the Progressives."

"I have no political expectations whatever, and no plans looking to the holding of any office in the future," he said, referring to his own program. "This answer covers every contingency and ought to be satisfactory to all classes except one. There is one class in this country that has insisted that I should promise never under any circumstances to be a candidate for anything. I have never felt it was necessary to gratify this class by making a promise of that kind."

### Urge Germans to Dynamite.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Fifty handbills calling on German and Irish "patriots" in America to help end the European war by dynamiting factories and railroads engaged in the manufacture and transportation of war supplies for the allies, were turned over to the postmaster today by G. A. Hoehn, editor of a labor paper. The bills were wrapped in copies of the Hanover Anzeiger and postmarked Blomberg, a small town near Hanover.

Postal authorities here do not take the bills seriously. They were written in poor English and signed "The German Committee." They contain pretended offers of \$1,000 to \$10,000 to the "patriot who will help us annihilate our enemies."

Certain factories and railroads are designated in the bills for destruction.

### Parcel Post Insurance.

A new ruling of the postoffice department went into effect September 1 in regard to insuring parcel post packages. The new ruling designates that parcel post packages up to \$5 in valuation may be insured for 3 cents, up to \$25 valuation for 5 cents, up to \$50 valuation 10 cents, up to \$100 valuation for 25 cent fee. Formerly the fee was 5 cents up to a \$25 valuation and 10 cents fee for valuation from \$25 to \$50. The new ruling gives a wider range than the former ruling afforded.

### Popular Coach Excursion to Washington, D. C., via Southern Railway, Premier Carrier of the South, Tuesday, September 21, 1915.

Schedule and round trip fares as follows:

Leave Salisbury, 8.15 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave Lexington, 8.52 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave Thomasville, 9.15 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave High Point, 9.30 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave Greensboro, 10.20 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave Brown Summit, 10.45 P. M., round trip fare \$5; leave Reidsville, 11.10 P. M., round trip fare \$4.50. Arrive Washington, D. C., 7 A. M., Wednesday, September 22, 1915. Fares from other points on same basis.

Returning tickets will be honored in coaches, on any regular train, up to and including train No. 29 leaving Washington Friday, September 24. Tickets will not be honored on train No. 37. Separate coaches for colored people.

Passengers from branch line points will use regular trains up to junction points connecting with special train at several junction points.

Can spend three days in Washington if desired. Ample time to visit Baltimore and many other points of interest. Last opportunity of the season to visit nation's capital at small cost.

Some of the many points of interest in Washington: White House, Congress in session, congressional library, Arlington national cemetery, national museum, Smithsonian institute, Mount Vernon, (home of Washington), many parks and other attractions.

For further information call on any agent Southern Railway, or write C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro; R. H. DeButts, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte.

## AMERICA'S GREATEST OPPORTUNITY.

"America's greatest opportunity is about to dawn. The problem of the banks today is to find an outlet for the plethora of money that gluts their vaults. Business revival will be slow, but its magnitude will be without parallel in world history. American bankers realize fully the great possibilities of the immediate future, but they are playing safe. Speculation will be left to speculators."

This is the summary of the financial situation made by William A. Law, of Philadelphia, president of the American Bankers' Association.

"The United States now has the greatest bank reserves ever held by any country," said President Law. "New York, which is an index to the nation, alone reports \$200,000,000 surplus. This money is seeking safe outlet. The rest of the country has similar reserves. When this money is distributed in proper investment the nation will enjoy prosperity almost unbelievable. But, while the bankers face this optimistic outlook, they are careful not to lose their conservatism. They will not encourage speculation. Everything must be on the soundest basis."

### Movies Make Dumb Speak.

Robert Beck, of Chicago, who was made deaf and dumb by an injury sustained while fighting with the British army, suddenly recovered his speech and hearing in Liverpool a few days ago.

Beck, who was a motorcycle policeman on the Chicago force when the war began, became a dispatch bearer with the British troops and was struck down by a sniper's bullet in Flanders. He was taken to Liverpool. From the day of his injury he had been unable to hear or speak, until he was taken with other convalescents to a moving picture entertainment in Liverpool. While watching a comic picture he suddenly burst out in laughter. The next moment he found he was able to talk and hear normally.

### The Domestic Machine.

Mr. Meek was laboriously hooking up the back of his wife's evening dress just as the clock was striking their dinner hour and their dinner guests were ringing the door bell. Mr. Meek breathed hard; his forehead was damp and his hands shook.

"I do wish someone would invent a machine to do this kind of work," he muttered miserably.

"Why, they have," replied his wife brightly as she applied some powder nonchalantly to her nose. "They have, and you are it."

## DR. H. KEMP FOSTER

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SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.  
Phone: Office, 29; Residence 22.

## DR. L. G. COBLE

DENTIST

Rooms 346-348, Benbow Arcade  
Greensboro, N. C. Phone 601

## G. S. BRADSHAW

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Court Square, Greensboro, N. C.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Miss Rebecca Phoenix, deceased, late of Guilford county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said Miss Rebecca Phoenix, to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of August, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment. 65-75  
This August 15, 1915.  
JOHN J. PHOENIX, Executor.  
With Will Attached.

## PNEUMONIA

left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by

## DR. KING'S

New Discovery

Mrs. J. E. Cox, Johns, Ill.  
50c and \$1.00 at all druggists.

## Jamestown Public High School and Farm Life School

New main building, 30 rooms and 4 auditoriums. Cost over \$200,000. Complete equipment for teaching of agriculture, cooking and sewing. School farm of 24 acres. Separate dormitory rises for boys and girls. Board at actual cost. Tuition free to students in Guilford county.

Teaching force: Two men and eight women, all specially trained for their work.

New term opens September 22.

Send for catalogue and views of the school. Address

## E. J. COLTRANE, Principal,

JAMESTOWN, N. C.

## Get Rid of Scrofula How? Take S.S.S.

Fifty Years' Use Proves S. S. S. Will Relieve Stubborn Cases

You have noticed the little festering pimples on the face and body—swelling of the glands—sores in the legs and arm muscles. These are the symptoms of Scrofula. You may have some of these symptoms, possibly the taint of Scrofula infection. But in either case, it is a dangerous condition. Your blood is infected, impure, and you can never

hope to gain perfect health until the impurities are washed from the system. If you feel badly all the time, you must crave health. If you want to feel renewed spirits, the glow of perfect health, bright eyes, clear skin, the knowledge that you are well, you can do so. Cleanse your blood by taking S. S. S. For fifty years it has been the standard blood purifier. It relieves the trouble by renewing the blood, renewing its strength, and stimulating the flow so that the blood regains its lost vitality, and throws off the poison. Even long-standing cases respond. But you must use S. S. S. Take it for all blood infections. Get it at your druggist's today. If you need special advice, write to the S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Calron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side. The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good."

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-66

## Don't Make Curiosity Telephone Calls



"Because 2,000 idle curiosity seekers in Birmingham called 'Curiosity' when the fire was an emergency call for an ambulance was held up for nearly 15 minutes and this delay resulted in the death of a child. Physicians say that had the ambulance been secured at once the child might have been saved." —Elmira Advertiser.

It is beyond the bounds of possibility to answer promptly the mass of curiosity telephone calls that threaten to swamp our exchanges every time there is a large fire.

Calls for physicians, the ambulance or the police, held up at such times might result in the loss of human life.

For your protection, as well as for the protection of your neighbors, we ask you not to call the telephone operator merely out of curiosity. After all, she has no more information than you have.

## SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

## 1837 GUILFORD COLLEGE 1915

OLDEST COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGE IN THE STATE  
THOROUGH TRAINING HIGH MORAL TONE IDEAL LOCATION  
Courses in Arts, Sciences and Music  
Ten Buildings with all Modern Conveniences  
Ample Athletic Facilities  
Special Arrangement For Worthy Students

Prices Unusually Low For Catalog and further information address THE PRESIDENT, Guilford College, N. C.

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# The Price

By FRANCIS LYND

Illustrations by C. D. RHODES

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

## SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Kenneth Griswold, an unsuccessful writer because of socialistic tendencies, sits with his friend Elaine at Chaudron's restaurant in New Orleans and declares that if necessary he will steal to keep from starving.

CHAPTER II—Griswold holds up Andrew Galbraith, president of the Bayou State Security, in his private office and escapes with \$100,000 in cash.

CHAPTER III—By original methods Griswold escapes the hue and cry and goes aboard the Belle Julie as a deck hand. He unexpectedly confronts Charlotte Farnham of Wahaska, Minn., who had seen him cash Galbraith's check in the bank.

CHAPTER IV—Charlotte recognizes Griswold, but decides to write to Galbraith rather than denounce the robber to the captain and so incur unpleasant notoriety.

CHAPTER V—Charlotte sees the brutal mate rescued from drowning by Griswold and delays sending her letter to Galbraith.

CHAPTER VI—Charlotte talks to Griswold and by his advice sends her letter of betrayal to Galbraith anonymously.

CHAPTER VII—Griswold is arrested on the arrival of the boat at St. Louis but escapes from his captors.

CHAPTER VIII—Griswold decides on Wahaska, Minn., as a hiding place, and after outfitting himself properly, takes the train.

CHAPTER IX—Margery Grierson, daughter of Jasper Grierson, the financial magnate of Wahaska, starts a campaign for social recognition by the "old families" of the town.

CHAPTER X—Griswold falls ill on the steamer and is cared for and taken to her home in Wahaska by Margery, who finds the stolen money in his suitcase. Broffin, detective, takes the trail.

CHAPTER XI—Margery asks her father to get Edward Raymer into financial hot water and then help him out of it.

CHAPTER XII—Griswold recovers to find the stolen money gone.

CHAPTER XIII—Griswold meets Margery's social circle and forms a friendship with Raymer, the iron manufacturer.

CHAPTER XIV—Broffin comes to Wahaska in search of the woman who wrote the anonymous letter to Galbraith.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Broffin's Equation.

Having Clerk Maurice's telegram to time the overtaking approach, Broffin found the Belle Julie backing and filling for her berth at the Vicksburg landing when, after a hasty Vicksburg breakfast, he had himself driven to the river front.

Going aboard as soon as the swing stage was lowered, he found Maurice, with whom he had something more than a speaking acquaintance, just turning out of his bunk in the texas. "I took it for granted you'd be along," was Maurice's greeting. "What bank robber are we running away with now?"

Broffin grinned. "I'm still after the one you took on in the place of John Gavitt."

"Humph!" said the clerk, sleepily. "I thought that one was John Gavitt."

"No," he merely took Gavitt's place and name. Tell me all you know about him."

"I don't know anything about him, except that he was fool enough to pull Buck McGrath out of the river just after McGrath had tried to bump him over the bows."

"Of course, so far as you know, nobody on the boat suspected that the fellow who called himself Gavitt was anything but the 'roustie' he was passing himself off for? You didn't know of his having any talk with any of the upper-deck people?"

"Only once," said the day clerk, promptly.

"When was that?"

"It was one day just after the 'man-overboard' incident, a little while after dusk in the evening. I was up here in the texas, getting ready to go to supper. Gavitt—we may as well keep on calling him that till you've found another name for him—Gavitt had been snubbing for the pilot. I saw him go across the hurricane-deck guards; and a minute later I heard him talking to somebody—a woman—on the guards below."

"You didn't hear what was said?"

"I didn't pay any attention. Passengers, woman passengers, especially, often do that—pull up a 'roustie' and pry into him to see what sort of wheels he has. But I noticed that they talked for quite a little while; because, when I finished dressing and went below, he was just leaving her."

Broffin rose up from the bunk on which he had been sitting and laid a heavy hand on Maurice's shoulder. "You ain't going to tell me that you didn't find out who the woman was, Clarence—what?" he said anxiously.

"That's just what I've got to tell you, Matt," returned the clerk, reluctantly. "I was due at the second table, and I didn't go as far forward as the stanchion she was holding to. All I can tell you is that she was one of the half-dozen or so younger women we had on board; I could guess at that much."

Broffin's oath was not of anger; it was a mere upbubbling of disappointment.

"Maurice, I've got to find that young

woman if I have to chase her half-way round the globe, and it's tough luck to figure out that if you hadn't been in such a blaring hurry to get your supper that night, I might be able to catch up with her in the next forty-eight hours or so. But what's done is done, and can't be helped. Chase out and get your passenger list for that trip. We'll take the women as they come, and when you've helped me call out the names of the ones you're sure it wasn't, I'll screw my nut and quit bugging you."

The clerk went below and returned almost immediately with the list. Together they went over it carefully, and by dint of much memory-wrangling Maurice was able to give the detective leave to cancel ten of the 17 names in the women's list, the remaining seven including all the might-have-beens who could possibly be fitted into the clerk's recollection of the woman he had seen eluding to the saloon deck stanchion after her interview with the deckhand.

It was while he was waiting for the departure of the first north-bound train that he planned the search for the young woman, arranging the names of the seven might-have-beens in the order of accessibility as indicated by the addresses given in the Belle Julie's register. In this arrangement Miss Charlotte Farnham's name stood as No. 1.



"I've Got to Find That Young Woman If I Chase Her 'Round the Globe."

Landing in Wahaska the next evening, Broffin's first request at the hotel counter was for the directory. Running an eager finger down the "F's," he came to the name. It was the only Farnham in the list, and after it he read: "Dr. Herbert C., office 8 to 10, 2 to 4, 201 Main St., res. 16 Lake boulevard."

Then he registered for a room and prepared to draw the net which he hoped would entangle the lost identity of the bank robber. After a good night's sleep in a real bed, he awoke refreshed and alert, breakfasted with an open mind, and presently went about the net drawing methodically and with every contingency carefully provided for.

The first step was to assure himself beyond question that Miss Farnham was the writer of the unsigned letter. This step he was able, by a piece of great good fortune, to take almost immediately. A bit of morning gossip with the obliging clerk of the Winnebago house developed the fact that Doctor Farnham's daughter had once taught in the free kindergarten which was one of the charitable outcroppings of the Wahaska public library. Two blocks east and one south; Broffin walked them promptly, made himself known to the librarian as a visitor interested in kindergarten work, and was cheerfully shown the records. When he turned to the pages signed "Charlotte Farnham" the last doubt vanished and assurance was made sure. The anonymous letter writer was found.

It was just here that Matthew Broffin fell under the limitations of his trade. Though the detective in real life is as little as may be like the Inspector Buckets and the Javerts of fiction, certain characteristics persist. When he found himself face to face with the straightforward expedient, the craft limitations bound him. He thought of a dozen good reasons why he should make haste slowly; and he recognized in none of them the craftsman's slant toward indirection—the tradition of the trade which discounts the straightforward attack and puts a premium upon the methods of the deer-stalker. Sooner or later, of course, the attack must be made. But only an apprentice, he told himself, would be foolish enough to make it without mapping out all the hazards of the ground over which it must be made. In a word, he must "place" Miss Farnham precisely; make a careful study of the young woman and her environment, to the end that every thread of advantage should be in his hands when he should finally force her to a confession. For by now the assumption that she knew the mysterious bank robber was no longer hypothetical in Broffin's mind; it had grown to the dimensions of a conviction.

With the patient curiosity of his tribe he suffered no detail, however trivial, to escape its jotting down. To familiarize himself with the goings and comings of one young woman, he made the acquaintance of an entire town. He knew Jasper Grierson's ambition, and its fruition in the practical ownership of Wahaska. He knew that

Edward Raymer had borrowed money from Grierson's bank—and was likely to be unable to pay it when his notes fell due. He had heard it whispered that there had once been a love affair between young Raymer and Miss Farnham, and that it had been broken off by Raymer's infatuation for Margery Grierson. Also, last and least important of all the gossiping details, as it seemed at the time, he learned that the bewitching Miss Grierson was a creature of fads; that within the past month or two she had returned from a Florida trip, bringing with her a sick man, a total stranger, who had been picked up on the train, taken to the great house on the lake shore and nursed back to life as Miss Grierson's latest defiance of the conventions.

It should have been a memorable day for Matthew Broffin when he had this sick man pointed out to him as Miss Grierson's companion in the high trap. But Broffin was sufficiently human to see only a very beautiful young woman sitting correctly erect on the slanting driving-seat. To be sure, he saw a man, as one sees a vanishing figure in a kaleidoscope. But there was nothing in the clean-shaven face of the gaunt, and as yet rather haggard, convalescent to evoke the faintest thrill of interest—or of memory.

## CHAPTER XV.

### In the Burglar-Proof.

A week and a day after the opening of new vistas at Miss Grierson's "evening," Griswold-Raymer's intercourse with the Widow Holcomb having paved the way—took a favorable opportunity of announcing his intention of leaving Meriside. It figured as a grateful disappointment to him—one of the many she was constantly giving him—that Margery placed no obstacles in the way of the intention. On the contrary, she approved the plan.

"I know how you feel," she said, nodding complete comprehension. "You want to have a place that you can call your own; a place where you can go and come as you please and settle down to work. You are going to work, aren't you?—on the book, I mean?"

Griswold replaced in its proper niche the volume he had been reading. It was Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and he had been wondering by what ironical chance it had found a place in the banker's library.

"Yes; that is what I mean to do," he returned. "But it will have to be done in such scraps and parings of time as I can save from some bread-and-butter occupation. One must eat to live, you know."

She was sitting on the arm of one of the big library lounging-chairs and looking up at him with a smile that was suspiciously innocent and child-like.

"You mean that you will have to work for your living?" she asked.

"Exactly."

"What were you thinking of doing?" "I don't know," he confessed.

Again he surprised the lurking smile in the velvety eyes, but this time it was half-mischiefous.

"We have a college here in Wahaska, and you might get a place on the faculty," she suggested; adding: "As an instructor in philosophy, for example."

"Philosophy? that is the one thing in the world that I know least about."

"Oh, but I do mean it, honestly," she averred. "You are a philosopher, really and truly, and I can prove it."



"Open That Box on the Table, Please."

Do you feel equal to another little drive downtown?"

"Being a philosopher, I ought to be equal to anything," he postulated; and he went upstairs to get a street coat and his hat.

She had disappeared when he came down again, and he went out to sit on the sun-warmed veranda while he waited. He had already forgotten what she had said about the object of the drive—the proving of the philosophic charge against him—and was looking forward with keenly pleasurable anticipations to another outing with her, the second for that day. It had come to this, now; to admitting frankly the charm which he was still calling sensuous, and which, in the moments of insight recurring, as often as they can be borne to the imaginative, and vouchsafed now and then even to the wayfarer, he was still disposed to characterize as an appeal to that which was least worthy in him.

Passing easily to Miss Farnham the ideal from Miss Grierson's flash-and-blood reality, he was moved to wonder why the fate which had

brought him twice into critically fatal relations with the doctor, was denying him even a chance meeting. For a week or more he had been going out daily; sometimes with Miss Grierson in the trap, but oftener aloof and alone. The walking excursions had led him most frequently up and down the lakeside drive, but the doctor's house stood well back in its enclosure, and there was much shrubbery. Once he heard her voice: she was reading aloud to someone on the vine-enclosed porch. And once again in passing, he had caught a glimpse of a shapely arm with the loose sleeve falling away from it as it was thrust upward through the porch greenery to pluck a bud from the crimson rambler, adding its graceful mass to the clambering vines. It was rather disappointing, but he was not impatient. In the fullness of time the destiny which had twice intervened would intervene again. He was as certain of it as he was of the day-to-day renewal of his strength and vitality; and he could afford to wait. For, whatever else might happen in a mutable world, neither an ideal nor its embodiment may suffer change.

As if to add the touch of definiteness to the presumptive conclusion, a voice broke in upon his reverie; the voice of the young woman whose most alluring charm was her many-sided changeableness, as if she had marked his preoccupied gaze and divined its object: "You must have a little more patience, Mr. Griswold. All things come to him who waits. When you have left Meriside finally, Doctor Bertie will some time take you home to dinner with him."

For his own peace of mind, Griswold hastily assured himself that it was only the wildest of chance shots. Since the day when he had admitted that he knew Miss Farnham's name without knowing Miss Farnham in person, the doctor's daughter had never been mentioned between them.

"How did you happen to guess that I was thinking of the good doctor?" he asked, curiously.

"You were not thinking of Doctor Bertie; you were thinking of Doctor Bertie's only," was the laughing contradiction; and Griswold was glad that the coming of the man with the trap saved him from the necessity of falling any farther into what might easily prove to be a dangerous pitfall. It was not the first time that Miss Grierson had seemed able to read his inmost thoughts.

The short afternoon drive paused at the curb in front of Jasper Grierson's bank and a moment later he found himself bringing up the rear of a procession of three, led by a young woman with a bunch of keys at her girdle.

"Number three-forty-five-A, please," his companion was saying to the young woman custodian, and he stood aside and admired the workmanship of the complicated time-locks while the two entered the electric-lighted safety deposit vault and jointly opened one of the multitude of small safes. When Miss Grierson came out, she was carrying a small, jannaped document box under her arm, and her eyes were shining with a soft light that was new to the man who was waiting in the corridor. "Come with me to one of the coupon rooms," she said; and then to the custodian: "You needn't stay; I'll ring when we want to be let out."

Griswold followed in mild bewilderment when she turned aside to one of the little mahogany-lined cells set apart for the use of the safe-holders, saw her press the button which switched the lights on, and mechanically obeyed her signal to close the door. When their complete privacy was assured, she put the jannaped box on the tiny table and motioned him to one of the two chairs.

"Do you know why I have brought you here?" she asked, when he was sitting within arm's-reach of the small black box.

"How should I?" he said. "You take me where you please, and when you please, and I ask no questions. I am too well content to be with you to care very much about the whys and wherefores."

"Oh, how nicely you say it!" she commended, with the frank little laugh which he had come to know and to seek to provoke. She was standing against the opposite cell wall with her shoulders squared and her hands behind her: the pose, whether intentional or natural, was dramatically perfect and altogether bewitching. "I was born to be your fairy godmother, I think," she went on joyously. "Tell me; when you bought your ticket to Wahaska that night in St. Louis, were you meaning to come here to find work?"

"No," he admitted; "I had money, then."

"What became of it?"

"I don't know. I suppose it was stolen from me on the train. It was in a package in one of my suitcases; and Doctor Farnham said—"

"I know; also he told you that we didn't find any money?"

"Yes; he told me that, too. We agreed that somebody must have gone through the grips on the train."

"So you just let the money go?"

"So I just let it go."

She was laughing again and the be-dazzling eyes were dancing with delight.

"I told you I was going to prove that you are a philosopher!" she exclaimed. "Sour old Diogenes himself couldn't have been more superbly indifferent to the goods the gods provide. Open that box on the table, please."

He did it half-absently; at the first sight of the brown-paper packet within the electric bulb suspended over the table seemed to grow black and the mahogany walls of the tiny room to spin dizzily. Then, with a click

that he fancied he could hear, the bustling mental machinery stopped, and he stared at it. A cold sweat clammy and sickening, started out on him when he realized that the doctor's hand made him once again the crafty, cornered animal, ready to fight or fly—or to take a life as he stood in the way of escape. Without knowing what he did, he closed the box and sat upon his feet, eyeing her with a growing ferocity that he could neither baffle nor control.

"I see you were a little beforehand with the doctor," he said, and he strove to say it naturally; to keep the malignant devil that was whispering in his ear from dictating the tone as well as the words.

"I was, indeed; several days beforehand," she boasted, still joyously exultant.

"You—you opened the package?" he went on, once more pushing the importunate devil aside.

"Naturally. How else would I have known that it was worth looking up?" Her coolness astounded him. If she knew the whole truth—and the demon at his ear was assuring him that she must know it—she must also know that she was confronting a great peril; the peril of one who voluntarily shuts himself into a trap with the fear-maddened wild thing for which the trap was baited and set. He was steadying himself with a hand on the table when he said: "Well, you opened the package; what did you find out?"

"What did I find out?" He heard her half-hesitant repetition of his query, and for one fitting instant he made sure that he saw the fear of death in the wide-open eyes that were lifted to his. But the next instant the eyes were laughing at him, and she was going on confidently. "Of course, as soon as I untied the string I saw it was money—a lot of money; and you can imagine that I tied it up again, quickly, and didn't lose any more time than I could help in putting it away in the safest place I could think of. Every day since you began to get well, I've been expecting you to say something about it; but as long as you wouldn't, I wouldn't."

Slowly the blood came back into the saner channels, and the whispering demon at his ear grew less articulate. He took the necessary forward step and stood before her. And his answer was no answer at all.

"Miss Grierson—Margery—are you telling me the truth—all of it?" he demanded, seeking to pinion the soul which lay beyond the deepest depth of the limpid eyes.

Her laugh was as cheerful as a bird song.

"Telling you the truth? How could you suspect me of such a thing! No, my good friend; no woman ever tells a man the whole truth when she can help it. I didn't find your money; and I didn't lock it up in poppa's vault; I am merely playing a part in a deep and diabolical plot to—"

Griswold forgot that he was her poor beneficiary; forgot that she had taken him in as her guest; forgot, in the mad joy of the reactionary moment, everything that he should have remembered—saw nothing, thought of nothing save the flushed face with its glorious eyes and tempting lips: the eyes and lips of the daughter of men.

She broke away from him hotly after he had taken the flushed face between his hands and kissed her; broke away to drop into the chair at the other side of the table, hiding the flashing eyes and the burning cheeks and the quivering lips in the crook of a round arm which made room for itself on the narrow table by pushing the jannaped money-box off the opposite edge.

It was the normal Griswold who picked up the box and put it on the other chair, gravely and methodically. Then he stood before her again with his back to the wall, waiting for what every gentle drop of blood in his veins was telling him he richly deserved. His punishment was long in coming; so long that when he made sure she was crying, he began to invite it.

"Say it," he suggested gently, "you needn't spare me at all. The only excuse I could offer would only make the offense still greater."

She looked up quickly and the dark eyes were swimming. But whether the tears were of anger, or only of outraged generosity he could not tell.

"Then there was an excuse?" she flashed up at him.

"No," he denied, as one who finds the second thought the worthier; "there was no excuse."

She had found a filmy bit of lace-bordered linen at her belt and was furtively wiping her lips with it.

"I thought perhaps you might be able to—to invent one of some sort," she said, and her tone was as colorless as the gray skies of an autumn night-fall. And then, with a childlike appeal in the wonderful eyes: "I think you will have to help me a little—out of your broader experience, you know. What ought I to do?"

His reply came hot from the refining fire of self-abasement.

"You should write me down as one who wasn't worthy of your loving-kindness and compassion, Miss Grierson. Then you should call the custodian and turn me out."

"But afterward," she persisted pathetically. "There must be an afterward."

"I am leaving Meriside this evening," he reminded her. "It will be for you to say whether its doors shall ever open to me again."

She took the thin safety-deposit key from her glove and laid it on the table.

"Damn the money!" he exploded; and the malediction came out of a full heart.

Her fingers had found the bell-push and were pressing it. When the custodian opened the door, Miss Grierson was her poised self again.

Number three-forty-five-A is Mr. Kenneth Griswold's box, now," she announced briefly. "Please register it in his name, and then help him to put it away and lock it up."

Griswold went through the motions with the key-bearing young woman half-absently. Man-like, he was ready to be forgiven and comforted; and there was at least oblivion in her charming little shudder as the custodian shot the bolts of the gate to let them out.

"Br-r!" she shivered. "I can never stand here and look at the free people out there without fancying myself in a prison. It must be a dreadful thing to be shut away behind bolts and bars, forgotten by everybody, and yet yourself unable to forget. Do you ever have such foolish thoughts, Mr. Griswold?"

For one poignant second fear leaped alive again and he called himself no better than a lost man. But the eyes that were lifted to his were the eyes of a questioning child, so guilelessly innocent that he immediately suffered another relapse into the pit of self-delusions.

"You have made me your prisoner, Miss Grierson," he said, speaking to his own thought rather than to her question. And when they reached the sidewalk and the trap: "May I bid you good-bye here and go to my own place?"

"Of course not!" she protested. "Mr. Raymer is coming to dinner tonight and he will drive you over to Mrs. Holcomb's afterward, if you really think you must go."

And for the first time in their comings and goings she let him lift her to the high driving-seat.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

## PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

The cost of radium is never as interesting as the price of bacon.

The underdog in politics never gets any more sympathy than he needs.

Human nature is easy to get along with when the weather is just right. It can't be called a world war so long as the United States keeps out of it.

Let us so live that we may never see the place where Villa told us to go.

There isn't much hope for the pessimist who expects the unexpected to happen.

About the time a fellow begins to think he is a budding genius along comes the frost.

Every generation has to learn by bitter experience that an unloaded gun is dangerous.

Jane Addams says the war in Europe is an old man's war. Anyway, it isn't an old woman's war.

If the katydids really say what it is alleged, they say, they might as well call each other liars.

Any time this country gets into any trouble there will be enough sons of their fathers to save it.

Who knows but that the report that whiskers are coming back was started to offset the hoops humor?

They're fighting that war over yonder for a different reason now than they assigned about a year ago.

What has become of the old-fashioned lightning rod agent who never struck twice in the same place?

We can't agree with those who argue that lovemaking is not conducted as it was in the good old days.

Carranza is willing to compromise with his foes, like the tiger compromised with the young lady from Niger.

A Georgia editor announces that he has "got religion." But will he tell the public all about it when he backsides?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox no doubt is right about all hope being prayer! But not all hope assumes an attitude of humility.

"A man in California lately took oath that he is still alive." He must have had the reputation of being an awful liar.

Man may take about ten drinks at night and feel as young as a Boy Scout, but next morning his name is Methuselah.

Father is versatile. When the children are small he plays the bear to amuse them. When they grow up he is the goat.

One paper says the war is over-written. But does it know of any insurance company that would like to underwrite it?

Talk of a husband famine in Europe is nothing to laugh at. It means that men who are not fit will be taken for better or worse.

Doubtless the kaiser and the czar have forgotten those old times when they used to meet and taste each other's whiskers.

The worst thing about the millennium, when it comes, will be that countless thousands of people will want to write poetry about it.

At a mass meeting it usually happens that two or three men do all the talking, and the rest have to be satisfied with thinking.

A New York widow advertises for a "perfect man." Foolish widow. No man with gall enough to respond to such an ad. could be perfect.



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#### SERVING AND WAITING.

It is hard, child, to wait by the side of the road. You who yearn to be out in the throng. On the highway of life, where the busy ones are, The fearless, the brave, and the strong? It is hard to rejoice when the others attain. And the laurels on them are bestowed. While too feeble to run and away with pain, You must wait by the side of the road? Do you fancy the battle of life could be fought. And its victories won by the throng— That its splendid achievements could ever be wrought If it were not for you and your song? It is hard, then, to wait by the side of the road. While the busy ones press toward the goal? To bid them good cheer and to lighten each load By that sympathy sweet to the soul? It is hard, then, this being a blessing to man, And pointing his pathway above; When you know you're a part of God's infinite plan, A link in the chain of his love? Be glad in your heart for your humble abode. And your mission of peace in the strife. Be glad, then, to wait by the side of the road. As a spring on the highway of life. —MOLLY W. ANDERSON.

#### PLAN FOR AN ADEQUATE NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

A plan for building an adequate national naval reserve in addition to the existing state militia and the regular reserve created by the last Congress has been made public by officials of the navy department. It contemplates mobilization of yachtsmen and power boat owners and their craft with navy reserve ships in a training squadron, following the idea of the army camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt says the plan has been under consideration for some time. Employment of former navy officers in war time and filling vacancies on the fighting ships with former enlisted men already has been provided for by legislation under which in the past two months 115 men have entered the reserve. The statement says the law also has had the effect of increasing enlistments.

Under the present law the coast guard and life savers automatically pass under control of the navy in war time. It is proposed that the light-house and the coast survey service be added to this list, and that state nautical training schools, harbor police and similar state or city service be prepared for service when needed.

As to volunteer civilians, the statement says: "It is believed that the reserve of personnel should total 50,000 officers and men. What is particularly desired is not merely numbers, but individuals who will be capable of doing the highly specialized service which exists in modern navies. For instance, in war time the navy would need the services of possibly 1,000 additional radio operators; it would require local pilots for inside waters, helm men, gunners, gasoline motor experts, signal men, etc., besides, of course, first class seamen."

"The department has had many letters asking whether an opportunity can be given to individuals to take courses of training in the specialties, and if the general plan is approved, it is hoped that next summer courses of instruction can be started, using reserve or other available ships, and giving to those who desire three or four weeks of training so that they could become of some definite use if called upon.

"Any amateur radio operator, any yachtsman or motor boat enthusiast, in fact, any citizen with intelligence and application could learn how to fit in some place where he might be needed. Possibly some form of certificate could be given at the close of instruction, showing exactly what services the individual is capable of performing, the holder to be under no further obligation than to keep the navy department, at stated periods, informed of his address.

It is obvious that the navy would need a great number of auxiliaries, patrol boats, etc. Steps have already been taken to organize the merchant shipping, but much remains to be done. Modern naval operations have shown the great need of a large number of small and fast yachts and motor boats of a type as seaworthy as possible. The department has already endeavored to co-operate with the power squadrons and it will be possible, in connection with the training of volunteer civilians to list all suitable vessels and to train their crews in the duties that would be expected. This training would be given in conjunction with the use of naval vessels in the summer time, and would be in charge of regular officers."

#### SEABOARD AIR LINE OBJECTS TO ASSESSMENT.

The Seaboard Air Line is to resist the payment of the increased tax assessment made against the company's property in this state by the corporation commission on the ground that it is excessive and amounts to "the taking of the property of the company without due process of law."

The matter will come up for a hearing in the United States District court at Raleigh tomorrow.

The assessment made against the Seaboard this year in connection with the general quadrennial reassessment of property throughout the state for taxes aggregates \$20,125,000 property valuation, compared with \$17,500,000 four years ago. This represents an increase of 15 per cent in the tax assessment against the Seaboard, which is admitted by Chairman Travis to be in excess of the increases that have been made in the assessments of the property of the other railroad lines in the state. However, the assessments against the other railroads and their relative increases are not yet made public.

In explanation of the situation Chairman Travis says that four years ago when the Seaboard was assessed it was only just emerged from the hands of receivers and the assessment was purposely made lower than assessments against the other big systems in the state on that account. Now, he says, there is no longer special reason for such a concession in favor of the Seaboard, which is regarded as in financial condition to pay taxes in the same proportions as assessed against the other roads of the state.

The bill of complaint sets out the tax laws of the state and complains that the assessment of \$20,125,000 against the Seaboard is out of proportion to the assessment made generally in the counties against various classes of real estate. It is alleged that real estate is assessed in the counties, with the acquiescence of the commission, at 40 to 60 per cent of actual value, these under assessments being systematic and designed. The assessment against the Seaboard, the complaint insists, is with in approximately 8 per cent of full value, constituting a wrongful discrimination and depriving the complainant of its property without due process of law, and destroying the principle of uniformity that should apply in taxation.

Unfair difference in the manner of assessing lands and corporation stock is alleged, revenue from farm and other lands not being taken into account at all, but merely the location of the lands, whereas, in assessing corporations no account is taken of bonded or other indebtedness in assessing the real and personal property or of the value of the capital stock of the corporation. Unfair difference in method of valuation of railroad property as compared with valuation of other corporate property is also alleged, corporations other than railroads having the right to appeal to the Superior courts.

**Would Put Fool Killer to Work.**  
May Irwin, the actress, has written a letter to President Wilson, in which she says:

"I am only an humble almost-citizen, but I think it the duty of every woman, child and man to encourage you with a direct approval of your course. Hence this letter. Without presumption permit me to express the greatest admiration for and personal sense of security in the policy you are pursuing.

"I would like to see a new department added to the government to be known as the department of laughter. The function of it should be to laugh out of court these fools and self-seekers, these pests and jingoes who are trying to annoy you in your work. The rulers of old had their Sir Motleys and jesters for just such a purpose.

"I respectfully apply for the portfolio of this department on the supposition that I know a good laugh when I see one. My first action would be to request the biological department of the Smithsonian Institution to attempt to propagate the fool killer and I'd put him to work immediately.

"All of the published pictures of you are serious—masterful but too serious. Yet I think that if this department were properly managed you might be persuaded to wear that which you so justly deserve, the smile of popular approval."

Schools May Bar Children.  
Common colds are contagious and boards of health in many cities are considering barring children with colds from school. Foley's Honey and Tar is an old and reliable family medicine and frees children from coughs, colds, croup, and whooping cough. Parents may save trouble by giving children a box of school books, Coughs & Croup, by Kyles.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

**A Sporting Risk.**  
Small Youth—"I ain't goin' to say my prayers tonight, mother. I'm goin' to take a chance."

**Counter-Attraction.**  
Fond Mother—"Isn't the war dreadful? And so awkward when poor dear Sylvia is just coming out."

**Relieved.**  
Mrs. S. Kensington—"We have such good news from the front! Dear Charles is safely wounded, at last!"

**Silver-Tongued.**  
"He is a man with a grip of steel, an iron nerve, but a heart of gold."  
"Ah! A regular man of mettle."

**The Modern Way.**  
"I see the Turks spread mines in the path of the Queen Elizabeth."  
"Quite a departure from Sir Walter Raleigh's politeness years ago."

**Her Escape.**  
"She's a very intellectual looking girl."  
"Yes. Her father didn't make his money until after she had received her education."

**Safety First.**  
"What this town needs—" began the reformer.  
"Is a team," broke in the fan, "that can hit the ball when there are men on bases."

**Making Doubly Sure.**  
First Girl—"Belle always looks under the bed to see if there is a man there."  
Second Girl—"Yes, after first looking in the mirror."

**Overtaken.**  
"And when you eloped with the girl," asked a friend, "did her father follow you?"  
"Did he?" said the young man.  
"Rather! He's living with us yet."

**No Escape.**  
Hotel Clerk—"The guest in No. 206 says he had a nightmare last night."  
Proprietor—"Well, charge it on his bill—ten dollars for livery."

**Coming to Him.**  
The Inexperienced—"He says he can hardly restrain himself from falling down and worshipping her."  
The Rejected—"Tell him not to get nervous; she'll throw him down soon enough."

**Popping the Question.**  
Her Father—"You've been calling on my daughter for some time, young man. Why don't you come down to business?"  
Suitor—"Very well. How much are you going to leave her?"

**Not Built For Speed.**  
He was wandering aimlessly around in a department store when the floor-walker approached him.  
"Looking for something?" he asked.  
"Yes, my wife," replied the man.  
"Describe her."  
"Well, she's a sort of a limousine with heavy tread, and usually runs on low."

**Crushed.**  
Mr. Slimpuze (feeling his way)—"Your charming daughter tells me that she is an excellent cook and housekeeper."  
Old Lady (calmly)—"Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly direct a retinue of servants."

**This Difficult Age.**  
Gallant Major—"It's glad I am to see you about again, my dear lady; but what was it that was troubling ye?"  
Convalescent—"I was very, very ill, major, through ptomaine poisoning."  
Major—"Dear, dear, now! What with that an' delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays."

**Well Instructed.**  
Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.  
"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how to hurt."  
Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.  
"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is the matter with baby?"  
"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy, calmly; "only now he knows."

**GASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

**Better Crops**  
With  
**Least Fertilizing Cost**  
This drill opens the furrow, lays the seed at the very bottom and then covers it. At the same time it deposits the fertilizer that brings the big profit making crop.

**The Peoria Union Drill**  
Covers All Seed and Fertilizer  
It combines the single disc drill with an accurate fertilizer feeder. Disc cuts trash and hard ground and opens the furrow—seed and fertilizer are dropped in a packed seed bed and then covered.  
No matter what drill you are now using, it will pay you in increased crop profits to get a Peoria Union.  
Write up-let us tell you all about this wonderful combination.  
Ask for "Facts on Drilling" and our Booklet on Fertilizing.

Peoria Drill & Seeder Co.  
1111 Perry St.,  
Peoria, Ill.



**Southern Railway New Trade Mark.**  
The Southern Railway Company has adopted a new and attractive trade mark as shown above. The design "SR" is symbolical to the name of the road and the wording "The Southern Serves the South" is suggestive of the many lines operated by the Southern Railway throughout all of the state south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers.

There is hardly a city or town of importance throughout the entire South that is not connected with the balance of the South, either directly by the Southern Railway's own trains or by sleeping car lines over other roads in connection with Southern Railway via some adjacent junction point. On this account the title "The Southern Serves the South" was adopted as being appropriate.

Southern Railway spends about \$200,000 a year in advertising and a great deal of this advertising is done in the Northern, Eastern and Western sections of the country so as to attract people into the South, and on all of this advertising matter this trade mark will appear hereafter.

**The Moon Not a Dead Planet.**  
A persistent idea is that the moon is a dead planet, without air, water and vegetation, but a very different view is held by Professor W. H. Pickering, of Harvard observatory. For more than 20 years he has recognized evidence of the existence of vegetation on the moon. The vitality of the impression that our satellite is lifeless is attributed to the fact that observers through a telescope usually give attention to the regions near the termination, or edge of illumination, as these give striking views and are easily identified, and what is seen is easily understood.

The really interesting parts of the surface, however, are from the terminator, in the region of lunar summer. It is in these that changes are taking place, and they are conspicuous even in telescopes of modern capacity. Professor Pickering suggests that the amateur may render valuable service to science by recording and publishing accurate observations, with drawings, so that the changes may be gradually traced out.

**Grain Drills.**  
We have adopted this Famous Drill because after many years of studying of grain drills we have become convinced that this is the most Effective, Lightest Draft, Simplest in Construction and most Economical grain drill ever offered the trade in North Carolina.

**The Townsend Buggy Co.**  
HOME OF GUILFORD BUGGIES.

**Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.—Southern Railway—Premier Carrier of the South—Very Low Round Trip Rates.**  
Dates of sale March 1 to November 30, 1915. Final return limit three months from date of sale, except that these tickets will not be good to return later than December 31, 1915.

Low round trip fares from principal points as follows:  
Charlotte ..... \$8.15  
Salisbury ..... 8.15  
High Point ..... 8.15  
Greensboro ..... 8.15  
Mt. Airy ..... 8.25  
Gastonia ..... 8.15  
North Wilkesboro ..... 8.85  
Statesville ..... 8.15  
Hickory ..... 8.25  
Morganton ..... 8.20  
Winston-Salem ..... 8.15  
Shelby ..... 8.60

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

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

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

**Southern Railway**  
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 sleeping car Winston-Salem and Beaufort. Open at 9.30 P. M.  
1.45 A. M.—No. 30 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping car Birmingham and Augusta to New York and Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond. Tourist sleeper for Washington from San Francisco via New York and Washington. Day coaches.  
1.50 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York to Birmingham and Augusta. Washington to Asheville and Birmingham. Observation sleeping car Richmond to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper car Washington to San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.  
6.45 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta and points South. Pullman car Norfolk to Asheville. Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.  
7.15 A. M.—No. 37 daily. New York Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New York to New Orleans, Asheville and Macon.

Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service.  
7.30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro.  
7.30 A. M.—No. 184 daily except Sunday. Local to Raleigh.  
8.10 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.  
8.15 A. M.—No. 327 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman sleeping car Beaufort to Winston-Salem.  
8.20 A. M.—No. 183 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.  
8.40 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Free reclining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.  
12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and Waynesville. Chair car Goldsboro to Waynesville, connecting at Asheville with Carolina special.  
12.45 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.  
12.50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Charlotte, connecting with train for Columbia and Seneca.  
1.30 P. M.—No. 2 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping car New York to New Orleans and Birmingham, and Charlotte to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.  
1.40 P. M.—No. 207 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday for North Wilkesboro.  
2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday, for Madison.  
3.30 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday, for Ramsey.  
4.15 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Chair car and coaches.  
5.05 P. M.—No. 131 daily. For Mt. Airy.  
6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.  
6.43 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte.  
7.15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Sanford.  
7.20 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping car New York to New Orleans and Birmingham, and Charlotte to New York. Dining car service. Day coaches.  
7.40 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.  
10.15 P. M.—No. 12 daily. Local for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleeping car Charlotte to Richmond and Asheville to Norfolk.  
10.20 P. M.—No. 28 daily. For Winston-Salem.  
11.15 P. M.—No. 38 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section, drawing room and compartment sleeping cars. New Orleans, Macon and Asheville to New York. Dining car service. Day coaches.  
C. G. Fickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

**America's Greatest Weekly**  
**THE TOLEDO BLADE**  
TOLEDO, OHIO  
The Best Known Newspaper in the United States—over One Million Readers Weekly.  
Popular in Every State—No Objectionable Advertising.

This marks the seventy-ninth successful year of the greatest national weekly—The Toledo Blade. From the year of its establishment, the influence of The Toledo Weekly Blade has been tremendous. Its editor has clung to the original ideal—a constructive newspaper for the information, entertainment, and education of every member of the household. It stands for our national hope of better homes and better Americans. Wholesome, sane optimism is its platform. It seeks to build through the spread of valuable knowledge and the betterment of those who put their faith in its world. The Toledo Weekly Blade is today as always it has been, the most respected of all our national publications and its columns are notably the vehicles of truthful news and staunchly honest opinions.

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



## BATTLE ON MEXICAN BORDER

FIGHTING LASTED ALL DAY SATURDAY—AT LEAST TEN MEXICANS KILLED.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 4.—With at least ten known Mexicans dead and probably as many more bodies lying in the dense brush, the battle between eighty United States cavalrymen, aided by a force of Texas rangers and armed citizens, waged practically all day across the Rio Grande, about four miles west of Hidalgo, Texas, ended late today. One American trooper was injured.

At four o'clock the Mexicans withdrew from the south bend of the Rio Grande and hid in the bushes, apparently awaiting another opportunity to attack the Americans.

The battle was waged practically the entire day, the two forces firing at each other across the Rio Grande at a point four miles west of Old Hidalgo, Texas.

The participants were stretched out in the brush on a battle line two miles long. The injured American was John Salvini, private in troop D, third cavalry, who sustained a serious wound in the left hip.

Captain J. C. McCoy, who commanded the American forces, on returning to Mission tonight, reported that ten dead Mexicans could be seen from the Texas side and that probably as many more Mexicans had been killed in the brush by shots fired from the Texas side. Earlier unofficial reports today placed the Mexican dead at 25 to 30.

The number of Mexicans engaged was placed at 40.

When the fight ended the Americans were in possession of three crossings between Mexico and Texas in the vicinity of Mission. Hidalgo is 64 miles west of Brownsville.

Eighty United States cavalrymen were assisted by many peace officers and armed civilians in the fight, which started early today when a party of Mexicans, said to be Caranza soldiers, appeared at the river near Old Hidalgo and fired on an American ranchman named Drew. The Mexicans followed this with a volley fired at a party of Texas rangers near the same place.

### Organized Invasion Feared.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 4.—All United States soldiers were ordered to arms at Fort Brown tonight. An organized invasion at some point on the lower border is feared. No official reason was given for calling in the American soldiers tonight, but it was reported the military authorities were taking all precautions to guard against an effort on the part of the Mexicans to organize on this side or to prepare an organized invasion from the Mexican side. The Mexican element in Brownsville was quiet tonight.

### CAUSE OF BILIOUSNESS AND HOW TO CURE IT.

Dr. W. A. Evans tells the people of the South what causes that lazy, heavy feeling which they call "biliousness," "torpid liver" or "touch of malaria," and for it offers one or more safe remedies. He says:

"The Southern people eat too much of starches and sugars. For instance, at breakfast they will have biscuits, waffles and spoon bread. They eat two or three starchy foods at each meal. If they will eat less food, especially less starches and sweets, if they will eat more fruit and more of the coarser articles of diet, and if they will exercise more, they will get bilious less often.

"When they get bilious and a purgative is needed, a dose of salts or a glass of purgative water is about all that is needed. Calomel is not a direct liver stimulant. Indirectly, it stimulates the liver by stimulating the intestines.

"In nine cases out of ten, biliousness is relieved better, all things considered, by a medicine which acts solely or practically so in the large intestine. If that part of the intestine is rid of its poison, the liver can take care of what has already been absorbed.

"As to taking quinine for those constipation effects, called biliousness, for those vague ill feelings commonly referred to as a touch of malaria, quinine is of no service.

"Such symptoms disappear after a course of quinine and calomel, you say. Surely. They would disappear after a course of calomel alone, or after a dose of castor oil, or after a cold morning bath, some exercise and a light diet, or they would disappear spontaneously without any medicine, maybe."

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

According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

## GRAND JURY UNABLE TO SECURE ANY EVIDENCE.

The Cobb county, Ga., grand jury, which was in session at Marietta, Ga., last week, adjourned without finding any evidence to connect any one with the recent lynching of Leo M. Frank. The jury reports that: "We have found several clues, but we have been unable to find any one who could identify any party. We have done our best, under our oath, and we regret to state that we have been unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime." The report says the jury had the active co-operation of Governor Nat E. Harris, the state attorney general, Solicitor Herbert Clay, and other officials of Cobb county, and adds:

"We have been unable to connect anybody with the perpetration of this offense, or to identify any one who was connected with it, although we have investigated the information furnished us by officers and other parties, and have followed up letters, signed and unsigned, and to this end we have subpoenaed and examined many witnesses in an effort to disclose the perpetrators of this crime, but none of these witnesses could identify any of the parties.

"We find from investigation that the officers of the law, and the citizens of the town and community, knew nothing of this crime until they heard of the body being found near Frey's gin in this county. The city of Marietta and the county of Cobb were quiet before this trouble, are quiet now, and all reports to the contrary are untrue."

Upwards of thirty-five witnesses were examined by the grand jury. They included the chief of police and other citizens of Atlanta, and individuals of every walk of life in Marietta.

Anonymous letters, referred to in the report, still are being received by officials of Cobb county and others, but the tendency now is to ignore them.

### Strange Inspection on Tombstone.

"When I come, I'll come whistling!" That sentence is carved on the marble slab at the head of the grave of an old colored man in a cemetery near Lancaster, S. C. The story of the strange inscription is that the old colored man whose tombstone bears it was a trusted servant in the home of Attorney John T. Green's father in the days of slavery, and was the family carriage driver. When Sherman's army made its raid this servant was told by the Federal soldiers one night that he must go to Lancaster and he went and told his mistress. She told him that he was the only man on the place and that she was sick and needed him to look after the household. The faithful servant replied: "If I don't go day will kill me, but I'll be back, dis night. I'll git away from 'em dis night, and you will know when I get here, for when I come I'll come whistling." Mrs. Green says that at 3 o'clock in the morning she heard her faithful old servant coming through the yard and he was whistling as loud and as cheerfully as if peace covered the land and the sun was shining in mid-heaven. Mrs. Green often related the story in years after the war and she said that the whistle of that old colored man was the sweetest music she ever heard. The former owner of the faithful old servant buried him, Attorney J. T. Green delivered an address at his funeral, the headstone at the grave was erected by the Green family and at the suggestion of a member of the family the inscription quoted was carved on it.—Monroe Enquirer.

### Mexicans Fire on Americans.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 3.—Mexicans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande late today fired nearly a hundred shots at an American army aeroplane flying over Brownsville, and then turned their guns against a squad of American soldiers on guard at the Brownsville electric light plant. The soldiers got behind shelter and returned the fire. There were no casualties.

Aviation Lieutenants J. C. Morrow and B. Q. Jones were in the aeroplane. The two were unaware until they landed that they were targets for Mexican rifles.

United States soldiers stationed at Los Tuleos ranch, about 20 miles north of here, are holding ten Mexicans, declared to be strangers in that section, and suspected of being border bandits.

### An Essential Missing.

Edith had been to a concert for the first time. "And what did you think of it?" asked the mother. "I didn't like the organ very well." "Why not?" "Cause there wasn't any monkey with it."

### Balance.

Student—I hear your depositors are falling off. Cashier—Yes; they can't keep their balance.

## SAVING AMERICAN BOYS FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.

A dispatch from London to the New York Sun says: "The American embassy has been beset to such an extent with applications from American parents to obtain the release of their sons of minor age from the British army that to cut down an extensive business in dictating and typewriting letters, printed requests to the British foreign office for the release of 'Blank' have been run off by the hundreds. Already Ambassador Page has obtained the release of about 60 such youths—boys under age who ran away from home and managed to get to England and enlist before their parents could stop them. The printed application to the foreign office presents the compliments of Ambassador Page to Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, and requests the discharge of the minor (here is the blank space for name) from the British army.

The parents in America are obliged to apply to the state department enclosing a birth certificate and an affidavit that the youth in question enlisted without the parental consent. The embassy here has expressed itself as delighted with the rapidity with which the applications have been handled by the British foreign office. In fact, the greatest difficulty met in this business so far has been with the parents, who in a majority of cases have neglected to forward money for passage to the United States.

The embassy is therefore desirous to impress on American parents who may find themselves with a minor son in the British army the necessity of forwarding \$65 or \$70, the amount necessary to send a boy back to the United States. The money should be deposited with the state department at Washington. Also, when a soldier is discharged from the British army, it is necessary for him to have money with which to buy new clothes.

### A Shrewd American Salesman.

The 65 per cent of the Chinese who can not read or write, but are potential possibilities as purchasers, should not be ignored and the question of how to reach them should be carefully studied. One enterprising salesman who was conducting an American patent medicine accomplished his purpose by having a well-known local native doctor, who was also a petty official, go with him into the densely populated native towns and make a talk to the assembled citizens in their own towns, calling attention to the shape of the bottle, the color of the wrapper and the picture thereon. He told them what diseases it would cure and in support of his statement displayed and read large testimonials, written on red paper, and signed by well-known local public officials stating that they had been benefited by its use. To attract a crowd of Chinese an orchestra accompanied them mounted on gaily caparisoned horses. This was the best way to present this medicine and it has since developed into a great seller.—Leslie's.

### Where Smith Fell.

Smith attended a fashionable ball. During the evening he met a pretty young woman dressed in soft, filmy white, and wearing the cutest little slippers that ever encased a dainty foot. Instantly the Smith eye dropped in that direction.

"Pardon me," apologized Smith, blushing, "it was very rude of me, I know, but I couldn't help noticing your slippers."

"I see," smiled the young woman, good naturedly. "What do you think of them?"

"What do I think of them?" exclaimed Smith, with large emphasis; "they are simply immense!"

## Mrs. Housekeeper

If not right now, pretty soon you will be thinking of new floor coverings and curtains for the fall and winter.

We are asking you to bear this store in mind when you get ready to select your Matings, Carpets, Rugs, Squares, Linoleums and curtains.

We shall be glad to show you our lines and feel confident that we can make it profitable for you to look carefully through our carpet and curtain department.

THACKER & BROCKMANN

## PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

Officials of the national administration have taken steps to correct a misunderstanding which they declare has arisen as to the extent of the national defense, increases to which President Wilson has committed himself.

One high official declared that the statement that the president will advocate the expenditure of \$500,000,000 on army and navy development is absurd. He said the total appropriations would fall far below this figure.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, who conferred with the president a few days ago, declared the president would recommend an "adequate and reasonable" program to Congress, and that he would support it.

These and other indications are accumulating that with the German war danger out of the way, the Wilson administration can be expected to adopt a somewhat conservative tone in evolving its national defense policy. This tendency is attributed to two causes: First, the attitude of certain party leaders in Congress which is 'outspokenly against large increases and, second, the belief being reported to the president that with the practical assurance seen in the settlement of the German crisis that the United States cannot now be drawn into the war, the country is coming to regard large expenditures on army and navy increases as unnecessary.

### Telephone Girl a Heroine.

Miss Irene Handle, a pretty Bell telephone operator, proved herself a heroine in an \$80,000 fire at Castle Shannon, Pa., by saving at least two score of lives.

Miss Handle, who is 23 years old, lives at Library, Pa. After discovering the flames on the first floor of the Deer building, she put all the plugs in the telephone board and began ringing the bells on all the telephones in every business house and residence in Castle Shannon until dozens of sleepers were safely outside of homes that burned later.

She remained by her post until she was overcome by smoke, and was carried from the building unconscious. The telephone office was destroyed.

### The Smokehouse Coming Back.

The old-fashioned smokehouse which we were about to mourn as belonging to the dead past is about to rise from its ashes and take its place again in the backyard of the Southern farm. Its return means the re-establishment of some of the old-time live-at-home conditions—the re-birth of home independence and prosperity.

For many years the smokehouse has been a neglected institution on many farms, and the South has suffered on this account to the extent of millions of dollars annually. Its return should be heralded with gladness, for it is the forerunner of other economic principles that are bound to follow and which will help so materially in freeing the farmer from the thralldom of credit.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# FOR FALL PLOWING

## Buy

### The "Genuine" Oliver Chilled Plow

#### For Your Fall Building

##### Get Our Prices on Everything in Building Material

### Our Goods Are Right, Our Prices Are Right

# Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.



## HERE IS THE 'PLOW

That does the business to perfection. It will pay you to investigate its many points of excellence.

### Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street      Phones 457-458

## 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.

**MEN'S WORK SHOES** with green Krown Elk soles, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. Bikin home-made whole-stock shoes for men and women at Thacker & Brockmann's.

**LOST.**—White and black Setter dog with black head. \$5 reward for return to E. R. Clapp at Cone Export and Commission Company.

**WANTED.**—I want to buy a pair of good work oxen. Address J. R. Wall, Gibsonville, Route 2.

**LOST.**—6 weeks ago, large hound, back yellow, belly, head and ears yellow, left ear split. Reward if found. W. R. Whitt, Burlington, Route 4.

**FOR RENT.**—Splendid grain and hay farm of 250 acres. Apply "Farm" at 221 South Elm street or care Patriot. Phone 457-458.

**FOR SALE.**—75 bushels winter turf oats and hairy vetch, raised and threshed together in right proportion to sow this fall. Also 18 nice pure bred Berkshire pigs and one pure gilt sow. Pigs, \$5 each. S. W. H. Smith, Guilford College, N. C. 65-4t.

**FIFTY GALLON BARRELS** at 75 cents at Gardner's Drug Store.

**FOR SALE.**—150 bushels of peas. Carolina Warehouse, Inc., 537 South Elm street. 50-tf.

**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.

## NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County, in the Superior Court, John W. Hicks vs.

Geo. H. Bridges, W. I. Maynard, W. T. Clary, A. F. Hollowell, Charles Osborne, et al.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The parties above named and all other persons interested will take notice that on the fifth day of August, 1915, the above named petitioner filed a petition in the office of the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford County, to have the title to certain lands therein described registered and confirmed pursuant to Chapter 90 of the Public Laws of 1913, and that summons has been issued, returnable at the office of the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford County, on the 12th day of October, 1915, on which date the report of the examiner will be considered. Said land is situated in Greensboro, in the county of Guilford, and said state, adjoining the land of above mentioned parties defendant, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake, west side South Mendenhall street, Osborne corner; thence along Mendenhall street 52 and 6-10 feet to an iron stake; hence still along said street 181 and 8-10 feet to an iron stake; thence along south side of a driveway 285 and 2-10 feet to an iron stake at Bridges' corner; thence with Bridges' line 223 and 4-10 feet to an iron stake at Bridges and Maynard corner; thence with line of Maynard, Clary, Hollowell and Osborne 235 and 7-10 feet to the beginning, same being now enclosed by a wood fence, and plot of which is on file in clerk's office attached to petition. This August 5, 1915. M. W. GANT, Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

**If You Have** Beef Cattle, Veals, Fresh Milk Cows or Green Hides for sale, call J. C. OLIVE, Phone 713 City Market

**DR. J. W. TAYLOR,**

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

Examinations Without "Drops"

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**S. Glenn Brown**

Attorney-at-Law

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