

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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GREENSBORO N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

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

Circus Coming.—Robinson's circus is headed in this direction and will exhibit in Greensboro September 24. **Infant's Death.**—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Trogger, of Jonesboro, formerly of Guilford county, died Saturday afternoon. **Revival Meeting.**—A revival meeting was begun at Centenary Methodist church yesterday and will continue through the week. Rev. W. H. Willis, of Mt. Airy, is here to assist the pastor, Rev. R. D. Saerrell.

New Postmaster.—The appointment of Miss Rennie Gibbons as postmaster of Colfax has been announced by the postoffice department in Washington. She was recently recommended by Congressman Stedman for the appointment.

Goes to Washington.—Mr. Nixon S. Plummer, who resigned the position of city editor of the Greensboro Daily News several months ago, left last night for Washington to become special correspondent at the national capital for the Asheville Citizen.

Will Practice Here.—Mr. Banks H. Mebane, son of Dr. and Mrs. George A. Mebane, who has just been licensed by the Supreme court, has taken the required oaths of an attorney before the Guilford Superior court and will open an office in this city.

To Restore Trains.—It is announced that the Southern Railway has arranged to restore fast passenger trains Nos. 31 and 32, which were taken off some time ago. These trains will be operated between New York and Augusta and will go back into service October 3.

D. O. K. Meeting.—It is announced that a ceremonial session of Star Temple No. 73, D. O. K. K., will be held in Greensboro on October 7. The D. O. K. K. is a branch of the Rights of Pythias and the coming event will attract delegations of Pythians from a number of towns.

Death of Child.—The two and a half-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinshaw died at the home of the parents in this city Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The funeral was held Friday afternoon from Palm Street Christian church and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery.

Officers Returning.—A letter received yesterday from Sheriff Stafford, who, with Deputy Sheriff Phipps, left recently for Seattle, Wash., to bring back O. C. Klingman, wanted here on a charge of embezzlement, stated that they expected to arrive in Greensboro Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

To Furnish Rooms.—The Guilford chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is to furnish a room in the Confederate women's home now under construction by the state at Fayetteville. The members of the chapter are making an appeal to the public to come to their aid in the matter with financial assistance.

Plowing by Motor.—The Winston-Salem Journal says: "Mr. C. A. Reynolds is testing a motor driven plow at his farm in Guilford county. He thinks that the use of the plow will solve the drought problem. Mr. Reynolds uses modern methods on his farm, operating five gasoline engines there." The farm referred to is situated in the Colfax section.

Quarterly Meeting.—The New Garden Friends Quarterly meeting was held in Winston-Salem Saturday afternoon and yesterday, this being the first meeting of the quarter ever held in that city. There was a large attendance and the sessions were of an interesting character. Delegates were present from Greensboro, Pomona, Guilford College and Winston-Salem.

Aged Lady Dead.—Mrs. Mary Isabelle Bond died Friday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Dittman, in the Hamburg mill community, following a brief illness. She was 72 years old and had made her home with her daughter for some time. The body was shipped to the old home of the deceased in Greenfield, O., for the funeral and interment.

Can't Enforce Law.—Owing to the lack of room in the public school buildings of Greensboro, it will be impossible this year for the authorities to enforce the state law requiring the attendance of all children between the ages of eight and 12 years. The schools are opening today and it appears that more pupils have voluntarily enrolled than can be provided for comfortably.

Exchange of Courts.—Governor Foss has granted an exchange of courts between Judge M. H. Justice and Judge T. J. Shaw whereby the latter will preside over the week's criminal term of Guilford Superior court to convene next Monday and a week's civil term to convene September 27. Judge Justice will preside over a two-weeks' term of court in Polk county.

Loses Eyesight.—It is learned here that Mr. J. M. Hobbs, a former member of the Greensboro police force, who recently has been employed in bridge construction work near Washington, has lost the sight of his right eye following an operation for the removal of a piece of steel that became imbedded in the organ. The operation was performed in a Washington hospital.

Engagement Announced.—Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Fry have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie Gray, to Mr. Frederick Isler Sutton, of Kinston, the marriage to take place in November. The prospective bride is a highly cultured young woman and a popular member of Greensboro society. Mr. Sutton is a young lawyer of Kinston and mayor of his town.

To Build New Church.—The North Carolina Christian Advocate says: "The congregation at Gethsemane, on the Summerfield charge, has decided to erect a new house of worship and work on the new building is expected to begin soon. Rev. T. B. Johnson, the pastor, has just recently held revival services at this church, assisted by Rev. Starr Higgins and Brother Gordon, local preacher."

Automobile Accident.—Mr. Meredith Turner was run over and painfully injured by an automobile in Winston-Salem Thursday and is confined to the home of his parents on West Gaston street. It seems that he stepped back to avoid a big touring car just in time to be caught by a runaway coming from the opposite direction. He received several severe cuts and bruises.

H. W. Steele Dead.—Mr. Henry W. Steele, an aged and well known citizen of eastern Guilford, died Friday at his home in Gibsonville. He had been in feeble health for several years and his death was not unexpected. For a long time Mr. Steele was the leading merchant of Gibsonville, but in recent years he had not been engaged in business. He leaves two sons, Messrs. R. L. and Garland Steele.

T. L. Farrow, Jr., Dead.—Mr. Thomas L. Farrow, Jr., of Winston-Salem, died Thursday night in a local hospital, where he had been a patient for the past three or four months. He was 30 years old and a son of the late Thomas L. Farrow, a well known citizen of Winston-Salem. He is survived by a brother and two sisters. The body was carried to Winston-Salem Friday for the funeral and interment.

Enrollment of 725.—The State Normal and Industrial College will open Wednesday with the largest number of students that ever applied for admission to any woman's college in this state, the number registered to date being 725. There will be over 300 new students and it is stated that the dormitories will be filled to their capacity. Guilford leads all the other counties of the state with 47 students. Rowan is second with 26 and Mecklenburg third with 21.

City Buys Property.—The city has purchased from Mr. C. A. Bray his home place on South Spring street and will utilize it for school purposes. The lot has a frontage of 119 1-2 feet on Spring street and 187 1-2 on Cedar street, with a depth of about 300 feet. There is only one lot between it and the high school building and the location is considered a desirable one for school purposes. The city paid Mr. Bray \$8,530 for the property, exclusive of the residence and other buildings now on it.

Fire Thursday Night.—Fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday night in Mr. Roy Wharton's building on South Elm street, occupied by Blaustein's department store and other tenants, and resulted in considerable damage. The blaze started in a storage room on the second floor and burned through the third floor. The firemen extinguished the flames before a great deal of damage was done to the building. Mr. Blaustein's stock of goods was damaged a good deal by water. The amount of the damage has not been ascertained yet.

20 KILLED IN AIRCRAFT RAID

ZEPPELIN ATTACK REACHES HEART OF LONDON FOR THE FIRST TIME.

In their latest Zeppelin raid over England the Germans apparently have succeeded at last in striking at the heart of London. The inference may be drawn plainly from various cable dispatches which have passed the censor that the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the old city of London proper, in the region which contains the hotels, business district and the old landmarks, famous the world over.

An official statement issued in London gives the following list of casualties in Wednesday night's raid: Killed, 12 men, two women, and six children.

Injured seriously, eight men, four women and two children. Injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

One soldier was killed, and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

No Americans were killed or injured.

The German government made the following report of the raid:

"Our naval airships attacked during the night of September 8-9, with good results, the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed."

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries but all returned safely."

The Germans, in their Zeppelin attacks, have aimed repeatedly at London. They have succeeded previously in dropping bombs within the metropolitan district, but so far as is known no earlier attempt produced the effects of Wednesday night's raid. It appears significant that the British authorities, in announcing the result of the attack, confined themselves to an account of the casualties, making no reference to property damage, as was done in earlier announcements of the kind.

Reported to Washington. A cablegram confirming press dispatches that no Americans were killed or injured in the Zeppelin raid on London has reached the state department from the American embassy at London.

While the state department officials did not care to commit themselves to an official opinion on the aspect in international law of an attack of airships upon London or any other such city, it was indicated that presuming the presence of a defensive force in the city, there can be no legal objection by a neutral power whose citizens were killed. The state department's interpretation is that the fact that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice.

In the case of London, regardless of the question of fortifications, it is pointed that there are many thousands of British troops in the city and that there are many anti-aircraft guns in place for the special purpose of repelling attacks.

Boy Shot Himself to Death.

Sanford, Sept. 10.—Howard Adams, 16-year-old son of W. A. Adams, was found in the woods near his father's residence, just southeast of town, about 1.30 this afternoon, unconscious, with his right thumb shot off and the lead from a single-barrel shotgun having entered his head behind the ear. The boy was carried home and later to the Central Carolina hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock.

The shooting occurred not far from the Lee county court house, where the report of a gun was heard at 11.30, two hours before the boy was found. It is believed that he was out hunting and stopped to eat some grapes and picked up the gun by the muzzle, striking the hammer against a tree causing the accident. He never regained consciousness.

Admitted to Penitentiary.

Robert L. Walls, of Watauga county, who went to Raleigh a week ago to serve a term of three and a half years in the penitentiary for manslaughter and was refused admittance to the state prison because he was unaccompanied by an officer, is expected to be received into the penitentiary today. The sheriff of Watauga county went to Raleigh yesterday to formally deliver the prisoner to the authorities.

VERDICT IN DAMAGE SUIT SET ASIDE BY THE JUDGE.

The jury in the \$5,000 damage suit of I. E. Jones against the city of High Point, a portion of which was made in Thursday's Patriot, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him \$3,000. In the Superior court Friday Judge Justice granted a motion to set aside the verdict. This was the second trial of the case, the first having been held last spring, when the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$1,375. This verdict was set aside by Judge Lyon. Mr. Jones was suing for damages on account of certain sewage disposal from High Point into a stream running through his property.

After the disposal of the Jones case it developed that there were no other jury cases ready for trial, and after hearing several motions, Judge Justice adjourned court until this morning.

It has been announced that the judgment in the county court house case, which came from the Supreme court some time ago, will be signed tomorrow night. Two judgments have been prepared and will be presented to Judge Justice, one by attorneys for the county commissioners and the other by attorneys representing the property owners interested in the litigation.

TO LICENSE WASH-WOMEN AND SERVANTS IN CITY.

The city commissioners have taken an advanced step in the matter of community sanitation by deciding to enact an ordinance requiring all wash-women and household servants in Greensboro to undergo a physical examination and be licensed before they accept such employment. This is in line with suggestions contained in an article printed in a recent issue of The Patriot setting forth the desirability of such action on the part of all municipalities.

The ordinance, which is being prepared by the city attorney and will be enacted in a few days, will provide that all wash-women and household servants undergo a thorough examination by the city superintendent of health, upon whose recommendation the licenses will be issued. The ordinance will also provide that the homes of all licensed wash-women and servants be examined by the superintendent of health at least once every 30 days. In case a contagious disease shall be discovered in any of these houses, then the license held by the occupant shall be automatically revoked until the disease is stopped and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

From Penitentiary to the Pulpit.

Moundsville, W. Va., Sept. 10.—From the prison cell to the college campus and the minister's frock was the transition of George Jones, sent to the state penitentiary for life from Wyoming county for murder, who walked forth a free man today, paroled by Governor Hatfield. Jones went to Kentucky today, where he will enter a college and prepare himself for the ministry. Anxious that his past should be forgotten to all but his closest friends, Jones refused to name the college in which he will study. It was learned, however, that it is a theological seminary in the southern part of the Blue Grass state. Jones' release was obtained through the intercession of Miss Emma Davis, sister of United States Senator John W. Davis, who has been engaged in prison relief work for many years and became interested in Jones through letters he wrote her in behalf of other prisoners. When Jones was received in the penitentiary he was an illiterate boy of 20 who could neither read nor write. Today he left the penitentiary a well-educated man of 40, ready to enter college.

Pleasant Garden School Breaks Its Record.

The Pleasant Garden high school has opened for the fall term with the largest attendance on record, 240 pupils being present on the opening day Wednesday. Of this number 117, or almost one-half the total enrollment, are registered in the high school department. Last year Pleasant Garden led all the rural high schools of the state in enrollment, with Jamestown as a close second, this being the first time this distinction had come to Guilford county. For several years the honor had gone to the Cary high school, in Wake county.

REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE

CARRANZA WILL NOT JOIN IN CONFERENCE FOR PEACE IN MEXICO.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions, having in view an adjustment of Mexico's internecine struggle, is a polite but unequivocal "no."

In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna, General Carranza has told the diplomats that he can permit of no interference whatever by foreign governments. He explains that he is in control now of all Mexico except the states of Chihuahua and Morelos, and a part of the state of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves or to send representatives to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the affairs of Mexico may be discussed "solely from an international point of view," and with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

The diplomats are told that the first chief of the Constitutionalists now commands an army of 150,000 men; that the functions of public service have been restored, the railways repaired and railway traffic resumed. The note adds that in the fields and the cities there have been reborn the activities of normal life. Stress is laid on the assertion that soon, the entire country will be at peace.

The reply insists that the first chief is actuated by the highest motives in declining to participate in the conference. It is stated that the fact that the Revolutionists had entered into a pact at Vera Cruz with the old government was one of the weaknesses of President Francisco I. Madero's arrangement for the rehabilitation of Mexico and that this alleged trafficking with the opposition was one of the reasons for the disagreement that culminated in the tragic battle in Mexico City in February, 1913. Incidentally it is stated in the note that "some foreign diplomats" were involved in that affair.

The reply of General Carranza explains that a conference with any "conquered faction" would mean the sacrifice by Carranza of the first chieftaincy of the army and his executive power, and a betrayal of the faith and confidence now reposed in him by the people and the army. That Carranza represents the army in making such a reply is indicated in a paragraph of the note in which the diplomats are told that they will be able to observe from the answers they received to their notes from the military chiefs and the civil subordinates of Carranza that the first chief "is the only authority that could decide, and who, in fact, does decide" matters submitted to them.

Ambassador Dumba Condemned.

A mass meeting of former subjects of Austria-Hungary in Chicago yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the action of Ambassador Dumba that caused the United States to ask his recall. The leaders of the meeting were officers of the Bohemian National Alliance and Croatian League of Chicago, the Serbian National Club and the Slovak Guards.

The resolutions resent the reference Ambassador Dumba made to the Austrians in America as ignorant and uneducated and declare loyalty under any conditions to the United States.

Similar action was taken at meetings held yesterday by natives of Austria-Hungary in New York and Boston.

Changes in Drug Business.

Mr. R. J. Sykes, who has been manager of the Conyers & Sykes drug store since he and Mr. Z. V. Conyers purchased the business six years ago, has purchased a controlling interest in the drug business of Z. V. Conyers, located at 350 South Elm, and will be actively in charge of that store in the future. He retains an interest in the business of Conyers & Sykes. Mr. C. M. Fordham, who has purchased the stock of the business of Conyers & Sykes. Mr. Charles O. Pickard, who has been with the Justice Drug Company, becomes a member of the firm. Mr. Conyers is retiring from active business on account of his health.

MEXICAN BANDITS DEMAND RANSOM FOR AMERICAN.

Washington, Sept. 10.—State and war department officials were aroused today over the kidnapping of an American citizen by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M. John Loren-buck, a ranchman, was seized by a band of Mexicans, said to be soldiers, carried across the border from Columbus and word sent back that he was being held for \$2,000 ransom.

Information of the incident was first communicated to the war department. It was at once taken up with Secretary Lansing, who sent representations to General Villa through Consular Agent Carothers, demanding that the ranchman be released. Columbus is on the border of the state of Chihuahua, which is under Villa control.

The administration has reports indicating that Villa is losing control of some of his forces in northern Mexico and that many of the soldiers have broken away from their commands and organized into belligerent bands, adding to the menacing conditions along the border.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge conferred with Secretary Lansing about the situation. It was stated that no orders had been sent to American commanders on the border. There was, however, an intimation that United States forces would not hesitate to cross the border to rescue the kidnapped American if his whereabouts could be ascertained.

M. P. CHURCH AND UNITED BRETHREN WON'T UNITE.

Union of the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren churches, which has been under consideration for several years, has practically been made impossible. The death knell, it appears, was sounded at a recent meeting of the bishops of the United Brethren church in Indianapolis when they announced the purpose of the board of bishops not to submit the union proposition to the membership of the church.

According to several of the leading ministers of the Methodist Protestant church, that decision practically set at rest all concern over the proposed union in both denominations. Rev. Dr. W. M. Weekley, one of the bishops comprising the board of bishops of the United Brethren church, has just made a statement, in which he says "the action of the board of bishops, as I understand it, means that referendum vote will not be taken this side of our General Conference, which meets next in 1917."

In last week's issue of the Methodist Protestant Rev. Dr. F. T. Tagg, the editor, and a leading clergyman of that denomination, says: "That certainly puts an end to all negotiations for church union with the United Brethren church, so far as the basis agreed upon by the joint commission is concerned."

Little Pellet Yielded \$500.

A little round ball of paper which Mrs. Charles R. Vincent, of Philadelphia, dug out of the pocket of an old sweater she was washing made her heir to real estate valued at \$500. The paper proved to be her husband's will.

Vincent died on March 29. His widow knew he had made a will, but a five-months search failed to reveal where he had put it.

Recently she took down the sweater her husband had worn, and which had been hanging in a closet since his death. She washed it and was about to wring it out, when she noticed a lump in one of the pockets.

Mrs. Vincent unrolled the paper, dried it and ironed it out. It bequeathed real estate at Pine Brook, N. J., to her. The widow took the paper down to the city hall and had it admitted to probate.

Much Gold in Germany.

German journals announce that there is at least \$250,000,000 in gold still in Germany in private hands.

The special correspondent of the Echo de Paris at Geneva, however, says that it is very likely that this gold already has crossed the frontier. For some time German capitalists have very prudently been putting their gold in places of safety abroad.

Within three months, says the correspondent, Swiss banks have received from Germany nearly \$2,200,000 in gold. Deposits in other neutral countries are said to be even greater.



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Howard Gardner,
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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.

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REGRETS LIVES WERE LOST

NOTE ON THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC RECEIVED FROM GERMANY.

In its note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star Liner Arabic, which was received by the state department Thursday, the German government says that it "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Text of the note follows:
"On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about 16 nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him.

"In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in 15 boats.

"According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious, as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on August 14—that is a few days before—by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

"The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague tribunal for arbitration pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

Good Schedule Record.

Of the 175,465 passenger trains operated by the Southern Railway during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 155,536, or 89 per cent, made schedule time and 146,288, or 83 per cent, were on time at all stations.

During the year 149,100 strictly local trains were operated, and of these 133,866, or 90 per cent, made schedule time, while 127,622, or 86 per cent, were on time at all stations.

Of the 26,303 limited trains, nearly all of which cover long distances and are handled by other lines in connection with the Southern Railway, 21,744, or 83 per cent, made schedule time, while on the Southern Railway 18,637, or 71 per cent, were on time at all stations.

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. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

MARIHUNA, A NARCOTIC DERIVED FROM A MEXICAN HEMP, IS STRONGER THAN OPIUM AND CORRESPONDS TO THE HASHEESH OF THE FAR EAST.

What is regarded as the most important step yet taken by the United States army in the border complications of the lower Rio Grande valley came a few days ago with the issue of an order giving to army officers command over the actions of the civilians on the river bank in case of shooting across the international boundary is resumed.

Local peace officers heretofore have been permitted to participate in returning the fire of the Mexicans from the other side of the river. In some cases, these peace officers have pursued bandits fleeing from the Texas side to the river and then held battle with them across the international line. Hereafter the army will attempt to handle all situations of whatever sort which arise on the Rio Grande.

Authorities say there is a double purpose in this. The Carranza authorities have announced that they believe they can better aid Americans in suppressing bandits if there is no divided authority on the river bank and if they know that they have to deal only with American soldiers. Also the army officers have no authority to make arrests or do police work in the interior away from the river, so that in tightening their river patrols they believe they are taking control at the only place where they have free power to act; namely, within the immediate range of the international line.

It is expected that further important orders will follow and that the army can attempt with some possibility of success to throw out patrols so strong that Mexicans trying to escape from the American border, or those trying to invade Texas, will have difficulty in crossing the Rio Grande. This, however, is no easy task, for in 100 miles or so as the crow flies, where this patrol probably will be tightest, the river with its convolutions offers about 500 miles of densely wooded banks to guard.

Presents Interesting Analogy.

When Sherman began his famous march to the sea he was first opposed by Joseph E. Johnston, one of the ablest of the Confederate generals, who pursued the policy of avoiding any decisive battle and of slowly falling back before the Union forces, who were numerically superior. His tactics have since been generally approved, but they found no favor with Jefferson Davis, who always disliked Johnston, and who superseded him with the more impetuous Hood. The latter stood his ground and gave battle to Sherman, who inflicted a crushing defeat upon him. There is an interesting analogy between these incidents of our Civil war and Russia's lightning change. Will the czar prove a second Hood and are even more serious disasters to fall upon the unfortunate Russians? We will know in a few weeks.—Philadelphia Record.

Tar Heel Invention.

A Washington dispatch to the Raleigh News and Observer says:

"W. C. Erwin, of Morganton, represented to experts at the navy department today a North Carolina inventor who has devised an underwater submarine supply station. The device has not been patented owing to the precautions which are being taken to keep its nature secret and the inventor has declined to allow his name to be used. The invention will be scrutinized by naval experts with a view of using it if it should prove feasible. Mr. Erwin is acting as attorney for the inventor."

No Land Famine.

There is no land famine in the United States, notwithstanding the elimination of 11,200,000 acres from the public domain during the past year. The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office, just issued, shows that 279,544,404 acres are "unappropriated and unserved." Of this area 172,987,912 acres are surveyed. The land available for homesteaders referred to in the report is distributed throughout 25 states, and in addition there are 300,000,000 acres available in Alaska.

Marihuana, a narcotic derived from a Mexican hemp, is stronger than opium and corresponds to the hashish of the far east. A horticulturist recently found the plant in large numbers growing in a San Antonio, Texas, cattle corral.

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's 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.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

MORNING AND EVENING

By Governor Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee.

I saw the morning, with purple quiver and burnished bow, stand tip-toe on the horizon, and shoot sunbeams at the vanishing darkness of night, then reach up and gather the stars and hide them in her bosom, and then bend down and tickle the slumbering world with straws of light till it woke with laughter and with song. A thousand bugle-calls from rosy fires of the east heralded her coming; a thousand smiling meadows kissed her garments as she passed, and ten thousand laughing gardens unfurled their flower-flags to greet her. The heart of the deep forest throbbed a tribute of bird-songs, and the bright waters rippled a melody of welcome. Young life and love, radiant with hope and sparkling with dew drops of exultant joy, came hand in hand, tripping and dancing in her shining train, and I wished that the heaven of the morning might last forever.

I saw the evening hang her silver crescent on the sky and rival splendor of the dawn with the glory of the twilight. I saw her wrap the shadows around her, and with a lullaby on her lips, rock the weary world to rest; then I saw her with her dipper full of dew drops and her basket full of dreams, slip back to the horizon of the morning and steal the stars again. The gardens furled their flag flowers and the meadows fell asleep; the song of the forest fell into silence, and the melancholy water whispered a pensive good night to the drowsy birds and sleepy hollows. Life and love, with halo of parting day upon their brows and the starlight tingled in their hair walked arm in arm among the gathering shadows and wove all the sweet memories of the morning into their happy evening that it might never end.

Thus life steals us from the dust. We wake to think and sleep to dream. We love, and laugh, and weep, and sing, and sigh, until death steals us back to dust again.

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 before school opens. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

SPECIAL SALE OF TOOTHBRUSHES

We have placed on sale all Toothbrushes that sold from 25c to 50c, at 25c each—all GUARANTEED. Money back if brushes are not satisfactory.

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

The Home of "Sy-Co" the Better Ice Cream.
Cor. Elm and Washington Streets
McAdoo Bldg.

EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED.

DR. M. HARRISON

OPTOMETRIST
Work Guaranteed or Money Refund
Over Greensboro National Bank Cor. Elm and Washington Sts.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bethlehem Camp Meeting.

Writing in the North Carolina Christian Advocate, Rev. P. L. Terrell, pastor of the Pleasant Garden circuit, says:

"We have had some good meetings on the charge up to this time. We have had some fifty or sixty professions and have received into the church thirty-one persons. The camp meeting at Bethlehem, which closed last Friday, was a great meeting. There were between thirty-five and forty professions and seven accessions to our church. The preaching was of a high order. Brothers J. E. Thompson, F. L. Townsend and L. P. Bogle preached the old-time gospel with much power. While there were vast crowds, good behavior prevailed throughout the entire meeting. On Sunday there was perhaps the largest crowd that ever attended a camp meeting at Bethlehem. The arbor was packed and many stood on the outside and listened with rapt attention to three excellent sermons delivered by Brother Thompson. Sunday evening Brother Townsend came to our assistance; then on Tuesday Brothers L. P. Bogle and W. L. Dawson."

A description of Tiflis says that 70 languages are spoken there. The many races mingle, but show no signs of combining. The czar of Russia is said to refer to this place as a "pearl of the Russian crown."

FARMS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

77 acres, with new house, 2.1-2 miles from city, worth \$4,000, now offered at \$3,500.
136 acres, two sets buildings, 9 miles from city, been held at \$4,250, for quick sale can take \$3,450.
We have others.

Brown Real Estate Co.

103 East Market Street.

DR. J. W. TAYLOR,

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.
Examinations Without "Drops"

RELIEF OR NO PAY
Office, Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

S. Glenn Brown

Attorney-at-Law
610 BANNER BUILDING,

GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST

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.

RETAIL PRICE \$3.00

Call and let one of our salesmen explain this iron to you.

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.

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

American Exchange National Bank
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Under Control of United States Government
The Bank For Your Savings
BRANCH AT SOUTH GREENSBORO

IGNORANCE OF OWN NAME FOR MANY YEARS.

For twenty-five years Frank Horn, a well-to-do farmer living near Liberal, Kan., knowingly lived under an assumed name, not because he wished to but because he was unable to establish his identity or discover his relatives.

Last June an item in a Sheldon, N. D., paper telling of a visit of Mrs. Lena Betz Larson, to Donnellson, Ill., happened to catch Horn's attention. There was a faint remembrance of the two names "Betz" and "Donaldson" in his memory, held over from childhood, and curiosity caused him to write to Mrs. Larson at Sheldon, asking who she was and if she knew anything of his parents, who formerly lived in Illinois.

The letter Horn received in reply was from his mother and she claimed him as her long lost son whom poverty had forced her to place in the care of a friend who had moved away from the old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn went at once to Sheldon. There Horn discovered that his rightful name was Betz and that he had several brothers and sisters living. Two of his sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Betz Davis and Mrs. Mary Betz Lester, live at Moberly, Mo. Three brothers, William, Joseph and Henry, live in Sheldon, N. D.

His mother told him of his childhood. Horn was born, she said, in Donnellson, Ill., a mining town, May 9, 1890. His father was a pit boss in a coal mine. When Frank was four years old his father died, leaving the mother and six children destitute. It was then that Frank was placed in the care of Mrs. Martha Ross, a friend of the family.

Four years later the Rosses moved to Woods county, Oklahoma, and Frank was taken along. Mrs. Ross died and her brother kept the orphaned child. The boy was told little of his parents and the mother was too poor and too far away to come and see him. So he grew up in Oklahoma knowing no other name than Frank. His only recollection of a mother's care was what he inadvertently picked up from hearing the Rosses speak of their old friend back in Donnellson, Ill.

When he was 16 years old Frank ran away from his home in Oklahoma. He needed a name and so through sheer chance chose Horn. For six years he wandered about and finally in 1912, on June 26, he filed on a homestead in Seward county, Kansas. He lived on his quarter section of land, built a house, gathered together a few head of cattle and began to lay up money.

During his travels in Kansas he had met Miss Florence E. Needham, of Lane, and on September 2, 1914, they were married at her home. Then Frank Horn began living a life of comfort on his farm and made money.

But all the while he wondered what his real name was and whether or not his mother was still living. He had plenty and he was afraid his mother was in need. He wrote to

postmasters in many Illinois towns, but he never found a clue to his identity.

By some unexplainable chance a paper printed in Sheldon, N. D., found its way to his home. In looking it over he saw what proved to be his mother's name. Curiosity alone caused him to write to the woman who had just returned from visiting in an Illinois mining town.

Frank Horn, or Frank Betz, found when he received an answer that his mother had married a second time, and that she was in comfortable circumstances. His visit followed, during which he learned the story of his early childhood.

Syus Brain Fog Causes War.

"Modern man is a top heavy being whose brain is disproportionately superior to his other organs," says the New York Medical Journal, and then goes to prove that the war in Europe is the result of brain fog. The Journal believes that the stress and hard mental work of this age tended inevitably to the reassertion of the primitive impulses. Something had to snap, and when it did the result was the war. Other nations accuse Americans of living too fast. But they do not see that we combine pleasure with work to such a degree that, if we don't let down on the play, we are apt to remain normal human beings. For instance, the tired business man takes a couple of hours from the office and goes to the ball grounds, where he yells like a Comanche Indian, howls like a steam siren, cusses the visiting team and throws pop-bottles at the umpire. The women relieve the tension of modern life by dancing, or motorizing, or strenuous physical exercise on the golf course or tennis course. The use of tobacco is man's first aid toward relief of taut nerves. It is said that the sudden stoppage of drugs would result inevitably in a nation-wide irritability that would result in a possible social upheaval. American men work hard and live fast. It is better they should find relief in harmless amusements, and stimulants than to go on until something snaps and the result is a war.

The "Fairy Stone."

Perhaps the most curious mineral found in the United States is staurolite, otherwise known as the "fairy stone." This is an iron-aluminum silicate found only in Virginia and North Carolina, the reddish-brown and brownish-black crystals occurring in well-defined single and double crosses. There is some commercial demand for the crosses as curios, which are worn as watch charms or on chains in the manner of a locket or lavalliere—a demand perhaps stimulated by the quaint legend which is told of their origin; the fairies living in the caves of the mountains, on hearing the sad tidings of the death of Christ, fashioned these crosses as mementos of Him.

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.

There is one species of the human hog who has not been given the attention he deserves. The attention of every newspaper writer should be directed especially to him. This particular hog is the man who reads the other fellow's paper with more or less regularity. He may be found frequently in the small postoffices about the country, either as postmaster or clerk, along the rural or star routes as carrier, but he is found most abundantly in the smaller towns. He thrives better in the small towns because of natural laws. Business is not rushing all during the day and he has time to stroll out and borrow his neighbor's paper and read. As the town grows and business becomes more strenuous he doesn't have time during the day to read and he is forced to either get along without reading or subscribe for the paper that he may have it to read at home at night after his day's work. The four-legged hog is crowded out of the small town as it grows into a city by health legislation. The newspaper hog thrives until his business grows so as to demand all of his time during the day and then it is subscribe hog or do without the paper.

This newspaper hog is smarter, of course, than the four-legged brother, but I really believe he is meaner. Let's examine the habits of the four-legged hog and his mate and little pigs. In their hog life about all they have to live for is what they get to eat. But this much they are all supposed to enjoy in common. It would be unusual for the head of the hog family to enjoy alone the food that he is supposed to share with his family. Take the newspaper human hog. His life is broader and more worth while. His wife and children are supposed to share with him all the blessings and equipment of life. Now let's examine his habits and see what he does. His neighbor takes the best newspaper he can buy and this hog does not. But he borrows his neighbor's and reads it during the day. His family never sees it, but to fool them into believing he is not unkindful of them he subscribes for a few of the sorriest, cheapest and most uninteresting papers that he can find, papers published thousands of miles away and of no earthly local interest, and passes them out to his family to appease them so that they will not openly rebel and charge an unfair deal. Either this or he subscribes to no paper at all for his family. Just for this I say he is meaner than the four-legged hog.

Now, newspaper hog, don't interpret this as a kick from the paper. All reputable papers have managed to exist thus far without your subscription and they will be apt to find some way to keep pegging. No, this is an effort to present to you a photograph of yourself and show you to yourself in the proper light while you are on earth, because it makes no difference where you go after you leave this earth we believe the spongers are going to have them a place all their own and reporters will not be admitted to give the outsiders any idea of the horrors going on in your little circle. The man in charge would not care to let you become in any way a contributor to something you didn't contribute to on earth.

Exceptions to the above should be made for the following: Those who are really not able to subscribe; those who have an exchange arrangement; those who are not regular borrowers. —Statesville Landmark.

Ran Away From College to Marry.

The Durham correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer sent his paper the following story Thursday: "To pretty 18-year-old Miss Omega Mills college life was one unending monotony and ceaseless drudgery—this was the sullen conviction that her mother said she had so expressed when she decided to marry rather than attend college. However, that may be, the young lady in question relinquished her studies at Elon College and was the partnership to a runaway marriage that was solemnized in Squire R. C. Cox's office here this morning. Patrick H. Clay, a printer on the Roxboro Courier, made the contract a solemn obligation. They escaped the objections of parents and came to Durham last night and were married early this morning. The mother, after ascertaining the unwillingness of her daughter to attend college longer, withdrew her objections just before the marriage paper was issued."

E. G. Hudson's Statement.

E. G. Hudson, merchant of Chamblee, 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 lighten up the liver. They make you feel light, free and energetic. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

The exports of Swiss watches in 1914 show a decrease in value of more than \$12,000,000 as compared with the previous year. But for the readiness with which Swiss manufacturers adapted themselves to the changed conditions their losses would have been still greater.

Eighty-seven per cent of all the foreign watches sold in the world are made in Switzerland. In 1913 there were exported more than 15,000,000 watches, of a total value of \$37,000,000; while less than 300,000 watches were sold in the home market that year, not 2 per cent of the total production.

When the war broke out the Swiss watch industry was brought to a sudden standstill. There were no orders, there was no money and credit was difficult to obtain. But changes in fashion soon helped to circumvent the hardships.

Obviously there was no longer any market for the more expensive watches, so the makers turned to producing cheaper articles, especially adapted for the military. A great trade was done in silver, nickel and gunmetal cased watches, with luminous dials, which found a ready sale among army men.

Strange Marimba Players With Robinson's Famous Shows.

Within the almost inaccessible wilds of Nicaragua dwells a strange race, undoubtedly the only remnant of the original people who inhabited America before the coming of the Red Indian. These people have an ancient civilization of their own, and to see them is to look at a picture of humanity as it was here perhaps five thousand years ago.

Agents of Robinson's famous shows penetrated to this isolated region, undoubtedly the only living white men who ever returned to tell their story. And they succeeded in bringing with them a band of native musicians, with their instruments. This is the bamboo Marimba, marvelously sweet in tone and played with great skill by these people. And the music which they produce proves that at some distant period these people had developed the art of music to a high degree. Their airs, while very strange, show astonishing technique.

The above is only one of the many novel features which distinguish the Robinson Famous Shows from the ordinary.

They will exhibit at Greensboro Friday, September 24.

Southern Railway Prepares For Increased Business.

Showing its faith in an early revival of business throughout the South, the Southern Railway Company is increasing its supply of high-class box cars to be used in the movement of crops and the general distribution of merchandise which is offered for shipment in normal fall seasons.

One thousand old cars have recently been rebuilt and converted into modern steel underframe cars, the work being done at the various company shops throughout the South and at the Lenoir Car Works, Lenoir City, Tenn., and another thousand will be put through the same process in time to aid in the fall crop movement.

During the past year 3,250 new steel underframe box cars were acquired, which with the cars being rebuilt, will give the Southern Railway over 5,000 new box cars of heavy capacity and modern design, a substantial proportion of the total number of box cars it owns.

School Children's Savings.

The constant drive for thrift is having effect not only among the older people, but among school children, as seen by the report of sixty-one savings banks formed in as many Chicago public schools last year. The report shows that 13,638 children saved \$27,115.94, and of this amount \$11,200.90 has been transferred to regular banks. Six pupils of the seventh and eighth grades conduct the banks. Any sum from five cents up may be deposited, and as soon as a pupil's account amounts to \$5, it is transferred to a regular bank and an account with the pupil is opened. It is reasonable to suppose that rural schools will adopt the teaching of thrift as a subsidiary course.

Should be in Every Home.

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

Subscribe to The Patriot.

COMMERCIAL

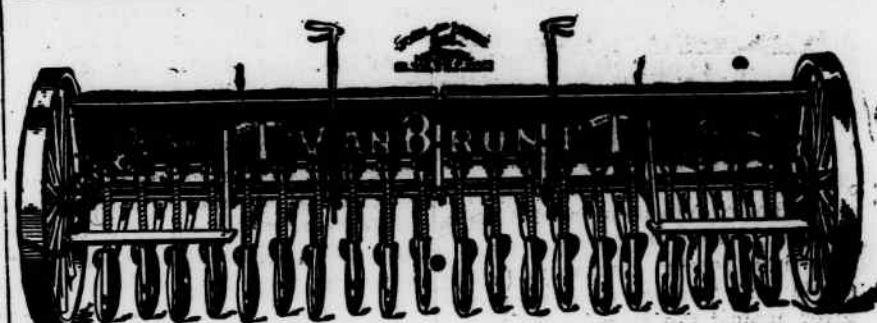
We Put On Sale

50,000 yards of Flannels, Gingham Outings, Chevots and Percals at prices less than these qualities have ever been offered. Send us your name on a postal and samples will be mailed you of the following:

- 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.
- 27-inch Outing in neat stripes and checks, 9c value for 5c.
- American Calico, Pure Indigo blue, 6½c value for 5c.

If You Buy In The Basement It's Underpriced

Meyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO, N. C.



The distinctive features of the Van Brunt will at once appeal to those who have had experience with the older types. They refer to construction of Grain Feeds, Fertilizer Feeds and Furrow Openers. This is a combination Grain and Fertilizer drill which can be used to sow either one or both.

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.

With many less parts than any other fertilizer drill and less weight, the Van Brunt has earned its reputation for light draft and ease of operation.

E. F. CRAVEN

327 So. Davie St.

Phone 527

COKE FOR SALE

With our new coal gas plant now in full operation, we are in a position to help you solve your fuel problem. Coke is an ideal fuel for your Kitchen Range. It is clean and makes no smoke or soot. It makes a very steady, hot fire.

A ton of coke is very much more in bulk than a ton of coal; therefore a much cheaper fuel.

PRICES

- By the bushel on yard.....15c
- One half ton delivered.....\$3.25
- One ton delivered.....6.00
- 5 to 10 tons, per ton, delivered.....5.50
- 10 to 20 tons, per ton, delivered.....5.00

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Phone 330 and 331

Watch the label on your paper.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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SIX MONTHS90
FOUR MONTHS60

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

AMERICAN DOLLAR SUPREME

IT SHOULD TAKE DOMINATING PLACE IN THE FINANCIAL MARKETS OF WORLD.

The time has come, in the opinion of the federal reserve board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world and when American or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States are paid. To open the field for American exchange, the board has issued revised regulations governing the rediscount of bankers' acceptances by federal reserve banks, providing among other things that under certain conditions such acceptances may be renewed. In explanation of the new regulation, the board issued a statement which said:

"It has been the aim of the board to do everything in its power to create for the American acceptances, that is dollar exchange, a dominating position in the world market. Present conditions offer in this respect a great opportunity. In widening somewhat the facilities of federal reserve banks in dealing with American bankers' acceptances, the board is attempting to give the member banks a larger scope for developing their sphere of usefulness in this respect. The United States should now do what Europe has done for many generations for the United States, that is to say, the bank facilities of the United States should be used for the carrying import and export transactions of foreign countries just as much as Europe up to now carried by its acceptances the import and export transactions of the United States. In order to do this with the exchange market disorganized, it was thought that it would facilitate foreign transfers if liberal conditions should be allowed for the renewal of such drafts so as to enable these foreign countries to have ample time to procure the necessary cover against the acceptances drawn by them."

Members of the board said that there is no connection between the revision of the acceptance regulations and the visit of the Anglo-French commission to the United States to take up exchange problems with American bankers. It was said the revision of the regulations had been considered long before it was known that the commission was coming. It was pointed out, however, that the new acceptance regulations might facilitate the credit loan sought by the Anglo-French commission.

On the last day the condition of the 12 reserve banks was published they had combined resources in gold in their vaults of about \$209,000,000. If American bankers decided to extend credit by indorsing or accepting drafts on Europe, they probably would rely on rediscounting these drafts with federal reserve banks to the value of many millions. No regulation has been made by the board fixing a maximum sum or percentage up to which reserve banks may invest in this kind of paper.

If the American bankers decide to extend credit in this way, the \$209,000,000 resources of the reserve banks could be more than doubled in working value if the banks or firms which rediscount the acceptances elected to take federal reserve notes instead of book credits.

No Strange Bedfellows.

A gentleman who had called to see Mr. B. found his little son, Frank, in the library rubbing his eyes and yawning.

"Sleepy?" he inquired.
"Um," grunted Frank.
"I suppose you usually go to bed with the chickens," smiled the visitor.

"No, I don't!" snapped Frank. "I have a little bed in my room all to myself."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MOVEMENT FOR TARIFF ON SUGAR IS GROWING.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer sends his paper the following:

The movement to put sugar on the dutiable list at the rate of one cent a pound is gaining momentum daily; and it looks now as if Democrats would support a sugar amendment to the Underwood-Simmons tariff next Congress. The talk of adding wool to the dutiable list, on the Democratic basis of a tariff for revenue only, is also making headway.

Senator Simmons, as chairman of the finance committee, refused to discuss the tariff question when here several days ago. He does not think it wise for him to assert his views at this time. Representative McChesin has not stated his position.

These two men—Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchin, both North Carolina congressmen—hold the key to the tariff situation. They are the leaders of the committeemen who frame tariff measures. As chairman of the ways and means committee, Mr. Kitchin will start any revenue bills, and as chairman of the finance committee Senator Simmons will finish them. If an import duty is placed on sugar, Mr. Kitchin is the man who will take the first step unless the president sends a message on the subject. Of course if the president does not favor such a proposition, it will never be taken up by the Democrats of Congress. Nobody knows the views of the president on the suggested tariff on sugar. He has not intimated what he would recommend.

The treasury must have a boost from some direction, and the war taxes will not be increased.

A duty of one cent on sugar and 15 cents on wool would bring in about \$80,000,000 annually.

Those who oppose opening up the tariff question now say that an attempt to amend the law will start a long-drawn-out debate. Senator Penrose is coming back next December cocked and primed for a tariff war. He has a bag full of amendments and will offer them at most inopportune times.

No Congress ever had more on the slate than the present one has. There is the tariff, national defense, prohibition, woman suffrage, and other pressing matters. Next winter will be full of work for congressmen.

North Carolina will play a more prominent part than ever before.

THE HIGH-BROW CAN'T APPRECIATE MOTHERHOOD.

In the New York Times recently there has been a lively discussion of the marriage and child-bearing records of college women. One high-brow lady, in the course of the debate, remarked that educated people do not care for more than two or three children, even if they consent to have any.

In a recent issue of the Roanoke Times we observe a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Addison, of Buchanan county, this state, and their family. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are the parents of fifteen living children, thirteen boys and two girls, all born within twenty years, most of them now grown. They are sturdy, hard-working, respected and useful citizens. From her looks in the picture, Mrs. Addison is a well preserved woman and she and her husband are fairly prosperous, living on their own farm. They are not highly educated people; but as a matter of cold fact we submit that Mrs. Addison is from fifteen to five hundred times as useful to the country as any high-brow lady who ever composed a thesis, indited a magazine essay or a dainty verse; and it is safe to assume also that Mrs. Addison has known from fifteen to a thousand times more real happiness of the highest kind than the lady who would be so careful not to bring into the world any more children than she could provide with luxuries and with what is rather humorously described as "higher education."—Richmond Journal.

Closed His Eyes With Dollar Bill.

Two yeggmen entered the postoffice at Carthage Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, cracked the safe and secured its contents, consisting of about \$1,500 worth of stamps and between \$200 and \$200 in cash. The town night watchman was attracted towards the scene by a noise previous to the explosion, and when he approached the yeggmen, they covered him with pistols, conducted him some 50 feet from the building, made him lie down flat on his back and placed a \$1 bill over his eyes and requested him to keep quiet.

He obeyed orders to the letter while the looters performed the job. After finishing they backed off and informed the officer he could get up. The officer saw them leave and gave the alarm to Sheriff Blue. The robbers still are at large.

Watch the date on your label.

TARIFFS AND TRADE: OUR COUNTRY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Never before in the experience of the people of the United States was there such one-sided international trading as at the present time. There is tremendous demand for the products of our fields and war munitions from our factories, but we cannot get in exchange the commodities we desire to import. The best trade is when buyers and sellers can in turn exchange the things they desire to sell for the things they wish to buy. There is profit for all parties to such trading. At the moment we are in the predicament of having to provide ourselves with many materials, both raw and manufactured, which in times of peace we can buy at better advantage from outsiders.

Under such circumstances there will be surely up-hill work for the political parties that seek to eke out the federal revenues by heavier taxes on imports. The effort to make protection the leading issue in next year's election is sure to fall flat. There will possibly be exceptional changes in the tariff upon sugar, tea, coffee and other products which would bring in large revenue for temporary need. But it is folly to hope to get under present conditions prohibitory rates of taxation for the sake of protection. We must use every endeavor to find new markets where we may exchange our surplus products for material we must needs buy.

The present gang outcry for higher tariff rates is a fraud upon its face. We don't want to stop trading; we must build it up. This is the time of our opportunity.—Philadelphia Record.

This a Favored Land Indeed.

The government crop report reveals a veritable horn of plenty. Of wheat the prospect is for a record yield. Corn, while abundant, is not quite up to the production of 1912, which was phenomenal, but oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, flax, tobacco and hay all promise substantial increases over any recent years.

Although prices in the great primary markets were higher a year ago than they are today, they resulted from feverish speculation when the European war was new, and did not accurately represent the returns received on the farms. The probability is that this year's crops are of greater value in the hands of those who have produced them than any others ever harvested. Cotton alone suffers in price as well as in production.

The war has dislocated credit, commerce and industry, but the bounty of nature is prevailing against it in America. With the sources of all prosperity more prolific than ever before, the people of the United States may easily share their abundance with the world and by example no less than by precept show forth the blessings of peace.—New York World.

Sidna Allen's Property Sold.

With a recent sale at Hillsville, Carroll county, Va., the Sidna Allen estate, and practically the last vestige of property accumulations that were once the property of the Hillsville Allens had passed from the people bearing that name. The Sidna Allen estate consisted of a handsome mountain mansion and tracts of mountain land aggregating 400 acres, valued at upwards of \$50,000. Sold under the hammer, it did not bring much in excess of the indebtedness contracted under the deed of trust. The amount due in court fees, attorneys' claims and for agreed judgments for damages on account of the men killed, was about \$15,000. One-third of this was for Judge N. P. Oglesby and Robert P. Bruce, the men who defended the Allens. Judge Oglesby, whose home is in Bristol, was the chief of counsel for these men. He attended the sale at Hillsville. The only member of the Allen family still holding an interest in these properties is the wife of Sidna Allen. She is protected in a homestead privilege during the term of imprisonment of her husband, who was sent up for 35 years.—Union Republican.

Robbed of Many Millions.

In a speech Friday before the United Association of Postoffice Clerks, in convention in Los Angeles, Congressman C. H. Randall, of California, who was once a railway mail clerk, charged that the railroads of the country were defrauding the government in the matter of payments for handling the mails.

"I undertake to say," he said, "that this government has been robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars by overcharges and downright fraud on the part of the railways. Yet the country is literally flooded with literature and inspired editorials which attempt to prove that the postoffice department is treating the railways in a niggardly fashion."

THE SUBSIDIZED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

For more than a year the honest American newspapers of this country have rested quietly—and they could well afford to do so—under the ridiculous charge of having been subsidized by British gold. Yet up to the present time the only papers proved to have received money from the agents of foreign governments are The Fatherland, The Vital Issue and the many papers published in Hungarian dialects which the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Dumba, admits that he has subsidized. There is, as far as we know, no American paper that has yet been caught with foreign gold in its till. If there had been, we may be very sure that its crime would long ago have been detected, and blazoned to the world.

On the contrary, many papers were directly subsidized by the diplomatic representatives of the government of Austria-Hungary, for he says so himself. It is not necessary to prove the fact, for it is bluntly admitted. And the man who did it sees nothing wrong in it. So, on his theory, it would have been entirely proper for other papers to accept money from the allies! From the point of view both of those who received and those who paid subsidies, the offense mistakenly charged against the American press would in truth have been no offense at all. For surely they would not have acted on the principle unless they had believed it to be sound. Of course, it was not sound, but, on the contrary, exceedingly vicious.—Indianapolis News.

How Bill Reformed.

No one ever regarded him a liar, just prone to exaggerate, according to the Indianapolis News.

"Bill," said his friend, "I do wish you would quit that enlarging habit. People will soon get so they will not believe one thing you say."

"I know I am wrong," admitted Bill, "and the next time you catch me enlarging, kindly give me the nudge or the wink."

While they were talking, a mutual friend came up and said: "Boys, you should see my new barn out at the ranch. It is a beauty. It is 47 feet wide, 97 feet long and 36 feet high. Some barn, I tell you."

"Barn," sniffed Bill. "Why, that thing would not make a chicken house on my ranch. I just built a real barn down there. Do you know that barn is 336 feet wide, 894 feet long and"—just at that time Bill's friend nudged him and whispered, "Cut that stuff down," and Bill concluded—"and four feet high."

Anglo-French Commission Here.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Anglo-French commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York today, was welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met approximately 100 prominent bankers, insurance heads and leaders in other lines of finance late this afternoon at a reception in Mr. Morgan's library. Tonight the commissioners were dinner guests of a party of New York financiers.

Actual negotiations as to the credit they hope to establish here were not begun and will not be for several days. During this period the commission expects to meet many other bankers and exporters and to become familiar with the situation. With these preliminaries disposed of, the commission will start on the actual details of the proposed loan.

A German agriculturist has developed a method of extracting the fibrous inner bark of hop vines for use in the manufacture of cordage.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

Young men seeking to equip themselves for practical life in Agriculture and all its allied branches; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile Industry, and in Agricultural Teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's Industrial College. This College fits men for life. Faculty for the coming year of 65 men; 767 students; 25 buildings. Admirably equipped laboratories in each department. County examinations at each county seat on July 8.

For catalogue, write
E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS C. HOYLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST
SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phone: Office, 20; Residence 25.

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

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 926

OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA
WILLIAMS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM, 100 West Third Street, Greensboro, N. C.
B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor. GREENSBORO, N. C.



Popular Excursion to Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, September 22, 1915, via Southern Railway, Premier Carrier of the South.

Round trip fares as follows:
Greensboro\$5.00
High Point 4.85
Thomasville 4.75
Lexington 4.60
Salisbury 4.50
Winston-Salem 5.00
Kernersville 5.00
Reidsville 5.00
Brown Summit 5.00
Asheboro 5.25

Fares from other points on same basis.

Passengers from points north of Charlotte will use regular trains to Charlotte connecting with special train leaving there at 11 P. M., due to arrive Atlanta 7 35 A. M., Thursday, September 23. Returning tickets will be good on all regular trains except No. 38, up to and including Saturday, September 25, 1915, giving three days in Atlanta if desired.

Fine opportunity to visit the Gate City of the South at small cost. Many attractions and places of interest, theatrical season now in full bloom, parks and numerous points of interest in and around the city.

Pullman sleeping cars and first-class day coaches. Make your Pullman reservations now.

The Southern serves the South. For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., see or write C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C., or R. H. DeButts, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

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.

Schliffman 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.

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 with 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 152 papers, and offer this unequalled newspaper and THE PATRIOT together for one year for \$2.15. 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. S. P. Wilson was in Greensboro on business Saturday.

Mr. S. W. Cobb and daughter, Miss Ethel, were in Greensboro Friday.

Mr. J. M. Hendrix, of Greensboro, was here on business Friday.

Miss Lessie Lindsey left Friday for Texas, where she will teach music the coming year.

Dr. W. T. Holt spent Monday in Greensboro with friends.

Prof. C. D. Cobb was in Greensboro Friday attending to some business matters.

Mr. M. G. Newell was a business visitor here Friday.

Mr. P. T. Hines spent Saturday in Greensboro with his brother, Mr. Charles A. Hines.

Mr. W. S. Dick, who has been in poor health for some time, is rapidly improving.

Prof. C. D. Cobb spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chapel Hill, where he did some surveying.

Many friends of Mrs. C. L. Scoggin regret to learn of her illness, although a rapid recovery is hoped for.

The graded school here will open October 14. Mr. A. G. Otwell will be the principal; Miss Frances Lineberry, intermediate teacher, and Miss Myrtle Otwell will have charge of the primary department.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Wicker, of Elon College, held his regular monthly service at Hines' chapel Sunday.

Mr. H. S. Smith, a young divinity student, left the past week for Elon College, where he will continue his studies.

Mr. S. H. Pillow was in Greensboro Thursday looking after some business interests.

Miss Flavia and Callie Holt are spending some time here on a visit to their sister, Mrs. O. W. Hines.

Mrs. John M. Cook and little niece, Ruth Shiner, of Concord, have returned home after spending several days here as the guests of Mrs. C. D. Cobb.

Miss Katurah Cobb returned Wednesday from a visit of several days at Wilmington, where she attended as a delegate to the ladies' home and foreign missionary convention.

Mr. O. W. Hines, the local R. F. D. man, was given last Monday as a holiday by "Uncle Sam." As it was Labor day, he spent the time on his "circuit" laboriously trying to improve the condition of the mudholes and ruts, which he reported to be very plentiful and not always conducive to health when indulged in every day in the week.

Farmers are at last waking up to the fact that crimson clover is the cheapest fertilizer that they can buy. Although the local merchants bought more of the seed than usual, they have already sold out their supply. A large percentage of that sown is to be turned under for corn next year.

Those who have carried tobacco to the Greensboro market seem very well satisfied with their sales. Mr. W. R. Poole carried a barn of primings some time last week and averaged 11 cents per pound. Altogether the farmers seem to take an optimistic view of the situation.

Grape seeds, for which hitherto no use has been known, have been found to contain an oil which is especially valuable in the manufacture of soaps, and a South American refinery is making preparations to produce it on a large scale.

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AN OBJECT LESSON FOR EXTREME PACIFISTS.

Chinese coolie labor does not bear arms. It is not liable to be called out for military service. It is in exactly that pacific state which the extreme pacifists in and out of the labor movement insist would be ideal for American workmen.

Yet if there is any person whom it is safe to kick it is the Chinese workman. He is underpaid and underfed, and he starves to death periodically by many thousands. Always there are plenty of guns in the hands of a few to shoot him down if he gets rebellious.

These pacific Chinese laborers, knowing nothing about the manual of arms or the use of arms, taught from hundreds of years back that the fighting spirit is shameful, are naturally unable to be the masters of their own fate, in any particular or in any relation. If the big men want to make a republic, their big men make it. If Yuan Shi Kai, nominally their president, wants to reinstate a monarchy, he will do it. They can be exploited in their labor by their own ruling class or by Japanese concessionaries or by anybody else.

Contrast with them the workmen of the Swiss republic. Every man of Switzerland is a member of the citizenship army. He is trained to arms and knows how to act in concert with his fellowmen. He is capable of self-defense and self-assertion.

Swiss democracy is the best there is. Class oppression in Switzerland is the lightest. The majority of the people, who are necessarily the workers, rule—at least politically. And their industrial justice is almost as good as their political institutions.—Kansas City Star.

Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., September 10, 1915.

E. M. Alexander, Ezel Alexander, Miss Mary Bailey, H. F. Blevins, George C. Brown Company, Mrs. Nellie Burton, Mrs. John Carpenter, Verlin Carpenter, Mrs. Sudie Cecil, Mrs. Annie Clapp, Miss Disie Covington, Maud Cotton, R. J. Case, Mrs. W. W. Crews, Miss Muttie Demise, Richard Dix, Miss Josie Doak, G. N. Elliott, Miss Dewey Epps, T. S. Ferree, Prof. E. E. Fennell, Miss Ruth Ferguson, Mrs. Tom Fletcher, G. W. Flynt, Mrs. Eva Foster, S. F. Foster, G. Cleveland Fraylick, Rev. W. M. French, Miss Jessie Garrett, Prof. A. H. Gillett, Robert C. Glenn, Elery Holder, J. A. Kirkman, Mrs. L. D. Marshall, M. F. Melvin, Miss Ida Moore, Mrs. Mary Niece, L. B. Page, Miss Nancy Reilly, Lee Read, Philip Reilly, Miss Annie T. Reilly, 2. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Emma Rice, R. T. Ross, Miss Venie Ruffin, George F. Russell, Beattie Rudlege, James M. Ryan, G. Schimmer, Donia Shankle, Mrs. W. N. Sikes, Miss Dosie Smith, John Smith, Brooks Stafford, Mr. Steward, (col.), J. W. Sykes, James W. Tate, Miss Mamie Taylor, Mrs. A. B. Teague, L. C. Thomas, Miss Alice Thomson, Mrs. Della Tucker, Walter Truine, 2, William Turner, Virginia Carolina Film Company, Charlie Whitley, Laura Whitsett, H. E. Whitaker, Mrs. R. Welch, Miss Mollie Williams, Mrs. Alma Wilson, Miss Florence Wilson, Larceny Woods, John Warters, M. A. Wright, Henry Wyrton.

Denim Branch.

Mrs. Lillian Clapley, Mrs. Dora Johnson.

Proximity Branch.

Miss Martha Brookholder, James Hill, Miss Myrtle Johnson, Miss Hattie Riddle, E. L. Stutts.

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

ROBT. D. DOUGLAS, Postmaster.

Gave Him a Jolt.

An ostentatious member of a certain county council whose father is well known as a retired omnibus driver was one day displaying a large seal he usually wears, representing St. George and the dragon, and while several bystanders were expressing their admiration of it its owner remarked in solemn tones:

"Aw—one of my ancestors is—aw—supposed to have killed the dragon—aw—don't you know?"

"Dear me," inquired one of his hearers, who knew something about him, "did he run over it?"

The famous old city of La Paz, Bolivia, in a valley more than 12,000 feet above the sea, is the highest capital in the world, overlooking Lhasa, the far-famed capital of Tibet, in Asia, by several hundred feet.

Scotch shipbuilders have erected a crane that will lift 200 tons 75 feet from its base, or 100 tons 133 feet away.

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NOVEMBER CHOSEN FOR MOONLIGHT SCHOOL WORK.

The month of November has been chosen by the state committee on social service as the period during which the moonlight schools shall be held throughout the state. The meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction. There were present Superintendent Joyner, Clarence Poe, Maj. W. A. Graham, Dr. E. K. Graham, Prof. E. C. Branson and W. C. Crosby, the latter secretary of the board.

It was decided to have meetings of the county committees on social service with the teachers of the counties at each county seat a week or more before the time for the moonlight schools to begin and then to have meetings of the local committees and the local teachers on the eve of the opening of the moonlight schools, these to round out the arrangements and stir enthusiasm to the utmost.

There will be some degree of elasticity in the matter of the period for the moonlight schools in that it will be permissible to change the dates in those counties in which the county schools are not actually in progress during the whole of November.

The 12 lessons each on reading, writing and arithmetic especially adapted for the moonlight school work have been perfected and will be adapted for publication in pamphlet form and for publication in the weekly newspapers of the state, so that the newspapers can be used as the actual text books in their respective counties.

Some Important Alfalfa "Don'ts."

1. Don't say alfalfa can't be grown in Guilford county.
2. Don't sow on a weedy soil.
3. Don't sow on a poorly drained soil.
4. Don't sow on any but a sweet, well limed soil.
5. Don't sow after September 20, and expect the best results.
6. Don't seed a large acreage to begin with.
7. Don't be stingy with your seed; sow not less than 25 pounds per acre.
8. Don't fail to provide for ample inoculation; use both pure culture and soil from an old alfalfa field.
9. Don't sow on any but a finely prepared, well-settled seed bed.
10. Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the best part of the hay.
11. Don't pasture the first or second year, and don't pasture when wet.
12. Don't feed alfalfa as you do hay, but feed it as you would grain.
13. Don't spend your hard-earned money for protein feeds; grow alfalfa, clovers, cow peas and soy beans.
14. Don't give up. Many prominent alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after some failures.

GUILFORD COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

A Bolivar, Miss., man asks a pension for service in the Mexican war. He adds hopefully the information that he fought with the British troops against Andrew Jackson in 1815. He admits being 120 years old.

That \$600,000,000 in money is spent annually in America for music is the announcement of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

If You Have

Beef Cattle, Veals, Fresh Milk Cows or Green Hides for sale, call

J. C. OLIVE, City Market

Phone 713

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER DENTIST

Office Over Greensboro National Bank.

Greensboro, N. C. Telephone 1013.

DR. L. G. COBLE DENTIST

Rooms 340-348, 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.

This August 15, 1915.

JOHN J. PHOENIX, Executor.

With Will Attached.

Jamestown Public High School and Farm Life School

New main building, 20 rooms and auditorium. Cost over \$20,000. Complete equipment for teaching agriculture, cooking and sewing. School farm of 24 acres. Separate dormitories 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.

THE LATEST STYLES

In Fall Millinery are now being shown. Come in and look before purchasing your new headwear.

Miss Leanna Curtis

222 S. Elm Street Next to Cable & Mebane

Many Kinds of Rheumatism One Sure Mode of Treatment

Authorities Say Don't Use Liniments. Treat It Through the Blood. You Can't Rub It Out!

Whether your trouble is Sciatica, Lumbago or the dreaded Articular Rheumatism, the answer is the same. You must treat it through the blood. That is the only way to rid the system of uric acid, purify the blood and revitalize the nerves. If the blood is freed from impurities, Rheumatism must go. This is short is the exact knowledge gained by the research laboratories of the S. S. S. Co., in Atlanta. There tests have been made for fifty years. They know what Rheumatism is. They know that S. S. S., the remarkable blood tonic, which they originated, will relieve you of Rheumatism. Take S. S. S. today. The complete recovery of thousands of sufferers by the use of S. S. S. is positive proof that you can be relieved. S. S. S. is a blood tonic—a purifier that restores the blood, revitalizes it, cleanses it, makes it pure as it was before it became poisoned with impurities. S. S. S. gives it strength to drive out these impurities—the uric acid and organic poison and with it the Rheumatism. Get S. S. S. at your druggist's. If you need special advice, write to S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

It Always Helps

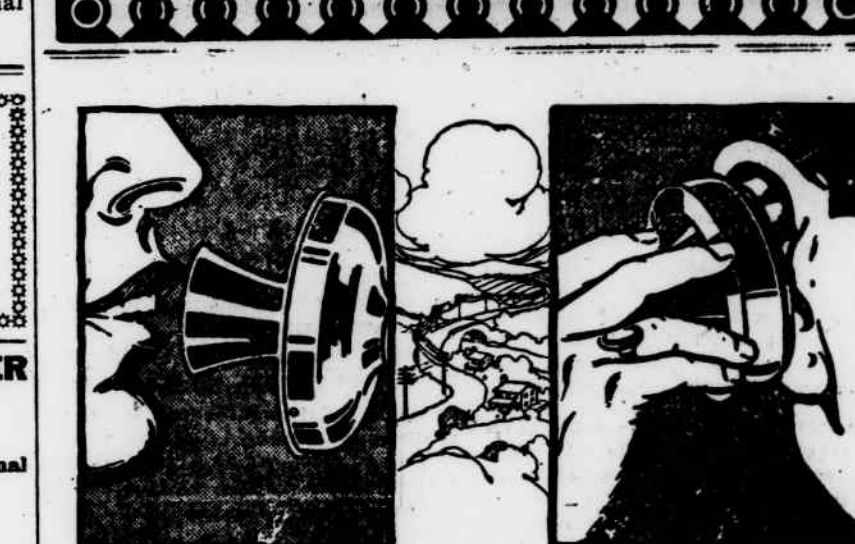
says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give

GARDUI The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!



Bridging the distance 'twixt you and "anywhere."

The Bell Telephone, with its 16,000,000 miles of wire, brings millions of people within earshot of your voice.

Many thousand of them, living within fifty or a hundred miles, can be reached for a small toll charge.

Are you making use of this vast bridge on your farm, in your home or in your business. There's a profit of time, money or convenience for you in the Bell Telephone if you will use it.

Grasp the Opportunity!

Call or write the manager to-day.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

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Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

The Price

By FRANCIS LYNDÉ

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 Bainbridge at Chaudiere'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 sleeper 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 XV—Margery takes Griswold to the safety deposit vault and turns the stolen money over to him.

CHAPTER XVI—Charlotte bluffs out Broffin and Margery begins to watch him.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Forward Light.

During the days which followed his setting up of the standard of independence in Mrs. Holcomb's second-floor front, Griswold found himself entering upon a new field—a world corresponding with gratifying fidelity to that prefigured future which he had struck out in the waking hours of his first night on the main-deck of the Belle Julie.

Wahaska, as a fortunate field for the post-graduate course in Experimental Humanity, was all that his fancy had pictured it. When he came to go about the town, as he did daily after the pleasant occupation of refurnishing his study and bedroom was a pleasure past, he found that in some mysterious manner his fame had preceded him. Everybody seemed to know who he was; to be able to place him as a New Yorker, as an author in search of health, or local color or environment or some other technical quality not to be found in the crowded cities; to be able to place him, also, as Miss Margery Grierson's friend and beneficiary—which last, he surmised, was his best passport to the good graces of his fellow-townsmen.

Coincidentally he discovered that, in the same mysterious manner, everybody seemed to know that he was, in the Wahaskan phrase, "well-fixed." Here, again, he guessed that something might be credited to Margery. As to the manner of conducting the war against inequality and the crime of plutocracy, the plan of campaign had been sufficiently indicated in that white-hot moment of high resolves on the cargo-deck of the Belle Julie. For the propaganda, there was his book; for the demonstration, he would put the sacred fund into some industry where the weight of it would give him the casting vote in all questions involving the rights of the workers.

With the rewriting of the book fairly begun, he was already looking about for the practical opportunity when the growing friendship with Edward Raymer promised to offer an opening exactly fulfilling the experimental requirements. Raymer had overestimated his plant and was needing more capital; and some of Raymer's half-confidences had led him to suspect that the need was, or was likely to become, imperative. Griswold waited patiently; he was still waiting on the Wednesday afternoon when Raymer called him over the telephone and made the appointment for a meeting at the house in Shawnee street.

"Your pair of minutes must have found something to grow upon," laughed the patient waiter, when Raymer, finding Mrs. Holcomb's front door open, had climbed the stairs to the newly established literary workshop. "I've had time to smoke a pipe and write a complete paragraph since you called up."

Raymer swung himself into a chair at the desk-end and reached for a pipe in the conspicuously open rack which had been one of Griswold's small-extravagances in the refurnishing.

"Yes," he said; "Margery Grierson drove up while I was unitching, and I had to stop and talk to her. Which reminds me: she says you're giving Mercedes the go-by since you set up for yourself. Are you?"

"I'm not likely to," was the sober rejoinder. "My debt to Miss Grierson is a pretty big one, Raymer; bigger than you suspect, I imagine."

"I'm glad to hear you put the debt where it belongs, leaving her father out of it. You don't owe him anything; not even a cup of cold water. There's a latter-day buccaneer for you!" he went on, warming to his subject like a man with a sore into which salt has been freshly rubbed. "That old timber-wolf wouldn't spare his best friend—allowing that anybody could be his friend. By Jove! he's making me sweat blood, all right!"

"How is that?" asked Griswold.

"I've been on the edge of telling you two or three times, but next to a quitter I do hate the fellow who puts his fingers into a trap and then squawks when the trap nips him. Grierson has got me down and he is about to cut my throat, Griswold."

"Tell me about it," said the one who had been patiently waiting to be told.

"Grierson a year ago tried to get a finger into my little pie. He wanted to reorganize the Raymer Foundry and Machine works, and offered to furnish the additional capital and take fifty-one per cent of the reorganization stock. Naturally, I couldn't see it. This spring we had the capacity limit in the old plant and the only thing to do was to enlarge. I borrowed the money at Grierson's bank and did it. My borrow was one hundred thousand dollars, and there was a verbal understanding that it was to be repaid out of the surplus earnings, piecemeal. I told Grierson that I should need a year or more, and he didn't object."

"This was all in conversation?" said Griswold; "no writing?"

Raymer made a wry face.

"Don't rub it in. I'm admitting that I was all the different kinds of a fool. There was no definite time limit mentioned. I was to give my personal notes and put up the family stock as collateral. A day or two later, when I went around to close the deal, the trap was standing wide open for me and a baby might have seen it. Grierson said he had proposed the loan to his directors, and that they had kicked on taking the stock as collateral. He offered to take my paper without an indorse if I would cover his personal risk with my stock collateral, assigning it, not to the bank, but to him. I fell for it like a woolly sheep. The stock transfers were made, and I signed a note for one hundred thousand dollars, due in sixty days; Grierson explaining that two months was the bank's usual limit on accommodation paper—which is true enough—but giving me to understand that a renewal and an extension of time would be merely a matter of routine."

Griswold was shaking his head sympathetically. "I can guess the rest," he said. "Grierson is preparing to swallow you whole."

"He has as good as done it," was the dejected reply. "The note falls due tomorrow; and, as I happened to be uptown this afternoon, I thought I would drop in and pay the discount and renew the paper. Grierson shot me through the heart. He gave me a cock-and-bull story about some bank examiner's protest, and told me I must be prepared to take up the paper tomorrow."

"Of course you reminded him of his agreement?"

"Sure; and he sawed me off short; said that any business man borrowing money on accommodation paper knew that it was likely to be called in on the expiration date; that an extension is really a new transaction, which the bank is at liberty to refuse to enter. Oh, he gave it to me cold and clammy, sitting back in his big chair and staring up at me through the smoke of a fat, black cigar while he did it!"

"And then?" prompted Griswold.

"Then I remembered the mother and sister, Kenneth, and did what I would have done had I been alone. I beat him like a cat. But I ought as well have gone outside and butted my head against the brick wall of the

Griswold found his own real, though possibly indirect, benefactor in Jasper Grierson.

"That is where you made a mistake; you should have told him to go to—b—h with his money!" was his acrid comment. And then: "How near can you come to lifting this note tomorrow, Raymer?"

"Near isn't the word. Possibly I might sweep the corners and gather up twelve or fifteen thousand dollars."

"That will do," said the querist, shortly. "Make it ten thousand, and I'll contribute the remaining ninety."

Raymer sprang out of his chair as if its padded arms had been suddenly turned into high-voltage electrodes.

"You will?—you'll do that for me, Griswold?" he said, with a queer stridency in his voice that made the word-craftsman, always on the watch for apt similes, think of a choked chicken. But Raymer was swallowing hard and trying to go on. "By Jove—it's the most generous thing I ever heard of!—but I can't let you do it. I haven't a thing in the world to offer you but the stock, and that may not be worth the paper it is printed on if Jasper Grierson has made up his mind to break me."

"Sit down again and let us thresh it out," said Griswold. "How much of a socialist are you, Raymer?"

The young ironmaster sat down, gasping a little at the sudden wrenching aside of the subject.

"Why, I don't know; enough to want every man to have a square deal, I guess."

"Including the men in your shops?"

"Putting them first," was the prompt correction. "It was my father's policy, and it has been mine. We have never had any labor troubles."

"You pay fair wages?"

"We do better than that. A year ago I introduced a modified plan of profit sharing."

Griswold's eyes were lighting up with altruistic fires.

"Once in a while, Raymer, a thing happens so fortuitously as to fairly compel a belief in the higher powers that our fathers included in the word 'Providence,'" he said, almost solemnly. "You have described exactly an industrial situation which seems to me to offer a solution of the whole vexed question of master and man, and to be a seed-sowing which is bound to be followed by an abundant and most humanizing harvest. Ever since I began to study, even in a haphazard way, the social system under which we sweat and groan, I've wanted in on a job like yours. I still want in. Will you take me as a silent partner, Raymer? I'm not making it a condition, mind you; come here any time after ten o'clock tomorrow, and you'll find the money waiting for you. But I do hope you won't turn me down."

Raymer was gripping the arms of his chair again, but this time they were not unpleasantly electrified.

"If I had only myself to consider, I shouldn't keep you waiting a second," he returned, heartily. "But it may take a little time to persuade my mother and sister. If they could only know you—why can't you come out to dinner with me tonight?"

"For the only reason that would make me refuse; I have a previous bidding. But I'll be glad to go some other day. There is no hurry about this business matter; take all the time you need—after you have made Mr. Grierson take his claws out of you."

Raymer had filled the borrowed pipe again and was pulling at it reflectively. "About this partnership; what would be your notion?" he asked.

"The simplest way is always the best. Increase your capital stock and let me in for as much as my ninety thousand dollars will buy," said the easily satisfied investor. "We'll let it go at that until you've had time to think it over, and talk it over with your mother and sister."

The iron founder got up and reached for his hat.

"You are certainly the friend I need, Griswold, if ever there was one," he said, gripping the hand of leave-taking as if he would crack the bones in it. "But there is one thing I'm going to ask you, and you mustn't take offense—this ninety thousand; could you afford to lose it—or is it your whole stake in the game?"

Griswold's smile was the ironmaster's assurance that he had not offended.

"It is practically my entire stake—and I can very well afford to lose it in the way I have indicated. You may call that a paradox, if you like, but both halves of it are true."

"Then there is one other thing you ought to know, and I'm going to tell it now," Raymer went on. "We do a general foundry and machine business, but a good fifty per cent of our profit comes from the Wahaska and Pineboro railroad repair work, which we have had ever since the road was opened."

Griswold was smiling again. "Why should I know that particularly," he asked.

"Because it is rumored that Jasper Grierson has been quietly absorbing the stock and bonds of the road, and if he means to remove me from the map—"

"I see," was the reply. "In that case you'll need a partner even worse than you do now. You can't scare me off that way. Shall I look for you at ten tomorrow?"

"At ten to the minute," said the rescued plunger; and he went downstairs so full of mingled thankfulness and triumph that he mistook Doctor Farnham's horse for his own at the hitching post two doors away, and was about to get into the doctor's buggy before he discovered his mistake.

The Bridge of Jehonnan.

Griswold took a final look at himself in his dressing case mirror before going to the doctor's downtown office. It was comfortably reassuring. So far as he could determine, there was little in the clean-shaven, square-shouldered, correctly armed young fellow who faced him in the mirror to suggest either the bearded outcast of New Orleans or the unkempt and toll-sodden roustabout of the Belle Julie. If only she had not made him speak to her. He had a sharp conviction that the greatest of all the hazards lay in the chance that she might remember his voice.

He found the cheery little doctor waiting for him when he had walked the few squares to the Main street office.

"I was beginning to be afraid you were going to be fashionably late," said the potential host; and then, with a humorous glance for the correct garmenting: "Regalia, eh? Hasn't Miss Grierson told you that Wahaska is still hopelessly unable to live up to the dress coat and standing collar? I'm sure she must have. But never mind; climb into the buggy and we'll let old Bucephalus take us around to see if the neighbors have brought in anything good to eat."

The drive was a short one. Broffin was once more shadowing the house in which, first or last, he expected to trap his amateur MacHeath; and when the buggy was halted at the carriage step he was near enough to mark and recognize the doctor's companion.

"Not this time," he muttered sourly, when the two had passed together up the graveled path and the host was fitting his latchkey to the front door. "It's only the sick man that writes books. I wonder what sort of a book he thinks he's going to write in this forgotten, turkey-trodden, come-along village of the Reuben yaps?"

Griswold, waiting on the porch while Doctor Farnham fitted his key, had a nerve-tingling shiver of apprehension when the latch yielded with a click and he found himself under the hall lantern formally shaking hands with the statuesque young woman of the many imaginings.

"You are very welcome to Home Nook, Mr. Griswold; we have been hearing about you for many weeks," she was saying when he had relinquished the firm hand and was hanging his coat and hat on the hall rack. And then, with a half-embarrassed laugh: "I am afraid we are dreadful gossip; all Wahaska has been talking about you, you know, and wondering how it came to acquire you."

"It hasn't acquired anything very valuable," was the guest's modest disclaimer, its readiness arising out of a grateful-easing of strains now that the actual face-to-face ordeal had safely passed its introductory stage. "And you mustn't say a word against your charming little city, Miss Farnham," he went on. "It is the friendliest, most hospitable—"

The doctor's daughter was interrupting with an enthusiastic show of applause.

"Come out to dinner, both of you," she urged; and then to Griswold: "I want you to say all those nice things to Aunt Fanny."

In the progress to the cozy, home-like dining-room Griswold found the contrast between the Farnham home and the ornate mansion three streets away on the lake front strikingly apparent; as cleanly marked as that between Margery Grierson and the sweetly serene and conventional young person who was introducing him to her aunt across the small oval dining table.

So far, all was going well. But a little later, in the midst of a half-uttered direction to the serving maid, Miss Farnham stopped abruptly, and Griswold could feel her gaze, wide-eyed and half-terrified, seemingly fixed upon him.

It was all over in the turning of a leaf; there had been no break in the doctor's genial rillery, and the breathless little pause at the other end of the table was only momentary. When the dinner was over the doctor, in the act of filling two long-stemmed pipes for his guest and himself, was called away professionally. Miss Gilman, least obtrusive of chaperons, had been peacefully napping for a good half-hour in her low rocker under the reading lamp,

and the father and daughter sitting together under the reading lamp.

At first their talk was entirely of the window apparition, the daughter insisting upon its reality, and the father trying to push it over into the realm of things imagined. Driven finally to give all the reasons for her belief in the realities, Charlotte related the incident of the afternoon.

By this time the good Doctor Bertie had become the indignant Doctor Bertie.

"We can't have that at all!" he said insistently. "You did your whole duty in that bank matter; and it was a good deal more than most young women would have done. I'm not going to have you persecuted and harassed—not one minute! Where is this fellow stopping?"

The daughter shook her head. "I don't know. He gave me his card, but it has the New Orleans address only."

"Give it to me and I'll look him up tomorrow."

The card changed hands, and for a few minutes neither of them spoke. Then the daughter began again.

"I've had another shock this evening, too," she said, speaking this time in low tones and with eyes downcast. "This Mr. Griswold—did I understand you to say that he had lost all of his money?"

"Yes; practically all of it," said the father, without losing his hold upon what a certain great London physician was saying through the columns of the English medical journal.

But afterward, long after Charlotte had gone up to her room, he remembered, with a curious little start of half-awakened puzzlement, that someone, no longer ago than yesterday, had told him that young Griswold was rich—or if not rich, at least "well fixed."

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Russia wants arms. She has legs. Mosquitoes never bite twice in the same place.

A bargain sale is a woman's favorite athletic sport.

A long-necked man makes the most acceptable innocent bystander.

To end the war now would leave many miserable prophecies unfulfilled.

People may be physically fit, but if they have no imagination they are cripples.

If a young man has genius, hard work will bring it out and make it shine.

There are only a few conspicuous instances where the worst ever happens.

"One man took twenty-eight prizes at a Newport dog show." A versatile fellow.

Hope is what inspired the milkmaid, after the mishap, to get up and catch the cow.

The fellow who won't admit that he is whipped can't expect any underdog sympathy.

The biggest fool cat we ever saw was one that ran up a tree to get away from a squirrel.

Peace will come to Europe just as soon as one or the other is convinced that it is whipped.

Whiskey is the champion deceiver. It can fool a man into believing it will never get the better of him.

Large families of children could accomplish more if they would work together in the management of their parents.

Mr. Bryan will need to keep a stiff upper lip if he is going to be kissed by a bearded Teuton every time he makes a speech.

Every time a Titanic widow is married the world is reminded of the heroism of the men who went down in that ill-fated boat.

Regardless of fashion decree, it never seems just right for a girl of the period to rig herself up to look like an interrogation point.

Trouble never comes singly. Fall skirts are to be fuller and Cole Blease is going to run again for the governorship of South Carolina.

It doesn't encourage a man, when he goes to church once in six months, to have the preacher regard him as a brand from the burnings.

The old idea that knowledge is power has a backset every time a man with a college education goes to live with his wife's folks.

No use telling the New York barber who has become the father of nineteen children in twenty-one years that life is real, life is earnest.

"Keep the boy on the farm," says Governor Willis. And curious farm boys may wonder why the governor's father didn't keep his boy there.

Dr. Evans has been asked why mosquitoes will bite one person and let others go unmolested. Doc doesn't know, but we have an idea that some people don't taste good to a mosquito.

A California man wants a divorce because his wife voted him out of a job. This seems to be one of the drawbacks to woman suffrage that was not foreseen by the opponents of the cause.

One of Charles Warren Fairbanks' boosters says if his favorite doesn't get the nomination for the presidency, his place in history is secure. Let's see, wasn't it Mr. Fairbanks who built the log cabin he was born in?



"Make It Ten Thousand and I'll Contribute the Remaining Ninety."



"It Was a Man—He Was Looking In."

OPPORTUNITY.

Said yesterday to tomorrow:
"When I was young like you,
I, too, was found of boasting
Of all I meant to do.
But while I fell a-dreaming
Along the pleasant way,
Before I scarcely knew it,
I found I was today!"

"And as today, so quickly
My little course was run,
I had not time to finish
One-half the things begun.
Would I could try it over,
But I can never go back;
A yesterday forever,
And now must be, alas!"

"And so, my good tomorrow,
If you would make a name
That history shall cherish
Upon its roll of fame,
Be all prepared and ready
Your noblest part to play
In those few fleeting hours
When you shall be 'today!'"

ILLUSIVE VALUES ARE PLACED ON OLD COINS.

Never allow your expectations to be raised as to the value of old coins that you come across. There is not one chance in a hundred that they will be worth more than the face value and there are more chances that they will be worth much less, according to David Proskey, a coin expert, says the New York Times.

"You might just as well expect to find a diamond in the fields of New Jersey," said Mr. Proskey, "as to expect to find a valuable coin among old ones that have come down to you in your family or that you chance to pick up somewhere," speaking of reputed finds of rare specimens. "People seem to think that things are valuable because they happen to be a little older than they themselves are. If they can count twenty-five years in this world they have an idea that a coin that is thirty years old is an antique and must be of great value."

"Here," he said, taking up a letter, "is a man who wants to know if old bills described in this newspaper clipping he incloses are worth anything. He has scratched out the names of the owners of the clipping, so that if the notes are valuable I will not write to them and get the bills before he can. The article says that Mr. Blank discovered this Continental money, six bills, that had been hidden in an old house for more than 100 years. Now we retail those notes for from 25 to 50 cents a piece. They must be in a brand new state if they bring the higher price. The whole lot may be worth \$1.50, and if they are not in good condition they will not be worth 50 cents."

Just then a young man came in bringing about a dozen copper coins, among which were some he said he understood were valuable. The expert glanced at them casually.

"They are worth all together about seven cents," he said. "Just junk."

"Well, I can keep my junk, can't I?" queried the young man sharply, as he gathered up the coppers and departed.

"Glad to have you keep them," responded the expert. "I don't want them."

"There is that fake story about the 1804 American silver dollar," he continued after the interruption. "It makes the rounds of the papers about once in so often. There never was an 1804 dollar made in that year. The 1804 dollar was made somewhere between 1830 and 1860." He handed out a cast of a silver dollar showing a liberty head and dated 1804.

"There was fine milling on the edge of the real coin, made by a steam coinage press that was not used until about 1830. They used to take 1801 coins and make them into 1804. The 1804 dollar was a fraud on the government. I wouldn't buy one of the real ones."

"Then there is the Queen Anne farthing. They bring them in to you as great rarities and tell you that there are only one of two specimens, one in the British museum—there is always one in the British museum—and one has been brought over to this country, and they want a big sum for it. The Queen Anne farthing is worth from \$5 to \$10, and I have several of them."

"The Jewish shekel is another coin that we have brought to you often. The owner has been offered \$250 for it at one time, but will sell it for \$100, and it never was worth \$1. I have never had a real Jewish shekel brought in yet. I keep an imitation around to show the people who bring them in what they have."

"There was one time that I did have something really worth while brought to me that had been in the possession of one of New York's old families. They were settling the estate and they brought in some of the earliest British notes, from 1710 to 1750. I supposed they wanted to sell them, but no, they merely wanted to know the value; and they said, 'Thank you,' when I told them what they were worth and went out; and the lawyer or the regular appraiser was paid for making the appraisal."

"They bring in all sorts of other things that they wish to dispose of. They always have a friend who needs a little money and would like to dis-

pose of this old treasure. There is a handsome great hanging, a peacock of Chinese embroidery that was perhaps a part of the loot of Peking. It is an unusual piece of work, was worth \$250 in China, the woman who brought it said, but she will sell it for very much less. The lining is a quaint piece of Chinese printed cotton, children at play and a Chinese seal in the design. There is more apt to be value in these things than in anything in the way of coins that do not come by the way of the regular coin collector or in coin collections."

WHY THE RASCALITY IN HORSE TRADING?

Why is there some kind of an infection of trickery and rascality about a horse? The animal itself is the noblest known to the world and one of the most useful and usually is personally honest and industrious. Yet he seems to get frightened with temptations to treachery. It is a familiar axiom that the final and most severe test of human integrity is a horse trade. There are men who would give their lives and all they possess to perform their promises and keep their words to the smallest particular and who yet cannot miss an opportunity to "do" their dearest friend in a horse transaction. There must be in human nature some mysterious impulse or inherited and irresistible tendency awakening in us villainous joy when we can conceal a defect in a horse we have and sell the animal to somebody as absolutely sound and perfect, or when we can trade a horse with one of the many diseases to which horse flesh is heir for an animal perfectly sound.

This unhappy trait is unhappily illustrated in Canada. Nobody can question the devoted and courageous loyalty of the Canadians. Yet the British agents going among them to buy horses for the army were swindled right and left. Horses ready for the bone yard and ripe for the buzzards were furnished and doctored and put off on the government at high prices. It is of record that one expert succeeded in selling for use in the war a horse known to be thirty-two years old. What happened to the conscience of this vendor when he thought of a British gragoon undertaking to dash headlong into battle on a thirty-two-year-old charger we are left to surmise. This array, when finally gathered for shipment, from all accounts, must have been something like Falstaff's ragged regiment on four legs—most of the legs decrepit, pathetically sprung, mournfully unstable.

Perhaps it is just that the men who sold the horses are ostracized by their neighbors and, in addition to social penalty, are likely to suffer judicial punishment. Yet most of us who have had to do with horses and who have observed horse trading in all its developments, from the negotiations in the "hone alleys" of country court houses to the transfers of distinguished race horses at famous tracks, will have a kind of feeling that the swindling Canadians, after all, were victims of a universal human impulse too strong to be restrained even by the demands of patriotism.—Richmond Journal.

The Workers Will Inherit the Earth.

Two of our exchanges are much perturbed because in their sections while the white people are as busy as bees on the farms, and even the women helping in the rush, the negroes are going to baseball games and listening to the trial of cases at court. But that doesn't disturb us one-tenth as much as would a reversal of these relations. Vagrancy among negroes is not one thousandth part as dangerous to the white race as vagrancy among our own people, and heretofore we have had too much idleness among people of our own race. The folks who work are the folks who will inherit the earth. The saying of Dr. Edward A. Steiner's cannot be too often emphasized:

"So long as men are afraid to do nothing, and not ashamed to do anything which needs to be done, so long as the worker is honored and the shirker dishonored, a nation is young and need not be afraid of death. There is no truer sign of our growing old, suddenly old, than when men regard carrying pick-axe and shovel as degrading, and carrying golf-club and tennis-racket as ennobling. . . . The future belongs to the workers, the purposeful men, the purposeful women."—Progressive Farmer.

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.

No woman makes a fool of a man. She just puts on the finishing touch.

Many Complaints Heard.

This summer many persons are complaining of headaches, lame backs, rheumatism, biliousness, and of being "always tired." Aches, pains and ills caused by kidneys not doing their work yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. They help eliminate, give sound sleep and make you feel better. Conyers & Sykes.

A BITE IN THE SKY FOR EVERY PERSON ON EARTH.

For years the approximate number of stars visible to the eye, a matter of 2,000 or 4,000 according to the definition of average vision, has been known. By most persons, however, and by many scientists, the total number of stars in the heavens has been considered countless, if not limitless. The universe is now declared to be finite, yet of a magnificence of dimension and of a populousness far beyond all earlier conceptions. This assumption is a result of very recent investigations into the motions and distances of the stars.

The latest studies on the subject of the number as well as the light of the stars have been made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England. The late Franklin Adams succeeded in making a set of 206 photographs covering the entire sky. After counts were made of these pictures, from which the brightness of the self-luminous bodies between practically the twelfth and seventeenth magnitudes could be inferred, it was concluded that they recorded about 55,000,000 stars. From this a formula was determined showing the change of number in passing from one magnitude to another. With these figures it was reasoned that the aggregate number of stars is not less than 1,000,000,000, probably not more than 2,000,000,000, and probably approximately 1,600,000,000, the estimated present population of the earth. In making computations it was inferred that there would be as many stars fainter than magnitude 23 or 24 as there are brighter.

The magnitude of a star relates to its brightness, not its size, for the distances of the heavenly bodies are so tremendous that there is not a single one which presents a measurable disk to the astronomer. Those stars brightest to the eye were long ago characterized as of the first magnitude, while the faintest were classed to be the sixth magnitude. The average star of the first magnitude is shown by modern photometric measures to be 100 times brighter than one of the sixth, hence the ratio between successive magnitudes is set as the fifth root of 100, or about 2 1-2. That is, a fifth magnitude star is 2 1-2 times brighter than one of the sixth magnitude, and so on. Altair and Aldebaran are standard first-magnitude stars, while the pole star is a standard of the second magnitude.

Punishing Guilty White Men.

Dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, tells of three white men sentenced to life imprisonment for the robbery and murder of a negro, a new thing, it is said, in the history of the state. We are glad to see it. The Progressive Farmer believes in giving white neighborhoods a chance to limit future land sales to white people because we believe this is simple justice for the white man, and his wife and children. White men with their families do not butt into negro communities, and negroes should be prevented from similarly coming into white communities where they are not wanted. But we believe in being just to the negro and protecting him in the just exercise of all his rights.

In this connection, too, we notice with some pleasure this statement in the Norfolk Journal and Guide: "The courts of Tennessee have decided that a white man's negro common law wife is entitled to his estate, and accordingly awarded a negro woman and her children \$30,000 left by their white common law husband and father."

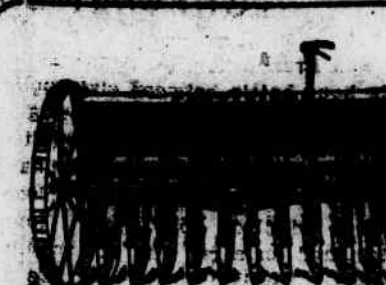
This may not be just the right plan for dealing with a shameful situation, but some remedy for it must be found. By all means, if we can't have any more severe punishment for immoral white men, traitors to their race and blood, let them be made to suffer in pocket. We should like to see the last one of the guilty ones in future fined, imprisoned and disfranchised.—Progressive Farmer.

Ford to Give \$10,000,000.

Henry Ford, the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., has announced that to his recently allotted gift of \$1,000,000 for the cause of world-peace and anti-preparedness, an additional sum of \$9,000,000 had been added. Methods of its disposition and the personnel of the Ford propagandists will be announced by the Detroit motor magnate after he confers with John Wamamaker and Thomas A. Edison, at Mr. Wamamaker's summer home, soon.

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Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.



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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.

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FAMILY SERVANTS SHOULD BE REGISTERED.

A number of cities and towns in North Carolina have passed ordinances relative to the registering of washerwomen. The ordinances, in most cases, demand that all washerwomen shall have certificates of good health and shall furnish sanitary premises and paraphernalia for doing their work.

But this bit of sanitary legislation is being protested against by the housekeepers, not that it is deficient in itself but its scope is too narrow to be effective. If infection is going to be kept at its source and not allowed to spread to homes and to other individuals, which seems to be the purpose of the ordinance, why not include the registry of cooks and nurses? They are quite as, or more, important as disease spreading factors.

Said one lady, recently, speaking on this subject: "Of four servants I employed consecutively, three had infectious diseases. Two were consumptives and another had even a worse disease. For quite a while each kept her symptoms concealed and, taking it altogether, my family was exposed for weeks to these terrible diseases."

There is no doubt but that nurses, cooks and washerwomen do directly expose innocent families to contagious diseases. There's no greater source of dangerous and infectious diseases than a careless, ignorant cook. If she has a mind to, she may pass many infectious germs across the board to the unsuspecting family. We are not pessimistic enough to believe that there are many such, but we know that such has been the case in a number of instances. Ofttimes they themselves are not aware of their condition. A certificate of health for the cook, nurse or washerwoman would not only protect the employer's family but it would be a means of obtaining better health and a higher standard of service for the employed. Furthermore, it would be a means of protection against unfairness, on both sides.—State Board of Health Bulletin.

She Was Willing.

He walked timidly in and looked around in a hesitating manner. His wife—a large, portly woman—towered over him. A lady from the desk came forward. The man spoke:

"This, I presume, madam, is suffrage headquarters?"

"It is."

"I came in to offer my services as a speaker for your cause. Are you looking for talent?"

"Yes, sir; we are. Every little helps. Thank you. So you are friends of the cause?"

The man's wife now spoke: "Not exactly," she whispered. "I'm an anti—even if he isn't. But I approve me'am; I approve. If my dear little hubby here wants to speak in favor of suffrage, and you are willing, so much the better. As you say, every little helps—the anti."—Life.

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Premier Carrier of the South

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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.

1:47 A. M.—No. 39 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room and observation sleeping cars Birmingham and Augusta to New York, and Asheville and Asheville to Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond. Tourist sleeper for Washington from San Francisco Dining car service and day coaches.

1:50 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars New York to Birmingham and Augusta, and Washington to Asheville and Asheville to Washington. Dining car service. Day coaches.

6:45 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta and points South. Pullman cars Norfolk to Asheville, Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.

7:15 A. M.—No. 57 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Solid with observation and day coaches. 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. 109 daily. Local for Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro.
7:50 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. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman sleeping car Beaufort to Winston-Salem.
8:30 A. M.—No. 133 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. 136 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. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans, New York, Pullman sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham, and Charlotte to Atlanta. Dining car service. Day coaches.
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.
2:40 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday for Raleigh.
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, New York, Pullman sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham, and Charlotte to Atlanta. Dining car service. Day coaches.
7:30 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.
10:15 P. M.—No. 12, daily. Local for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleeping cars Charlotte to Richmond and Asheville to Norfolk.
10:20 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.
11:15 P. M.—No. 38 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Solid open section, drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, New Orleans, Macon and Asheville to New York. Dining car service. No coaches.
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GERMAN PROGRESS IN WEST

TOOK FRENCH TRENCHES—
HARD FIGHTING AND LITTLE
CHANGE IN EAST.

London, Sept. 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long-expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases and that in counter-attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmann-Wellkerkopf and later repulsed another violent attack against that position. This place, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations, probably has been the scene of as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times.

Aside from these events, the armies in the west have been engaged in almost continuous artillery duels, bomb throwing and air raids.

In the east there is little change in the situation. The two Russian successes on the Sereth river, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns, has not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Further north the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, and with the help of the Germans are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centers.

Meanwhile the Germans from the south of the Pripiet marshes to the region south of Vilna are fighting hard and with some success for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vilna area.

Most of this is already held by the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida and the east Pripiet marshes to Rovno and onward to Lemberg, Galicia.

Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces, they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing any large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question, as the autumn rains generally have set in.

Three main Russian armies under Generals Ruzsky, Evert and Ivanoff, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth river, and the Austro-Germans must look to their own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still a dearth of news from the Dardanelles. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions, where their progress is slow.

It is disclosed by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia, as far as the Vardar river, to Bulgaria, but that the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where the negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for above all things Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastir, which, being near the southwestern border, would make a common border impossible.

Wife in Dream Saw Husband Dead.

Henry Fuschius, a landscape gardener on the estate of Gen. Robert G. Smith, at Sayville, Long Island, dismounted from his bicycle and put up his umbrella when he was caught in a pouring rain before daylight in Lakeland avenue on his way home.

While on foot in the road, leading the bicycle with his right hand and holding the umbrella aloft in the left, a big seven-passenger car hit him. Fuschius was knocked 30 feet.

As soon as he could get the machine stopped, Henry Huntstein, who was driving it, got out with a party of friends and picked up the injured man.

A few minutes later John Sweezy, of Patchogue, came along in an automobile, and hurried with the Huntstein party and the injured man to a doctor's office. There Fuschius died in a few minutes of a fractured skull.

After word of the death had been telephoned to Mrs. Fuschius, she said she had had a dream in which it appeared to her that her husband was killed. She said she had stayed up late worrying because of her husband's failure to return early in the evening, and later she went to bed, remained awake, troubled for some time. When she fell asleep she said her fears shaped her dreams, and after imagining her husband repeatedly in danger she saw him dead a second before she was startled from her sleep by the telephone bell.

AUSTRIA ASKED TO RECALL
AMBASSADOR DUMBA.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has been instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States, and to ask for his recall.

Secretary Lansing formally announced the action tonight. It was the answer of the American government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office: "Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to investigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government."

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington."

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

While everywhere it was admitted tonight that the situation might prove a serious one in its effect upon relations with Vienna, it was pointed out that the language of the American note indicated clearly a desire to have Dr. Dumba recalled without it making a diplomatic issue of his case. No mention was made of the order given the ambassador to proclaim his government's decree to Austro-Hungarians working in this country.

Others May Follow Dumba.

A later report from Washington says President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz Von Papen, the military attaché of the German embassy; Alexander Nuber Von Perle, the Austrian consul general in New York, and possibly Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The official view is that the ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attaché or the consul general. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Capt. Von Papen is involved in the Dumba case because he forwarded by James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent traveling under an American passport, a personal letter in which he made offensive statements about American officials. Moreover Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Vienna foreign office, found on Archibald, mentioned Von Papen as having approved what the state department in its note to the Austro-Hungarian government characterized as a conspiracy to cripple the legitimate industries of the United States. Consul General Nuber is drawn into the case because the Dumba letter disclosed that he was connected with this strike plan.

Retort Courteous.

E. Pluribus Jones reached the station platform just as the 5.15 was pulling out. A little burst of speed before the admiring onlookers netted him 50 feet in overcoming the train's handicap, but the best that his ample carcass could do thereafter was to run a losing race. He quit at the end of the freight yards and returned.

"Miss your train, sir," inquired the porter cheerfully.

Jones flicked a speck of dust from his coat sleeve.

"No, my friend," he said earnestly.

"Oh, no. I was just chasing it out of the yard. You oughtn't to allow it around here. Don't you see the tracks it's left?"

ROBBED SUICIDES AFTER
BATTLE WITH POLICE.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12.—A six hour battle between city police and a band of robbers, 25 years old, ended today when Nelson, a bullet-riddled body, was found stretched on a cot in a rooming house. He had ended his life by sending a bullet through his head.

The police conducted the battle from an upper window of the residence of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal church, across the street, and from adjacent windows and housetops. A powerful searchlight was placed in the window of another nearby dwelling.

The rooming house is in a populous section and thousands of spectators watched the battle. Policeman Peter Hammond was shot through the arms and legs by Nelson and Hugh MacReth, a lodger in the same building as Nelson, was probably fatally wounded. Hardly a square inch of Nelson's room escaped the raking fire.

With the coming of daylight the officers entered the building and burst Nelson's door. He had been dead more than two hours. Three automatic revolvers and some ammunition lay on the table near the body.

There was a bad wound near Nelson's right elbow and the police believe his intense suffering, combined with the knowledge that daylight would result in his capture, caused him to kill himself.

Tomato Judicially Declared a Fruit.

At last the tomato knows what it is! It is a fruit, a cousin to the grape and the gooseberry, blood brother to the persimmon and godfather or something to the huckleberry.

It was so decided by the learned jurists of the court of special sessions in Brooklyn, Justices Herbert, McInerney and Moss, in the case of the state of New York against Mrs. Eva Schechter, charged with selling a tomato on Sunday at her little stand in Brooklyn.

The policeman who arrested Mrs. Schechter said the tomato was a vegetable. Mrs. Schechter said it was a fruit and Magistrate Geismar, of the Gates avenue court, admitted he didn't know what it was, but he did know it was against the law to sell a vegetable, though it is all right to sell fruit. So he held Mrs. Schechter for special sessions, hoping the learned judges there would know something about the tomato's family.

And then Magistrate Geismar went and read a book on botany and found out the tomato is a fruit and tipped off the special sessions justices. Hence the decision.

Planned to Reciprocate.

"Well, what can I do for you, Sam?" asked Jones as the colored waiter who usually served him at the restaurant entered his office, says the Pathfinder.

"I got a chance to change mah p'sition, boss. Kin yo' say a good word fo' me? Say I see hones' an' sich?"

"I know, of course, that you're a good waiter, Sam, but how do I know you're honest?"

"Well, jes' say yo' think I see hones'." Dat'll do."

"All right, Sam, I'll do that."

"Thank yo', boss; thank yo' very much. When yo' come ovah tomorrow be sure to sit at mah table. I'll give yo' a sho't check."

That horror of leprosy is an inheritance from the middle ages, and that this disease is less dangerous than many others common in our country is the statement of a San Francisco expert.

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HOW THE WALDENSIANS
OVERCOME OBSTACLES.

The Waldensians were scarcely given a square deal when they were located in Burke county, for they were turned out on one of the most forbidding prospects in the whole state for farming purposes. It was a steep and rocky lot of hillside; with soil too poor to make a marketable quality of brick, but they were a bravely determined set of people and went to work to roll the rocks away and get at the soil. The Waldensian vineyard soon came into public notice. Then they built a classically designed church, looking after the school house, meantime. After that they began branching out into manufactures and made money at it from the start. Recently the Valdesse colony has come into renewed notoriety of the right sort by reason of turning to the bakery and macaroni factory. Yesterday's mail brought the Observer a sample of the bread being made for the market by the Waldensians and a promise that some of the product of the macaroni factory would follow. The thrift of these people has excited the admiration of all who have come into a knowledge of it. The recent bent of mind of the Valdesse indicates that they are just coming into an appreciation of the possibilities of their North Carolina home and the Observer is expecting to see Valdesse, as their depot on the western division of the Southern Railway is known, come into prominence as one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in the state. In conquering that portion of Burke county soil that was allotted them, they have proved the stuff of which they are made. They were given the pick of the state from the standpoint of poverty, and they have made it blossom as the rose and hum like a beehive. —Charlotte Observer.

Calls Bunyan Hypochondriac.

John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," was a pronounced hypochondriac, according to Dr. Howard D. King, of New Orleans, writing in the New York Medical Journal. The Slough of Despond, the man in the iron cage, Doubting Castle and the Giant Despair—all impressive to many generations of children—are nothing but the creation of a melancholic soul.

"Hypochondriasis appears very early in life," says Dr. King. "John Bunyan suffered from it when he was a mere child and quite as severely when he was a ribald, foul-mouthed tinker as after his marriage and conversion. The mind of hypochondriacs is usually of a superior order. Bunyan's case is a most notable instance. Shakespeare makes Hamlet a courier, soldier, scholar, the observed of all observers; and Shakespeare is never wrong in such matters."

Rest, even in the form of twelve years' imprisonment in Bedford jail, did Bunyan much good, Dr. King thinks. And this physical betterment was reflected in Bunyan's own admission that, in spite of the filthy condition of the prison, he spent his term there "in much content."

The sea elephant uses its trunk to seize its prey and to transfer food to its mouth just as does its brother which roams the land.

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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 Osborn, 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 9-10 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 229 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. 62-77.

M. W. GANT,

Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

J. J. JUSTICE E. D. BROADHURST

Justice & Broadhurst

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