

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

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

Teach Wrestling.—It is announced that wrestling is to be added to the course of instruction of the physical department of the Greensboro Y. M. C. A.

Married in Danville.—Mr. William H. Hays, of this city, and Mrs. Myrtle Hays, of Atlanta, were married Tuesday in Danville, Va. They will make their home in Greensboro.

Orphans' Concert.—A class of children from the Odd Fellows' orphanage at Goldsboro will give an entertainment at the Smith Memorial building tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Baseball Season Ends.—The baseball season of the North Carolina League ended yesterday with the Asheville team as winner of the pennant and Greensboro at the bottom of the percentage column. Greensboro played the last game of the season at home and defeated Winston-Salem by a score of 2 to 1.

To Sell Livery Outfit.—Fleming Brothers are preparing to retire from the livery business, and elsewhere in this issue of The Patriot they advertise their horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for sale at auction, October 2. Their horses and vehicles are in good condition and doubtless can be bought at attractive prices.

Stole Automobile.—Mr. C. B. Clegg had the misfortune to lose his automobile by theft Monday night. He left the machine standing in front of the postoffice while he went to a moving picture show and during his absence some one drove off in it. It was a new Ford car and had just been purchased by Mr. Clegg.

To Present Protest.—Messrs. W. C. Boren, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and John N. Wilson, county attorney, will go to Raleigh tomorrow to appear before the state tax commission and enter a protest against the order of that body making an increase of 10 per cent in the assessment of real estate in this county.

Goes to New Town.—Mr. M. S. Jeffreys, who has been engaged in the grocery business in Greensboro for a number of years, left Tuesday for Hopewell, Va., the new town that has sprung up as if by magic around the mammoth plant of the DuPont Powder Company. Mr. Jeffreys expects to engage in the hotel business in Hopewell.

Oppose Increase.—The directors of the Greensboro Merchants' Association have joined the county commissioners in the protest against the action of the state tax commission in adding 10 per cent to the assessed valuation of real estate in Guilford county. Messrs. J. Norman Willis, B. M. Bumpass and C. H. Grantham have been appointed members of a committee to represent the association in the protest.

A. H. Everett Dead.—Mr. A. H. Everett, who was employed as an engineer on the local yards of the Southern Railway, died Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Leo's hospital, where he had undergone an operation for stomach trouble. He was 37 years old and unmarried. The funeral was held from the home of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Dally, on East Bragg street, and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery. Rev. J. D. Miller, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, conducted the services.

T. N. Carmac Dead.—Mr. Thomas N. Carmac died Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Witty, south of the city, following a lingering illness. He was 56 years of age and is survived by a son, James Carmac, of Ramseur, and four daughters, Mrs. Oscar Stout, of Sanford; Mrs. Charles Witty, Mrs. I. J. Jordan and Miss Bertie Carmac. The funeral and interment took place at Rehobeth church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. F. L. Townsend.

Director Elected.—Miss Martha Dozier has been elected director of religious education for Guilford county, a position created recently by a number of leading Sunday school workers. Miss Dozier has made a special study of organized Sunday school work and for some time has been connected with the office of the State Sunday School Association, located in this city. Her relation to the Sunday schools of the county will be similar to that of a superintendent of public instruction to the public schools.

Public exercises incident to the formal opening of the fall term of Greensboro College for Women were held in the college chapel Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock before an assembly of students, officers and friends of the college. On the program were seated a number of representative citizens of Greensboro and trustees of the college.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Weaver read the scripture lesson, which was followed by the invocation by Rev. Dr. Gilbert T. Rowe, of High Point. President Turentine then called on Mayor Murphy, of Greensboro, who extended on behalf of the city a warm welcome to the college girls, declaring that they should banish all home-sickness until the time came for them to leave Greensboro, which considers them her own children.

President J. I. Foust, of the State Normal, commented upon the friendly relations between the Normal and Greensboro College for Women, declaring that there had never been any rivalry between the two institutions save that which came out of their common endeavor to give insurance out of North Carolina. He continued with a plea for personal interest and initiative on the part of the student, declaring that no institution has the magic power of educating people simply by keeping them within its walls for a certain length of time.

C. W. Gold, president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, spoke especially of the value to this community of the women's colleges, and the girls who attend them. Mr. Gold also urged the girls to recognize the wonderful advantages which lie before the college girls who attend the institutions of this city. He declared that every business and every citizen rejoices over the return of the college girls, and that the city has taken on new life, as usual, with their return.

C. H. Ireland, representing the board of trustees of the college, began his remarks with hearty welcome to the students. He assured them of the co-operation of the trustees with the students, and their constant sympathy in all things. He urged patience in study and work. Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent of the Greensboro public schools, began by saying that he had personally known the first woman to receive a college diploma, and he spoke of the great development of higher education for women which has taken place within a lifetime.

Prof. T. R. Foust, superintendent of public instruction of Guilford county, declared that Greensboro College for Women—or G. F. C.—had been of greater influence upon his life than any other educational institution not excepting his alma mater; that he was a grandson of the college, his mother having received her education here, had realized the value of culture and insisted upon the education of her children in the best manner possible.

MORE STRINGENT LAW FOR SALE OF MILK HERE.

A new ordinance has been prepared to regulate the sale of milk in Greensboro and probably will be enacted by the city commissioners in a few days. The proposed ordinance makes several radical changes in the law regulating the handling and sale of milk. It would permit the sale of milk only which shows less than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter or less than 10,000 when pasteurized and would deny the market to any milk with any considerable "foreign matter" in it. Cream would have to show less than 300,000 bacteria and less than 100,000 when pasteurized.

There are qualifications for employees of dairies and also provisions against the sale of milk and cream in any drug store, restaurant or other place catering to public trade which was not kept at as low a temperature as 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Milk vendors and those who handled it would be subjected to monthly examination for communicable disease, and no bottle in which milk was left in a quarantined home could be collected by the dairyman, but would have to go through the city authorities for cleansing.

Mr. Richard T. Wyche, president of the National Story Tellers' League, is spending a few days in the city with relatives before returning to his home in New York.

O. C. KLINGMAN BROUGHT BACK TO STAND TRIAL.

Sheriff Stafford and Deputy Sheriff Phipps returned yesterday afternoon from Seattle, Wash., with O. C. Klingman, who was arrested in the Northwestern city about three weeks ago on a warrant charging him with embezzling a large sum of money from the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company while manager of the company's Greensboro office. Mr. Klingman was released from custody immediately upon arrival, having been met at the station by friends prepared to go on his bond. A bond of \$5,000 was required and this was furnished by Messrs. J. R. Donnell, J. P. Sanders, H. S. Hicks, C. D. Benbow, Jr., J. C. Pierce and Ed. W. Walker.

Accompanied by his son, Mr. Klingman then hurried to his home to rejoin the family he left so suddenly and unexpectedly a little over a year ago.

It is understood that Mr. Klingman will be presented to the grand jury next week for indictment, but it is considered hardly probable that his case can be tried during the criminal term of court to be held next week.

The amount of Klingman's alleged embezzlement has not been officially stated, but it is generally understood to be a sum in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Mr. Klingman states that when he left Greensboro he went directly to Seattle, where he lived under an assumed name until his identity was discovered and he was arrested. After his arrival in Seattle he purchased a small tract of land near the city and engaged in the poultry business. Later he formed the acquaintance of a wealthy man who assisted him in establishing himself in the real estate business. Mr. Klingman says he was drawing a salary of \$300 a month from the real estate business at the time of his arrest. He and his associates were planning a gold mine development in Alaska that promised big things.

A Greensboro Boy's Adventure.

Joseph Elam, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Elam, has just returned from a more or less venturesome trip to England. He sailed from Newport News, Va., as a member of the crew that had charge of a cargo of war horses that had been purchased by the British government, the voyage being made without any especially exciting incident. Upon their arrival in England the members of the crew were given a complimentary sea trip around the British Isles, and on the voyage they were on the point of being attacked by a German submarine when the under-sea craft was driven off by an English torpedo boat destroyer. The lifeboats had been lowered and those aboard were preparing to leave the boat when the destroyer arrived. It was a pretty close call, and young Elam has said nothing about a desire to repeat the experience.

Arrested on Blockading Charge.

Deputy Collector C. F. Neelley and Special Officer Joe Johnson Tuesday morning came upon a blockade still in operation across the Randolph county line, south of Coletrane's mill. L. H. Sillman and another man were in charge of the outfit. Sillman was arrested, but his companion ran and made good his escape. Sillman was brought to Greensboro and given a hearing before United States Commissioner Collins, who held him for the next term of United States court under a bond of \$500. He couldn't give the bond and was sent to jail. Sillman protested vigorously that the man who escaped was the guilty party, saying that he had only stopped at the still to bargain for a gallon of liquor and happened to be there when the officers arrived.

Railroad Men to Meet Here.

A big meeting of employees of the Southern Railway in this state is to be held in Greensboro tomorrow night. The gathering is to be in the nature of a "get-together" meeting and will be featured by an address by Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern. A number of other officials of the road will be present. The Southern will run a special train to Greensboro from Salisbury and Spencer for the accommodation of the large number of employees from those two places. The meeting will be held in Neece's hall, on the corner of East Washington and Deane streets.

GETTING READY FOR THE FAIR

EVERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FULL—BETTER EXHIBITS THAN EVER BEFORE.

There is an air of bustle and activity out at the grounds of the Central Carolina Fair Association that promises preparedness and splendid accommodations for the big annual fair to be held October 12-15. The fair last year was all right as far as it went, but the beastly weather that week kept it from being a financial success and interfered with some of the attractions. The officers of the association are expecting better luck this year and are sparing no effort to make the fair bigger and better than it has ever been in the past.

Mr. John L. King, the president, and Mr. Garland Daniel, the secretary and active manager are devoting much of their time just now to seeing to it that everything is put in apple-pie order for the coming big event. Many improvements are being made on the grounds and buildings, and everything possible will be done to add to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Secretary Daniel says special efforts have been made this year to secure the largest and most attractive exhibits ever shown at a fair in this part of the country, and the indications are that all the departments will be filled. Mr. Daniel is especially interested in three new departments that have been added this year in the educational feature of the fair's work, these being exhibits of Guilford county boys' corn clubs, boys and girls' pig clubs, and boys and girls' poultry clubs. Attractive premiums are offered in all these departments.

The management has not yet announced the list of special attractions, but it is stated that this feature of the fair will be all that could be desired. Of course one of the chief attractions will be the fireworks display.

Following are the directors of the various departments:

- Field and garden crops—L. A. Walker.
- Special premiums—L. A. Walker.
- Horses—E. P. Sharpe.
- Cattle—E. P. Sharpe.
- Sheep—H. M. Forsyth.
- Swine—H. M. Forsyth.
- Poultry, pigeons and pet stock—A. A. Ray, Frank Lewis, W. R. Goulden, E. D. Kuykendall, J. L. Teal, Richard Moore, F. H. Nicholson and J. W. Curtis.
- Horticulture—J. W. Lutterlough.
- Pantry department—Mrs. C. A. Tucker.
- Ladies' work—Mrs. T. G. Frazier.
- Fine arts and paintings—Miss Ada Robeson.
- Agricultural implements and machinery—C. W. Williams.
- Educational—Prof. W. C. A. Hammel.
- Home industries—R. G. Glenn.
- Rural school department—Prof. Thomas R. Foust.
- Better babies contest—Dr. W. M. Jones.
- Girls' canning club—Miss Grace Schaeffer.
- Educational exhibits, etc.—E. H. Anderson.

FALL MEETING OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY IN MT. AIRY.

The fall meeting of Orange Presbytery is in progress in Mt. Airy, the opening session having been held Tuesday afternoon. Most of the Presbyterian ministers and a number of laymen of Guilford county are in attendance.

The minutes of the last session of the Presbytery, which was held in High Point in April, contain the following statistics of general interest: Ministers, 44; churches, 76; ruling elders, 282; deacons, 266; added on profession during the year, 533; added on certificate, 899; whole number enrolled, 8,536; Sunday schools, 70; whole Sunday school enrollment, 9,676.

Contributions: Foreign missions, \$34,211; assembly's missions, \$4,680; home missions, \$18,893; Christian education and ministerial relief, \$61,806; synodical schools and colleges, \$6,819; Sunday school extension and publication, \$821; Bible cause, \$258; orphan's home, \$2,320; total, \$94,808; Presbyterial fund and incidental expenses, \$58,972; pastor's salaries, \$32,114; miscellaneous causes, \$3,036; grand total, \$136,899.

GERMAN DRIVE GOES FORWARD UNCHECKED.

The German drive toward Dvinsk goes forward unchecked, according to Berlin, and von Hindenburg has taken 5,000 prisoners and forged ahead to within about 30 miles of the Dvinsk fortress. Riga, for the time being, is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should von Hindenburg succeed in getting effectively astride the Petrograd Railway, further south, it would expose the Baltic port to a serious enveloping movement.

All the mid-Poland fighting, the Germans claim, is progressing in their favor, but the Russians still are on the offensive in Galicia, pressing the Austrians with a vigor that recalls their dash through Galicia last winter.

The artillery duel in the west has not abated. Both sides are making a prodigious expenditure of shells, leaving the public to guess when, if at all, any general infantry attack is coming.

Parliament Votes \$1,250,000,000. The British Parliament has passed a new vote of credit of \$1,250,000,000, bringing the total since the outbreak of the war to \$6,310,000,000. Great Britain's daily war expenditure now is fixed at more than \$17,500,000.

Premier Asquith and the war secretary, Lord Kitchener, have presented interesting facts to Parliament concerning both finances and military operations. According to their statements, more than 3,000,000 men have been recruited since the war began and munition factories are springing up, and munition supplies being vastly increased.

STATE PROHIBITION IS VOTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

In an election held Tuesday, South Carolina adopted statewide prohibition to take effect January 1 next, in place of the present local option system, according to unofficial returns from throughout the State.

The vote, with almost complete returns from all counties, stood 33,104 for prohibition to 14,157 against. It was declared by those who have followed the referendum election that the total vote would not exceed 60,000.

Governor Manning, who was elected on a local option platform, where by the individual counties may operate liquor dispensaries, issued a statement after reading the returns, in which he said that "the people having spoken," he would do his utmost to enforce the law.

Of the 30 counties which were dry under the local option system, all were declared to have voted for prohibition. Only one of the dispensary operating counties was known to have cast the majority of its votes for prohibition.

Columbia voted for prohibition, while Charleston voted overwhelmingly against it.

Consular Agents Advised to Seek Safety.

Washington, Sept. 15.—American consuls in northern Mexico, which now has become the chief battleground between the contending factions, have been advised by the state department not only to notify American citizens to withdraw from the danger zones, but to leave Mexico themselves if conditions become intolerable.

Secretary Lansing today described the instructions to consuls as simply precautionary. They are similar to those given American consuls in Europe whenever the contending armies drew near cities previously untouched by the fighting. Obregon's rapid advance into northern Mexico, and frequent reports of lawlessness on the border led to the present measures, according to state department officials.

As soon as American citizens have withdrawn, there will be no necessity, in the opinion of high officials, for the consuls to remain, but it was denied that they had been ordered to leave, discretion being vested in the consuls themselves.

Court House Case.—The case involving the title to a part of the county court house property was argued Tuesday night before Judge Justice, the attorneys representing the county and certain property owners presenting judgments which they wished signed. Judge Justice took the matter under advisement and will announce his decision before the end of the week.

WOMAN HELD WITHOUT RAIL ON MURDER CHARGE.

Forest City, Sept. 14.—A Mrs. Hensley, who lives two miles south of town, was today committed to jail and denied bond in connection with the death of Dave Wilson, who was shot and killed at her home yesterday afternoon late, and a man named Guffy was held under a \$500 bond by the coroner's jury which investigated the homicide.

Wilson and Guffy, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were seen to drive from Forest City out toward the Hensley place. This morning it became known that Wilson was dead and Coroner Butler had an autopsy performed by Dr. C. H. Hemphill, who found that a bullet had struck Wilson in the back of the head and ranged down the spinal column, while another had entered his right side and was found in the liver. Either shot, it was said, would have proved fatal.

Guffy, placed on the stand, was rather confused and little could be gained from his testimony. However, the evidence given by a young girl who was in the house at the time of the shooting indicated that the shots were fired by Ralph Brown, a son-in-law of Mrs. Hensley.

Mrs. Hensley refused to talk. Brown, with his wife and a son of Mrs. Hensley, left the scene last night and have not been seen since. The jury decided that Wilson came to his death at the hands of either Mrs. Hensley or Brown.

Wilson was a prominent farmer of the county and was a small merchant, also. He had once been tried with Mrs. Hensley for a statutory offense.

RAISING FUNDS HERE FOR IRISH REVOLUTION.

A dispatch from New York says: An attempt is being made secretly in New York to raise funds for stirring up, if possible, a revolution in Ireland, it developed today. Subscription cards are being circulated here, and probably elsewhere in the country, purporting to be signed by Patrick J. Griffin, president of the Geraldine Club and a stenographer in the fire department. He denied knowledge of the movement. Secret service operatives of the British government have been investigating the raising of funds and have been particularly interested in endeavoring to establish the connection of certain agitators with a conference at which details for putting arms into Ireland were planned.

"The fund of which I am treasurer now amounts to over \$40,000," said Denis A. Spillars. "It was collected to arm the Irish volunteers. The volunteers have unanimously voted against conscription and they will use the arms to fight it. Even if conscription is not attempted, the British government can stand warned. At the slightest oppression of Ireland, I can state with authority, the German government will effect a landing in Ireland, and once they have effected a landing there complete rebellion must follow, with an assurance of Irish independence."

Says Germans Have Shot Their Bolt.

"The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt," said War Secretary B. H. Loefer in an address yesterday in the British House of Lords. "Their advance in Russia, which at one time averaged five miles a day, now has diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see the forces which they boastingly described as defeated and broken troops flying before them, still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line and in some places, indeed, turning on the jaded invaders and inflicting heavy losses."

Earl Kitchener made only a veiled reference, to the possibility of conscription, which is under consideration by the British cabinet.

"The response of the country to calls for recruits has been little short of marvelous," he said, "but the problem now to insure the field force being kept at full strength is engaging our close attention and will, I hope, soon receive a practical solution. I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifice may prove necessary, will be undertaken cheerfully by our people."

Mr. Frank Sharpe, who has been connected with the staff of a hospital in New York during the summer, is here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. W. A. Sharpe, before returning to his home in New York.

It is Only a Short Time

Until the Central Carolina Fair will be in full blast. Are you making ready? Come in and let us get up your winter necessities in clothes, underwear, hosiery and so on.

Young men's suits in the best style, quality and price.

A water tight rain coat is indispensable, let us furnish you a rubberized rain-proof 50-inch coat for \$5.00. Worth the money.

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

Savoy Shirts \$1.50.

Boyden Oxfords \$5.00.

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THE MODEL MILL SETTLEMENT

ARTICLE IN NORTHERN PAPER
GIVES HIGH PRAISE TO
LOCAL INSTITUTION.

A recent Sunday 'issue of the Buffalo, N. Y., Express' carries an illustrated page write-up of the mill villages north of this city under the heading: "Greensboro, North Carolina, is Center for Model Mill Settlement of the World." Following an introductory in which the writer describes a phase of the social service work that is carried on at the mills, the article says, in part:

Everything about this big and bustling plant is in striking contradiction to the prevailing impression that Southern cotton mills are pest holes, officered by slave drivers and peopled by underpaid, half-fed and stunted boys and girls—serfs from the moment they were able to toddle forth from their cradles until their disease racked bodies are fled by the spirit so long stifled within them.

"A mill hands' Utopia," two of our presidents, Roosevelt and Taft, characterized these busy mills. As President Wilson spent many years of his life within a short distance of them, he, too, knows intimately how readily conditions here give the lie to those who, without taking the trouble to investigate for themselves, write volumes about "the appalling conditions in the Southern mills."

Picture in the mind's eye a little town laid out in checkerboard fashion with wide and generously shaded streets in which at regular intervals stand comfortable and attractive vine clad cottages facing and flanked by yards of ample proportions to permit of chicken runs and flourishing vegetable gardens. Then one will have a fair idea of this North Carolina mill settlement.

This settlement stands on the outskirts of Greensboro, itself a busy and bustling little manufacturing city, which has trebled its population in a decade, and this without a boom. The settlements are clustered about the White Oak and Proximity mills, each a mammoth establishment, and operated by the same concern. The mills have been referred to by students of industrial, economic and social problems who have visited them as the model mill settlements of the world. Not only have the homes and the environment of the mill operatives been a source of never ceasing wonder and gratification to those who are constantly on the alert to promote uplift work among toilers, but they have unanimously agreed that the mills proper have been equipped with every conceivable device that tends to better the comfort and sanitary surroundings of the operatives.

The Proximity Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Caesar Cone is principal owner, president and managing director, owns the mills, and one of his most stringent rules is that all in and about the mills shall be so conducted that the settlements' reputation as "Spotless Towns" shall remain untarnished. Cleanliness and sanitation are his hobbies. Prizes are annually distributed among the operatives for the best kept garden and lawn conforming to the company's specifications, and when these are distributed the laggards find that they have missed a bonus well worth striving for.

In the course of a recent visit to Greensboro the writer went through the mills and their settlements and found them in strong contradistinction to those at Lawrence, Mass., another big cotton mill center, whence came the "strike babies" who testified before the congressional committee at Washington to conditions which made strong men ill and the women who gathered at the hearing turn pale and faint.

No strike babies can be found here. In their place healthy and robust boys and girls scamper through the village streets and over the settlement common on their way to and from the magnificent schools the company erected and maintains at its own expense. Pinched and drawn faces and rags and squalor have no place here. Happy and normal children and contented housewives who have been schooled in the principles of hygiene and sanitation are to be found in the homes, while the man of the household—the mill operative—is the personification of the thrifty and prosperous American husband of the working class. He is thoroughly content with his work and secure in the knowledge that his job is safe so long as he does his part and meets his employer half way. He realizes, too, that the head of the company knows from first hand knowledge just how he is performing his task and, furthermore, he knows to the minutest detail just what his home life is.

"These mills," said Mr. Cone, "are what my late brother, Moses, intended them to be. From the day we came South and located here he spent his every waking hour striving to bring about a realization of his dreams. That they proved an agree-

able reality is no doubt, for when he was taken from us he left happy in the thought that his years of toil were crowned with the appreciation of those for whom it was done. I am striving to carry on the work along the lines he prescribed. When I succeed in bringing the mills up to the very highest possible degree of excellence I shall feel that my brother needs no more lasting monument to his noble and useful life."

"To what do you attach the most importance as a factor in bringing about this Utopian condition of affairs?" I asked Mr. Cone.

"From the first we worked on the principle that if the manufacturer manifests the same interest in the welfare of his operatives that he does in his high priced machinery he will not only surround himself with useful and productive helpers, but he will be able to turn out a pretty high standard of the finished product. That, doubtless, has been one of the secrets of our success. We have gathered here a splendid lot of men and women who have seized the opportunities we created for them. Realizing how readily they grasped these chances to better themselves, we continued to create them, and this we kept doing until we are beginning to think our mills are as nearly perfect from a mechanical, social and economic viewpoint as it is possible to make them."

"The best investment we have made since coming South was the money spent for the welfare and uplift of our operatives, their wives and their children. The majority of them were quick to learn and they were appreciative. The result is we have built up a settlement of sturdy and healthy minded men and women, whose children, upon completing the educational course we demand that they take, will find good places at good wages in the mills where their fathers have been content to toil. Few leave us, and in consequence there are few newcomers among us. Many families are occupying the same cottages they moved into when they came to us fifteen years or more ago."

The tour through the mills had revealed the total absence of dust—that arch enemy of every mill operative. Every device known to mechanics and science had been installed to minimize this peril. Light and air are other essentials that had been given due consideration, with the result that men, women, youths and well grown girls work in bright, well ventilated quarters, while all about them is clean, sanitary and wholesome. The machinery is all of the latest pattern, and wherever a labor saving device could be installed there it was found.

But it was the settlements which interested the visitor, and to them he made his way. The smaller cottages rent for \$3 a month, while the larger ones bring \$5. For every third cottage there is an artesian well, and the water from these is cool, sparkling and as healthy as any in the state. The cottages stand on brick piers, thus insuring dry and warm interiors and offsetting any danger of dampness. All are bright and airy, neatly painted, and all within and without bespeak comfort and homelike cheer. The rental from the cottages barely offsets taxes and repairs.

Each year the company makes its distribution of flower and vegetable seeds. Shrubs and plants also are given out, and annually thirty prizes are awarded for the best vegetable and flower gardens as well as the most attractive home in the settlement. These prizes range in value from \$5 to \$50. Naturally, the housewives vie with one another to win these bonuses, and in consequence the settlements, from end to end, present the appearance of variegated flower gardens from early spring until Jack Frost comes and lays his blight on plant and blossom.

Attached to each settlement and maintained at the company's expense is a young woman thoroughly trained and equipped to go among the women and instruct and co-operate with them in giving to their homes those deft and intricate little touches which in reality make it a home for each member of the household. These young women conduct cooking and sewing classes in the schools for the girl pupils. In the afternoons similar classes are conducted for the mothers and older girls who wish to learn how to conduct the homes on the most approved lines. They are given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the best sanitary methods, dietetics and the latest and most approved cuts and modes employed by up-to-date modistes. They also conduct classes in raffia and basketry work.

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WILSON GIVES HIS VIEW TO WORLD SITUATION.

President Wilson expressed his view of the gravity of the international situation which confronts the United States to a delegation of Virginians who asked him Monday to visit the Manassas battlefield late this month.

"We are all hoping and praying that the skies may clear," said the president, "but we have no control of that on this side of the water and it is impossible to predict any part of the course of affairs."

The president was reminded that some time ago he had promised to go to Manassas.

"When I made that promise," the president told the delegation, "things were just beginning and a great many things have happened since which have altered not only the aspect of our own affairs but the aspect of affairs of the world. My experience here day by day is that questions turn up so suddenly and have to be handled so promptly and sometimes with so much thoughtful discretion that I really dare not let my thoughts go out to other matters."

"I could not come to Manassas without having something to say. It would not be worthy of the occasion if I could not make preparation that would be worth while, and that is out of the question. My thoughts are mortgaged beyond recall for the present."

"I simply feel that I have forfeited my liberty for the present and that my nearest duty is the most obvious and imperative duty. I have been obliged to say this to all invitations, however tempting in character, and I would not be worthy of your trust if I did not come to such conclusion, because I know that you want these international matters taken care of as best we know how and I ought not to send my thoughts afield."

Constipation Cured Overnight.

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

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Abdominal Belts, Elastic Stockings, Etc.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

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
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Under Control of United States Government

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STATUS OF SUBMARINE SITUATION AT PRESENT.

Conferences held in Washington this week between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following status:

1. The German ambassador has been furnished with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning and has been advised that the United States desires a disapproval of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

2. The evidence will be sent by Count Bernstorff to the Berlin foreign office, to which it has been available before, and probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible the foreign office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who, it was claimed, sunk the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

3. The United States has all information on the case as it now stands at hand and is ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his government.

4. While the United States will not consent to arbitration of a principle nor of a question involving the safety of American lives, it has accepted Germany's assurance that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity, the question of whether the

Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The German ambassador is understood to have been given wide latitude by Berlin in the negotiations. All the exchanges from now on probably will come through him, and it generally is believed settlement of the Arabic case will mean prompt clearing up of the entire submarine question.

Good Summer For Crops.

The summer was a peculiar one in many respects, but it was evidently a good one for the crops. Much of the West has complained of cold, and most of the country has complained of excessive rains, but every month the crop prospects have been a little better than they were the month before. The year is certain to beat all wheat records by a wide margin, and it is likely to beat all oats records, and as the corn estimates have been steadily progressing it is not quite impossible that the corn record should be beaten. If not that, it will be pretty closely approached. Things that grow liked the summer well enough.

Thirty-Six For 25 Cents.

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25 cents. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose to-night—your constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25 cents, at all druggists. adv.

RUSSIA RAGES AT DEATH THAT WIPED OUT ARMIES.

The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd, but the feeling which has shaken this stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission.

It has not moved anyone to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

The full tragedy of this shortage has been observed only by the men at the front who, with empty gun cases, have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy, and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions, without the possibility of stopping them.

These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters. Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort has failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered.

No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the ending of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

Evidence of the spirit of protest has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd, where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government officials were broken up by the police. In these meetings it was openly declared that Russian officials were defeating the attempts of the army to win the war and that, while they continued in power, victory was impossible.

The allegation was made that the Russian officials who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in seizing the opportunity which the war offered them of amassing a fortune at the expense of the government and insisting upon such a large commission on all contracts that the business of buying war materials waited while the purchasing commissions adjusted satisfactorily the amount of commission they were to obtain.

American and English business men who have been trying to sell ammunition to the Russian government say that, without an average payment of 10 per cent commission on all sales, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract, they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted, and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months.

Watch the date on your label.

WHY HAVE THE IF JUDGES CAN UNDO IT?

The United States government has filed in the Supreme court its brief in the case against Judge Killits, of the northern district of Ohio, involving the right of a federal judge to suspend a sentence.

Judge Killits suspended during good behavior the five-year sentence of James J. Henahan for violation of the national bank act. Attorney General Gregory decided to test the case in the Supreme court.

"If," says the brief, "it lies in the power of the judge to stop the administration of the criminal law short of the application of punishment, having made up his mind that a particular defendant ought not to be punished, why go through with the idle formality of a jury trial? Rather upon the return of the indictment let him suspend all further proceedings against the accused during his good behavior."

It is contended that if a judge may suspend sentence in minor offences, he may do so in murder, treason or the other grave offences, and that the practical effect of the action in this case was to overrule the will of Congress and substitute the judge's decree for the law.

The October Woman's Home Companion.

In the October Woman's Home Companion William J. Burns tells the first of a series of six true detective stories of big Burns cases involving women. Mr. Burns calls them "my six most interesting detective stories about women." The first in the series is not only a good story but it proposes an interesting question to all women readers. What would they, what would you, do under similar circumstances? Would you, or would you not, protect your men-folks?

The October Companion contains seventeen illustrated pages devoted to news of fall and winter fashions. Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, pursues her policy of showing women how they can dress in fashion, and at the same time avoid extravagant and foolish use of money. Miss Gould accomplishes the task that she has set before herself with great ability. Her presentation of fashions is interesting and at the same time profoundly sensible.

Special articles of rare interest and importance are contributed by such famous writers as: Ida M. Tarbell, Anna Steese Richardson, Charles Edward Jefferson, Laura Spencer Porter and Alice Farnham Leader. Fiction is contributed by Mary Heaton Vorse, Norvell Harrison, Sophie Kerr, Sylvia Chatfield Bates, Margaretta Tuttle and Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews.

In addition to the fashion department, already referred to, are the regular cooking, housekeeping, handicraft, "About People," and "Young People" departments—all filled with attractive reading and valuable ideas.

Price of Votes in Texas.

A dispatch from Corpus Christi, Tex., says: Further testimony concerning the alleged buying of Mexican votes in the last general election in Nueces county was given today in United States District court in the trial of 41 persons charged with election frauds. Matt L. Dunn, a cousin of Tom Dunn, one of the defendants, testified to an alleged conversation he had with his cousin. He said he spoke of the votes as a staple commodity, and asked: "How much are Mexican votes worth today?" To which his cousin replied: "A little cheaper; between \$2 and \$3." He said Tom Dunn told him he had bought 25 with \$50.

To Kill Foes of Farm Animals.

Preliminary to launching a nationwide campaign for the extermination of predatory animals, the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has divided the country into eight districts. An inspector will be placed in charge of each. The district inspector will have general supervision of the work of a force of hunters, whose business it will be to shoot, trap or poison coyotes, bob cats, timber wolves, mountain lions and other animals which make war on cattle, sheep and other live stock and destroy the public range.

It is estimated that the loss to live stock raisers and others from the activities of predatory animals is approximately \$15,000,000 annually. The loss falls heaviest on cattle and sheep, and thus contributes largely to the high price of meat in the markets of the country.

In order to curtail this loss, Congress last session appropriated \$280,000 to be used by the biological survey in a general campaign of extermination. This campaign has already been started in some states, but it still is in the preliminary stages.

The first start was made in Texas some time in April. Since that time at least 200 wolves have been killed by five hunters.

Starved in Midst of Plenty.

Though she lived in the heart of the wealthy residential section of Washington, Pa., and was surrounded on all sides by luxury and plenty, Miss Sara Caton, aged 60 years, was taken away from her home to a hospital Tuesday in a fainting condition, due to starvation. She died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

Miss Caton was formerly well-to-do, but a series of misfortunes had wiped out her meagre hoard.

Rather than appeal to wealthy friends for help, she tried to eke out a living by doing sewing and other work of that kind in secret, but trying at the same time to keep up appearances.

She was very proud, and even when her true plight was discovered by friends who called she refused to receive help of any kind.

More than 62,000 women in the United States cultivate fruit, among them being several of California's most successful fruit growers.

FARMS AT SPECIAL PRICES

77 acres, with new house, 3 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.

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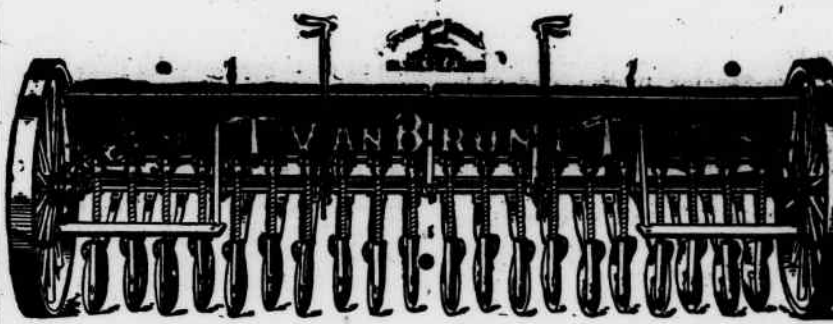
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Telephone 1013.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Having qualified as executor of the estate of W. H. Bunch, deceased, before Mason W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court for Guilford county, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned duly verified on or before the 1st day of September, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are expected to make immediate payment.
This August 31, 1915. 70-80.
W. A. BUNCH, Executor.
Asheboro, N. C.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.
North Carolina, Guilford County. In Superior Court, September Term. Walter H. Burkheimer vs. Edna Olive Burkheimer.
The defendant, Edna Olive Burkheimer, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of said county, by the plaintiff, to obtain an absolute divorce; and the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the term of the Superior court, of said county, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915, at the court house in said county, in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
This August 17, 1915.
M. W. GANT, C. S. 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.

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GET READY NOW FOR THE CENTRAL CAROLINA FAIR GREENSBORO, OCTOBER 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1915

To Our Boys and Girls--Don't Forget The Pig and Poultry Club Exhibit

Four days of education, instruction and innocent amusement. Many improvements have been made and the fair this year will be bigger and better than ever before. The premium list is larger than in former years and every department will be filled with interesting exhibit. More and better attractions than ever, including thrilling Fireworks, Balloon Ascensions and many Free attractions. Come and bring your neighbors with you.

Bigger, Better and Grander Than Ever
GARLAND DANIEL, SECY.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by W. L. Underwood.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

REPUBLICANS CASTING ABOUT FOR A CANDIDATE.

Who will be the Republican standard bearer in next year's presidential campaign?

That is a question that has been discussed by politicians of all parties with the approach of the fall elections. It is assumed by every one that the president will be renominated by the Democrats. Just now it seems probable he will be given the nomination unanimously, but even if some ambitious Democrat should bob up during the next year, apparently that Democrat will have little chance.

The president's loyal and enthusiastic supporters in his home state of New Jersey have for months been restless and straining at the leash to start a Wilson boom, but they have been restrained by inspired letters from Private Secretary Tumulty, who has assured them that the president does not wish any demonstration of that nature. He does not desire to appear to take advantage of the war situation to advance his political fortunes, it is explained.

With the apparent certainty existing as to the identity of the Democratic candidate, interest centers in the man most likely to be chosen by the Republicans to lead their forces. Preliminary heats are now being run by a number of possibilities. They may develop more strength and speed before the convention meets next June, with judicious grooming.

The men for whom active work is now being done include Senator Elihu Root, ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio, Senator John Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan. Mr. Root has attracted much attention by presiding over the New York constitutional convention, where he made several notable addresses which have been construed as campaign documents. His ability is widely appreciated throughout the country and his stanch Republicanism is not to be questioned. But sound, practical politicians say Mr. Root would not make an ideal candidate on account of his age. He was born February 19, 1845, so that if he were elected president next year he would be 72 years old when inaugurated. His boom is being forwarded, it is understood, by Republican leaders of his own state more for the purpose of shutting out Governor Whitman as a possibility than in the hope that he may be nominated.

Senator Burton, recently returned from a tour of South America, has since been engaged in a tour of North America, where he has not forbidden the mention of his name as a possible presidential candidate. His friends are urging him upon his record as the arch-enemy of the "pork barrel" congressional appropriations, and there are indications that he will have practically all of the Ohio delegation.

Senator Weeks is making public addresses and his friends are pointing to him as the man who would make a conservative and also Republican president. Senator Smith, of Michigan, has not concealed his ambition to be the Republican candidate, and a flock of workers have been busy looking after his interests at home, while a corps of stenographers have made an epistolary campaign in his behalf.

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, also has been favorably mentioned as a possibility, but so far as known no active campaign in his behalf has been started. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and ex-Governor Hadley, of Missouri, and two others who are mentioned.

Surveying the field, everything indicates that the Republican sentiment of the country has not crystallized. "Whom can you nominate to beat Wilson?" is a favorite query of Democrats. "The convention will find the right man," is the usual reply.

Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States Supreme court, is looked upon by many as the strongest man the Republicans could nominate, but it is known very plainly that he has no wish to give up his place

upon the bench in order to lead a presidential campaign.

There are others, mainly Democrats, who predict that the outcome of the convention will be the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans. This seems very improbable at this writing, and yet no one who is familiar with the colonel's record in politics will attempt to make a prediction where he is concerned. It can be said, however, that the Republican leaders have, as yet shown no disposition to take the colonel as the candidate.—Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WISDOM FROM KANSAS ON DOMESTIC MATTERS.

The Sabetha Herald reports that a domestic meeting of the Study Club given ordinarily to poets and essayists, dramatists, plays, and novels showed that the members also knew a thing or two about housekeeping. Here are a few practical housekeeping hints given by members, tried out personally:

Mrs. George Allen said that she poured the water from boiled potatoes over her table silver, let it lie for an hour and a half, rinsed and dried it, when it was as nicely polished as hours of work would give with chamol skin and silver polish.

Mrs. Charles Haines said that to cover a scorched cloth with a paste of starch, let it dry, and then wash out thoroughly would remove such unpleasant consequences of a too hot iron.

Mrs. Loufborough suggests the dipping of a delicate blouse in borax water instead of starch to give it the necessary stiffness and a pleasing gloss.

Mrs. Moorehead says she never wipes her dishes. This method is advocated now by all scientific schools in household matters and practiced entirely in big hotels. The big concerns have weights and pulleys for lowering draining pans into vats of hot water. Mrs. Moorehead dips each dish as she washes it into scalding water, places it in a wire draining pan, and it is dry and shiny when her other kitchen work is completed.

A sponge in the bottom of an umbrella receiver absorbs the water, and it is easily removed. This is a suggestion of Mrs. Steele.

Boiling potato peelings in a new teakettle prevents the accumulation of lime, according to Mrs. Woodbury.

Strips of surgeon tape around the edge of a pie prevents the juice from spilling out, according to Mrs. Charlie Sherwood. This is a modern substitute for the old-fashioned strip of cloth suggested by Mrs. Moulton.

Here is a grand one. Mrs. Jennie Moulton, who is a fine cake baker, creams butter and sugar, then dumps all other ingredients in the bowl and beats everything. No separate beating of whites and yolks of eggs, etc. Mrs. Rucker improved even this. She creams her butter alone first. It is then much easier to add the sugar.

Mrs. Morris suggests that old stockings be ripped down the back and sewed together for dust rags.

A California cold closet was a suggestion as an ice saving device. In all California houses and apartments a cold closet is built from cellar to roof. It is about a foot and a half square, with a small door opening into the kitchen. The door is removed and in its place a wire screening is tacked. The shelves are wire instead of wood. The cool air circulates continually through this closet from the basement to the roof. It is hard on the iceman, but it saves the family pocketbook. Many California homes have no other method of refrigeration.

Writes Sermon in His Will.

A sermon to his heirs is a part of the will of James H. Allen, filed in St. Louis, disposing of a \$3,000,000 estate. The estate goes to the widow and five children. The will contains these sentences:

"I had intended to make some special bequests, but will not do so, as I have a promise from each of my children to use one-half of the property received from my estate for charitable and Christian work, and the remaining one-half they promise to try to make or earn other property to be used for good Christian purposes. "All that we have belongs to the Lord. It is the Lord's property, and He will hold us to a strict account for the way we use it.

"The devil is smarter than all man-kind put together, and will always lead us astray if left to our weak selves, so our only hope is in the Lord."

Sidna Allen Converted.

Sidna Allen, who is serving a term of 35 years in the Virginia penitentiary for his part in shooting the court at Hillville, Carroll county, Va., several years ago, the shooting resulting in the death of Judge Masie and the wounding of several other persons, has made a profession of religion. Sunday afternoon he was introduced into the membership of one of the Methodist churches in Richmond.

TO DECIDE ON COURSE OF UNNEUTRAL ACTS.

A report from Washington states that the department of justice will not begin proceedings against any agents of belligerent governments alleged to have been involved in strike plans and other objectionable activities until the state department has determined what shall be the attitude of the government toward such acts apparently in violation of neutrality.

Officials have been investigating scores of reports of alleged unneutral acts by foreign agents and officers, but with the exception of prosecutions for passport frauds and in connection with enlistments for the armies of belligerents no action has been taken. The administration has been inclined to look with disfavor on publication of information on the subject.

The first intimation that a more aggressive policy might be adopted resulted from revelations in connection with the activities of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and the knowledge that an American, James F. J. Archibald, had been used as a messenger to the Vienna foreign office.

Pending the determination of policy it was said on authority that no orders would be sent to district attorneys who have reported alleged unneutral acts. There can be no prosecution against members of the diplomatic corps, but consuls and other agents are subject to the neutrality statutes.

A Chance For the Kids.

Young people grow tired of the small towns because they lack amusement. Progressive towns which desire to hold their young people are adopting means to interest, entertain and keep them contented. One method is the playground. Every town, big and small, should have one. It should be a public park, where everyone could go any time. The city should pay for its upkeep and it should be well kept. A portion of the park should be set aside for the little ones, with swings in it, slides and whirligigs. The older young men and women should have tennis courts, baseball grounds, croquet courts, etc., and the grounds should be plentifully supplied with benches and tables for picnic parties. Such a playground is especially necessary in factory towns. Employers like to locate where their employees will be contented, and the workers will have some place to spend their spare time, their Sundays and holidays. Tennis tournaments could be held a specified times during the summer, to which a small fee could be charged to be applied to the upkeep of the courts. The baseball grounds could be used as a league field, thus encouraging friendly rivalry between the home team and those of nearby towns. Factory owners and merchants should be asked to contribute to the upkeep of such a playground on the principal that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." They will receive the interest on their investment in increased efficiency among their employees and a greater ease in securing and holding good workers.—Reidsville Review.

Kept His Promise.

"When the late O'Donnell Rossa first came to America," said an Irish-American of New York, "the Fenians were in pretty bad repute among us. "In a hotel lobby one day a man attacked the Fenians and home rulers bitterly, and he wound up by shouting:

"Show me an Irishman and I'll show you a coward!"

"While the crowd was applauding this sentiment, O'Donnell Rossa got up slowly from his rocking chair and walked up to the speaker.

"What did you say, friend?" he asked.

"The orator started, he bit his lip, then he repeated in low, tremulous tones:

"I said show me an Irishman, and I'll show you a coward."

"I'm an Irishman!" shouted O'Donnell Rossa fiercely.

"And I'm a coward," said the other man, and he turned and dashed out of the door, and the Broadway crowd swallowed him up."—New Orleans States.

Suffragettes Blacklist Borah.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which maintains headquarters and an active lobby in Washington, has put Senator Borah, of Idaho, on the blacklist and will oppose him for the Republican presidential nomination. Senator Borah has announced his opposition to the proposed federal amendment to remove from the ballot the qualification of sex.

Sensor Borah has told the Congressional Union field workers that their proposition is "impracticable, inexpedient, insincere, unwise and unjust," and has prophesied "that upon reflection the best women of the country will not endorse it."

Wife Pleaded Against Divorce.

When Miss Matilda Dolive, 27 years old, was married the other day in East St. Louis to Frank F. Dearing, 41, traveling freight agent for the Georgia railroad, she bound herself, doubly, by the ceremony and by a prenuptial agreement, to remain his wife until death should them part. In the agreement she pledged herself never to sue for divorce nor separate maintenance.

She was not opposed to divorce on principle, she said but she thought that a man and a woman should know each other so well before marrying that there would be no chance of the marriage being a failure. She and Dearing had known each other four years. The explanation given by Dearing to Justice Driscoll, who performed the ceremony after certifying the agreement, was that he wanted to shield his children from the possibility of divorce or separate maintenance litigation.

The couple became acquainted when they were associated in a business way in the same office. Both are from the South. Dearing's home is at Athens, Ga. He obtained a divorce in the latter part of 1912 from Mrs. Pauline H. Dearing on the ground that when he was transferred from Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis, she refused to accompany him. They were married April 5, 1900, and there were two children, Pauline, 12 years old, who is with her mother, and Albin, 10, who is with Dearing's parents.

Next Peace Conference Saturday.

The next meeting of the Pan-American conference on the Mexican situation will be held in New York Saturday. The replies of the Villa leaders and the note from Carranza will be considered at the meeting and a definite announcement of policy is expected.

The standing instructions to American consular agents to have Americans withdraw from danger zones in Mexico have been repeated on account of lawlessness in northern Mexico, many cases of kidnapping and the fact that the onward march of Carranza forces may make the north more of a battleground than it has been.

Officials denied that the warning anticipated possible results of new political developments, pointing out that no decision as to the American government's policy on recognition of a government in Mexico had been reached.

Collar Button Shot in Two.

Elmer Laden, a citizen of Lexington, had a close call for his life late Sunday afternoon when his front collar button was shot in two by a bullet fired by a policeman. The officer was shooting at a fleeing negro who had been discovered in a game of craps and Laden was only an innocent bystander. The force of the bullet drove the end of the collar button that was shot off into Laden's shoulder and it was removed by a surgical operation. The policeman was put under a bond of \$300 and will be given a preliminary hearing tomorrow.

An Iowa truck farmer irrigates his land by pumping water from an artesian well with a pump to which his automobile is attached.

Rupture Expert Here

Well Known to Leading Physicians Who Indorse His Methods.

W. B. SEELEY, the noted rupture specialist of Philadelphia, is sending his personal representative to Greensboro for one day only to minister to the needs of the ruptured public, thoroughly equipped and prepared to deal with the most difficult cases. Interested parties can consult him free. At the New Hotel McAdoo, Wednesday, September 22, 1915.

SEELEY'S SPERMATIC SHIELD TRUSS, as used and approved by the U. S. government and the Czar of Russia, will retain any case of rupture perfectly, affording immediate relief, and closes the opening in a short time on the average case. It produces results without surgery or harmful injections. No leg straps to irritate and soil. No binding of hips. Clean and durable. Examination and advice free. Personal reference on request. Cut out and keep for reference. Home office, 1027 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

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Fitting you perfectly in ready clothes is a service-feature of this store. We're able to do this without possibility of failure because we carry

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The suits and overcoats made by this great firm come to us in such variety of sizes that any man can be perfectly fitted. The old idea that you have to have a "regular" figure to enjoy the advantage of ready clothes is gone. These fall suits provide for every kind of a figure.

\$17.50 to \$25. Other good suits \$7.50 to \$16.50.

BROWN-BELK COMPANY.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

AUTO CASKET WAGON

We have a new automobile casket wagon, and when you are in need of a casket, phone us and we will deliver it to you with no extra charge, and in one hour's time within 10 miles radius of Greensboro.

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

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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

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.

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

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"THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY"

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W. M. Combs, Mgr. Savings Dept.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

McLEANSVILLE.

Mr. P. V. Boone spent Saturday in Greensboro on business.

Mrs. Belle Hines was called to Danville, Va., Sunday on account of the illness of her brother, Capt. J. W. Wright.

Miss Lena Coble, of the Alamance neighborhood, spent Saturday and Sunday here as the guest of Mrs. O. W. Hines.

Miss Grace Whittington, with her friend, Miss Catherine Carr, of Greensboro, spent Sunday here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whittington.

Mr. Felix Harrell, of Greensboro, made a visit to his parents here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sockwell and Mr. and Mrs. John Sockwell, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with their brother, Mr. R. A. Sockwell, who resides near here.

Mr. David Wright, of Summerfield, was here Saturday and Sunday visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert A. Sockwell, whose husband has been ill for the past few days.

Miss Lillian Pritchett, of Greensboro, who will have charge of the department of music in the high school at this place, spent Saturday here as the guest of Miss Sallie Holt.

Miss Annie Jones, of Greensboro, spent Monday here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Fort, of Winston, spent Sunday here on a visit to Mrs. Fort's mother, Mrs. Rowann Andrew.

Mr. S. W. Davis and family, of Greensboro, spent Sunday here on a visit to his brother, Mr. R. L. Davis.

Mr. Bennett Carmon, of Whitsett, visited friends here Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Newsom was in Greensboro Saturday attending to business matters.

Mr. S. T. Boone returned home Saturday after having completed a dwelling house near the White Oak cotton mills which he had contracted to build.

Mr. J. F. Overby, of Greensboro, spent Sunday here on a visit to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rowann Andrew.

Rev. R. E. Redding preached a sermon on boasting in the auditorium of the high school building here Sunday afternoon. A large audience was present to hear him, and they were not disappointed in what they heard. He said that all men were addicted to the habit of boasting, and that if they did not boast of themselves they led some one else to do it for them by mentioning something in which they excelled or by asking leading questions. He said that boasting had no place in the life of the Christian man or woman.

The ladies who are members of the Woman's Betterment Association served ice cream, lemonade, grape juice, pop corn, peanuts, etc., to a large number of people Saturday night and the occasion was a success indeed—successful in giving the young people pleasure and in a financial way for the school. About 250 people were present, and they kept up their merry-making until the wee small hours of the night.

Country Life Club Meeting.

The Country Life Club of McLeansville will meet at the graded school building Saturday afternoon, September 18, at 2 o'clock. All ladies in the community are invited to come and help make the work a success.

MRS. JACOB CLAPP, Pres.

Recently a vessel in the China sea was blown up by striking a mine laid in the Russo-Japanese war ten years ago.

NAME.

Carl Janzen, the impersonator, will be with us this week.

The following young people have left for the different schools: Misses Blanche Leonard, Elsie Caddell, Madge Moffitt, and Messrs. Dewey Webster, Tom Parks, W. E. Poe, Paul Parks and Wootley Marley to Elton College; Messrs. Dewey Whitehead and Houghton Way, Guilford College; Miss Kathleen Rogers, Davenport College; Miss Nina Tate, State Normal and Industrial College; Waldo Copeland, Gordon Military Institute, and Miss Sarah Cole, Salem Female College.

Mr. and Mrs. George Page and children, of Biscoe, visited friends here this week.

Rev. T. J. Rogers, pastor of the M. E. church, is assisting Rev. Mr. Womack in protracted services at Coleridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, of Franklinville, spent Sunday in town.

Dr. F. C. Craven left Tuesday for Baltimore, where he will take a special course in diseases of the eye.

Messrs. Elvin Frazier, Clarence Frazier, James Amick and Fred Finson, of Liberty, spent Sunday in town with friends.

DEEP RIVER CHURCH.

Miss Maude Modlin, of Colfax, spent last week with her friends Misses Gwendolin, Pearl and Nellie Jones.

Miss Jennie White has been employed to teach the Deep River school this term.

Mr. G. S. Foster is preparing to build on his farm near Deep River.

Mr. A. O. Thrift has erected a nice store house near his residence and will carry a general line of merchandise.

Rev. George Wood, who has been sick for some time, was able to fill his regular appointment at Deep River last Sunday.

Mrs. S. H. Mendenhall and daughter, Miss Annie, who have spent the summer in California visiting relatives and attending the exposition, have returned.

Clarkson, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Briggs, was carried to the hospital at High Point last Sunday for an operation.

A Story of Irish Chivalry.

One of my wounded friends was enthusiastic over one feat which he regarded as the noblest of the war. In the beginning of that terrible retreat from Mons, which the genius of Sir John French alone saved from being an absolute disaster, there came a time when a section of the Irish Guards were told to hold the road at all costs. Most of the officers had been killed, or else were so badly wounded that they could no longer lead, and the charge fell on a gray-haired sergeant-major, who swiftly seized a corner shop commanding two roads as an ideal place to hold up the Prussians until our rear guard was in safety.

As he was about to place his two machine guns a woman stopped him and said: "You cannot stay here, sergeant. There is a woman in labor in a room above." "Good heavens!" he answered. "And at such a time! Now, then, ma'am," he continued with ironical good humor. "cant you tell the lady to hurry up, as she's keeping an army waiting? How long will she be?" The reply was, "About half an hour."

The sergeant told off ten of his men with stretchers and blankets to wait until the child was born, then to convey it and its mother into safety, after that to return to their section. In the meantime he advanced an eighth of a mile and fortified a weaker spot as well as he could, scolding his men the while and telling them not to make too much noise, else they would alarm the "baby." And so, in a place which left them exposed to the full danger of the Prussian attack, these Irishmen fought until every man was either killed, wounded or made prisoner, rather than disturb a woman in the crucial hour of maternity.

"This," cried my wounded friend, "is one of the noblest stories ever told of a war. Even Thermopylae is insignificant beside it."—London Outlook.

Asks For Leave of Absence.

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, has announced that he had requested his foreign office to recall him on leave of absence, in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the United States which resulted in a request by the United States government for his recall.

Dr. Dumba announced that he could not tell exactly when he would leave this country, but said preparations for steamship accommodations were now being made through New York agents.

An American submarine that can

cross the ocean and come back would be something to boast about. Ability to come back is important.

In It a Woman's Job.

Gertrude Atherton not infrequently says a good thing, but quite as often she says a foolish thing, and of all the foolish things that she has ever said, or is ever likely to say, none could be more foolish than this dictum which came recently from her pen: "Writing is a woman's job. Men ought to do things, not write about them. When a man does nothing but write his hands get soft and his character, too. He might as well be crocheting."

Gertrude Atherton is a feminist, and it is one of the characteristics of the feminists to assume that they know just what a man ought to do, and what he ought not to do. They are a sad lot and a sour lot—these feminists.

Such writing as is only too common in America today may indeed be a woman's job. But nothing is more certain than this: That all the greatest works of the world's literature have been written by men. No great work of science ever came from a woman's pen, no great work of philosophy, and hardly a great poem. If exception be made of a few fragments that emanated from the abnormal Sappho. Even in fiction there are not over six or seven great women writers, and these women writers were half-masculine. The more womanly a woman is, the less is she fitted for the production of great literature. To write masterpieces is a man's job, not a woman's, Gertrude Atherton to the contrary notwithstanding.—Rochester Herald.

Says Some Husbands Deserve Whipping-Post.

In the October Woman's Home Companion Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, writes a sermon to fathers in which he tells as follows why some husbands deserve the whipping-post:

"In his home, a man shows his innermost self in the way he treats his wife. If he is a coarse-grained, selfish boor, his boorishness will come out in his conduct toward her. If he is a Christian gentleman, he will have daily opportunities to prove it in his attitude to her. If he puts on airs as the lord of the house, ordering his wife around as though she were a servant, speaking to his children as though he were an Oriental despot, all his religious professions go for nothing. Many men—and professedly good men at that—do not realize how tyrannical and unappreciative and cruel they are. Of all the tyrants on earth a tyrannical husband is the most despicable. A man who lords it over a woman, keeping her painfully conscious of her daily dependence on him, holding all the money in his hand, and doling it out to her in reluctant pittance as though she were a beggar, insulting her by disparaging remarks in the presence of her children, is a man who deserves the whipping-post."

Cady's Logic.

Cindy was an old black Southern "mammy," with all the lovable traits and inconsistencies of her kind. For many years she was cook in the Warren family and gave faithful and satisfactory service, says Lippincott's Magazine.

One summer the entire family was away for two months and Mr. Warren gave Cindy a real vacation by paying her full wages for that time and giving her the keys to the well-stocked storeroom.

A few days after the return of the family Cindy came bustling into Mrs. Warren's sitting room.

"I wants mo' wages," she announced.

"Why, Cindy," exclaimed the surprised mistress, "you are getting better pay than any cook I know of in a family the size of ours. You have a nice, comfortable room and good treatment. Think how kind it was of Mr. Warren to give you a long vacation with your full wages."

"Dat's it," grumbled Cindy. "Mr. Warren paid me dat money fur doin' nothin'. An' now all you folks is come back for me to cook for an' wait on. An' I gets more money er I leaves."

Deadliest Shrapnel Yet Made.

A report from Pittsburg, Pa., says an immense order has been placed with the Westinghouse Company by the United States government for a new shrapnel projectile, said to be the most deadly and effective weapon of its kind known to military science.

The new shells are of six-inch calibre, 21 inches long, and contain eight separate parts, each one honeycombed. The most destructive explosive known to powdermakers, and said to be a late invention secured by the United States government, will be used in the new shrapnel.

Benjamin G. Lamme, chief engineer of the company, named as a member of the naval advisory board, is said to be in charge of the manufacture of the new shells.

Just how large the order is has not been learned, but the manufacture of the shells will take several months.

OUR NEW LINES OF DEPENDABLE SHOES



For men, women and children are ready. There is a pair of good shoes here for every member of your family, including work shoes as well as footwear for Sunday and dress-up occasions.

Prices are guaranteed lowest—because we sell for cash. Try us and see for yourself.

Coble & Mebane,

The Shoe Store That Sells For Less For Cash.

Jamestown Public High School and Farm Life School

New main building, 20 rooms and auditorium. Cost over \$30,000. 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 Coble & Mebane

Superior Grain Drills

The Name Tells The Story



We also carry the FARMERS' FAVORITE and BUCKEYE DRILLS, and a full line of repairs in stock.

Wm. J. Oliver Plows are sent out on guarantee.

See us and our complete stock of Farm Implements at our new store on Davie Street.

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Our Strong Points.

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

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Guilford county, in the case of R. H. Harris vs. George Bridges et al, trustees of Mt. Sinai Baptist church, I will sell on Monday, September 22, 1915, at 1 P. M., at the court house door in Greensboro, the following described real estate, situate in Greensboro, adjoining Cedar Cone and others, being Lots Nos. 13 and 14 in block F, of the Cedar Cone subdivision, plot of which is on record in the office of register of deeds, fronting 105 feet on Beach street and 150 feet on Lindsay street. See deeds of trustees of said church recorded in book 155, page 52, and book

155, page 248, for further description. This August 20, 1915.
D. E. STAFFORD, Sheriff.
By W. J. WEATHERLY, D. S.
CHAS. A. HINES, Atty for Plff.

A. V. Taylor J. L. Seales

Taylor & Seales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

Subscribers to The Patriot.

The Price

By FRANCIS LYND

Illustrations by C. D. RHODES

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Kenneth Griswold, an unsuccessful writer because of socialistic tendencies, sups with his friend Bainbridge at Chaudre'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 Juliette as 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 publicity.

CHAPTER V—Charlotte sees the brutal man 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 Doctor 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, the detective, takes the trail.

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

CHAPTER XII—Griswold recovers from 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—Griswold puts his money in Raymer's plant and commences to rewrite his book.

CHAPTER XVIII—Griswold goes to dinner at Doctor Farnham's and is not sure that Charlotte has not recognized him.

CHAPTER XIX.

Pitfalls.

Within a week from the day when Raymer, angrily jubilant, had rescued his imperiled stock, it was pretty generally known that Kenneth Griswold, the writing man, had become the fourth member in the close corporation of the Raymer Foundry and Machine works, and Wahaska was eagerly discussing the business affair in all its possible and probable bearings upon the Raymers, the Griersons and the newly elected directory of the Pinehora railroad.

Of all this buzzing of the gossip-bees the person most acutely concerned heard little or nothing. Digging deeply in the inspiration field, Griswold speedily became oblivious to most of his engagements; to all of them, indeed, save those which bore directly upon the belated task. Among these, he counted the frequent afternoon visits to Mercedes, and the scarcely less frequent evenings spent in the Farnham home. He was using each of the young women as a foil for the other in the outworking of his plot; and he welcomed it as a sign of growth that the story in its new form was acquiring verisimilitude and becoming gratefully, and at times, he persuaded himself, quite vividly, human.

When he got well into the swing of it and was turning out a chapter every three or four days, he fell easily into the habit of slipping the last installment into his pocket when he went to Mercedes. Margery Grierson was adding generously to his immense obligation to her; hoping only to find a friendly listener, he found a helpful collaborator. More than once, when his own imagination was at fault, she was able to open new vistas in the fantasies for him, apparently drawing upon a reserve of intuitive conclusions compared with which his own hard-bought store of experimental knowledge was almost puerile.

"I wish you would tell me the secret of your marvelous cleverness," he exclaimed, on one of the June afternoons when he had been reading to her in the cool half-shadows of the Mercedes library. "You are only a child in years; how can you know with such meticulous certainty what other people would think and do under conditions about which you can't possibly know anything experimentally? It's beyond me!"

"There are many things beyond you, dear boy; many, many things," was his laughing rejoinder; from which it was inferred that the spi-

rit in the Raymer and Merchants' exchange—was forgotten—or at least forgiven. "You know me—well; but what comes to the woman?" he asked. "I didn't keep continually nagging at you, you two heroes—with neither of whom you are really in love—would degenerate into rag dolls. They would, actually."

"That's true; I can see it clearly enough when you point it out," he admitted, putting his craftsman's pride underfoot, as he was always obliged to do in these talks with her. "I should be discouraged if you didn't keep on telling me that the story, as a story, is good."

"It is good; it is a big story," she asserted, with kindling enthusiasm. "The plot, so far as you have gone with it, is fine; and that is where you leave me away behind. I don't see how you could ever think it out. And the character drawing is fine, too, some of it. Your Fleming is as far beyond me as your Fidelia seems to be beyond you."

"You don't know Fleming yet. Have you ever met Fidelia?"

"Not as you have drawn her—no. She is too unutterably fine. If she had a single shred of humanity about her, I should suspect you of meaning to fall in love with her, farther along—to the humiliation and despair of poor Joan, who, as you say, is a mere daughter of men."

"But how about Joan?" he fretted.

"Is she out of drawing, too?"

"Yes; you are distorting her the other way—making her too inhumanly worldly and insincere." Then, with an abruptness that was like a slap in the face: "If you didn't spend so many evenings at Doctor Bertie's, you would get both Fidelia and Joan in better drawing."

He flushed and drew himself up, with stabbed amour propre prompting him to make some stinging retort contrasting the wells of truth with the brackish waters of sheer worldliness. Then he saw how inadequate it would be; how utterly impossible it was to meet this charmingly vindictive young person upon any grounds save those of her own choosing.

"That is the first really unkind thing I have ever heard you say," was the mild reproach which was all that the reactionary second thought would sanction.

"Unkind to whom?—to you, or to Miss Farnham?"

"Ask yourself," he countered weakly, and she laughed at him.

Griswold did not reply to the laugh. He was gathering up the scattered pages of his manuscript and replacing them in order. When he spoke again it was of a matter entirely irrelevant.

"I had an odd experience the other evening," he said. "I had been dining with the Raymers and was walking back to Shawnee street. A little newsboy named Johnnie Fergus turned up from somewhere at one of the street crossings and tried to sell me a paper—at eleven o'clock at night! I bought one and joked him about being out so late; and from that I couldn't get rid of him. He went all the way home with me, talking a blue streak and acting as if he were afraid of something or somebody. I remem-



Instantly the Primitive Instinct of Self-Preservation Sprang Alert.

bered afterward that he is the boy who takes care of your boat. Is there anything wrong with him?"

Miss Grierson had left her chair and had gone to stand at one of the windows.

"Nothing that I know of," she said. "He is a bright boy—too bright for his own good; I'm afraid. But I can explain a little. Johnnie has taken a violent fancy to you for some reason, and he has fallen into the boyish habit of weaving all sorts of romances around you. I think he reads too many exciting stories and tries to make you the hero of them. He told me the other day that he was sure somebody was 'spotting' you."

Griswold looked up quickly. Miss Grierson was still facing the window, and he was glad that she had not seen his nervous start.

"Spotting me?" he laughed. "Where did he get that idea?"

"How should I know? But he had made himself believe it; he even went so far as to describe the man. Oh, I can assure you Johnnie has an imagination; I've tested it in other ways."

"I should think so!" said the man who also had an imagination, and shortly afterward he took his leave.

An hour later the same afternoon, Broffin, from his post of observation on the Wahnebagh porch, saw the writing man cross the street and enter a hardware shop. Having nothing better to do, he, too, crossed the street and, in passing, looked into the open door of Simmons & Kieffert's. What he saw brought him back at the end of a reflective stroll around the public square. When he entered the shop the clerk was putting a formidable array of weapons back into their showcase niches. Broffin lounged up and began to handle the pistols.

"If I knew enough about guns to be able to tell 'em apart, I might buy one," he said, half humorously. And then: "You must've been having a mighty particular customer—to get so many of 'em out."

"It was Mr. Griswold, Mr. Ed Raymer's new partner," said the clerk. And he was pretty particular; wouldn't have anything but these new-fashioned automatics. Said he wanted something that would be quick and sure, and I guess he's got it—I sold him two of 'em."

Broffin played with the stock long enough to convince the clerk that he was only a counter loungee with no intention of buying. "Took two of 'em, did he?—for fear one might make him sick, I reckon," he said, with the half-humorous grin still lurking under the drooping mustaches. "Automatic thirty-twos, eh? Well, I ain't goin' to try to hold your Mr. Griswold, did you call him?—up none after this. He might git 'em."

Whereupon, having found out what he wanted to know, he lounged out again and went back to the hotel to smoke another of the reflective cigars in the porch chair which had come to be his by right of frequent and long-continued occupancy.

Griswold had left the Mercedes library considerably shaken, not in his convictions, to be sure, but in his confidence in his own powers of imaginative analysis. For this cause it required a longer after-dinner stay at the Farnham's than he had been allowing himself, to re-establish the norm of self-assurance. Charlotte Farnham was never enthusiastic; that, perhaps, would be asking too much of an ideal; but what she lacked in warmth was made up in cool sanity, backed by a moral sense that seemed never to waver. Unerringly she placed her finger upon the human weaknesses in his book people, and unfalteringly she bade him reform them.

For his Fidelia, as he described her, she exhibited a gentle affection, tempered by a compassionate pity for her weaknesses and waverings; an attitude, he fatuously told himself, forced upon her because her own standards were so much higher than any he could delineate or conceive. For Joan there was also compassion, but it was mildly contemptuous.

"If I did not know that you are incapable of doing such a thing, I might wonder if you are not drawing your Joan from life, Mr. Griswold," she said, a little coldly, on this same evening of rehabilitations. "Since such characters are to be found in real life, I suppose they may have a place in a book. But you must not commit the unpardonable sin of making your readers condone the evil in her for the sake of the good. Please forget what I have said about your Fidelia—and your Joan. You are trying to make them human, and that is as it should be."

Griswold could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses. He told himself fiercely that he would never believe, without the conviction of fact, that the ideal could step down from its pedestal.

"You are meaning to be kind to me now, at the expense of your convictions, Miss Charlotte," he protested warmly.

"No," she denied gravely. "Listen, and you shall judge. Once, only a short time ago, I was brought face to face with one of these terrible compromises. In a single instant, and by no fault of my own, the dreadful shears of fate were thrust into my hands, and conscience—what I have been taught to call the Christian conscience—told me that with them I must snip the thread of a man's life. And then chance threw us together. A new world was opened to me in those few moments. I had thought that there could be no possible question between simple right and wrong, but almost in his first word the man convinced me that, whatever I might think or the world might say, his conscience had fully and freely acquitted him. And he proved it; proved it so that I can never doubt it as long as I live. He made me do what my conscience had been telling me I ought to do—just as your Fleming makes Fidelia do."

"And he was taken?" he said, and he strove desperately to make the saying completely colorless.

"He was; but he made his escape again, almost at once. He is still a free man."

Instantly the primitive instinct of self-preservation, the instinct of the hunted fugitive, sprang alert in the listener.

"How can you be sure of that?" he asked, and in his own ears his voice sounded like the clang of an alarm bell.

Again a silence fell, surcharged, this one, with all the old frightful possibilities. Once more the loathsome fever quickened the pulses of the man at bay, and the curious needlelike pricking of the skin came to signal the return of the homicidal fear-frenzy.

The reaction to the normal racked him like the passing of a mortal sickness when his accusing angel said in her most matter-of-fact tone:

"I know he is free; I have it on the

lips of the man who have been here to see me—or, at least, one of them has."

The hunted one laid hold of the partial reprieve with a mighty grip and drew himself out of the reactionary whirlpool.

"It is an outrage! I hope it is an annoyance past."

His companion leaned forward in her chair and cautiously parted the leafy vine screen.

"Look across the street—under those trees at the water's edge: do you see him?"

Griswold looked and was reasonably sure that he could make out the shadowy figure of a man leaning against one of the trees.

"That is my shadow," she said, lowering her voice; "Mr. Matthew Broffin of the Colburne Detective agency, in New Orleans. He has a foolish idea that I am in communication with the man he is searching for, and he was brutal enough to tell me so. What he expects to accomplish by keeping an absurd watch upon our house and dogging everybody who comes and goes, I can't imagine."

"You have told your father?" said Griswold, anxious to learn how far this new alarm fire had spread.

"Certainly; and he has made his protest. But it doesn't do any good; the man keeps on spying, as you see. But we have wandered a long way from your book. I've been trying to prove to you that I am not fit to criticize it."

"No; you mustn't mistake me. I haven't been coming to you for criticism," was Griswold's rather incoherent reply; and when the talk threatened to lapse into the commonplaces, he took his leave. Oddly enough, as he thought, when he was unlatching the gate and had shifted one of the newly purchased automatic pistols from his hip pocket to an outside pocket of the light top-coat he was wearing, the shadowy figure under the lake-shading trees had disappeared.

It was only a few minutes after the lingering dinner guest had gone when the doctor came out on the porch, bringing his long-stemmed pipe for a bedtime whiff in the open air.

"You are losing your beauty sleep, little girl," he said, dropping into the chair lately occupied by the guest. "Did you find out anything more tonight?" The daughter did not reply at once, and when she did there was a note of freshly summoned hardihood in her voice.

"We were both mistaken," she affirmed. "Coincidences are always likely to be misleading. I am sorry I told you about them. He has certainly been a present help in time of need to Edward."

As before, the good little doctor had recourse to his pipe, and it was not until his daughter got up to go in that he said gently: "One other word, Charlie, girl: are you altogether sure that the wish isn't father to the thought—about Griswold?"

"Don't be absurd, papa!" she said scornfully, passing swiftly behind his chair to reach the door; and with that answer he was obliged to be content.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

CAL-SINO

STOCK AND POULTRY REMEDIES

Are rapidly replacing ordinary "stock foods" and "condition powders" because there is a CAL-SINO REMEDY for every different ailment of Horses, Cattle, Swine and Poultry. Made of purest drugs in right proportion for surest results.

CAL-SINO REMEDIES are all medicine, without any filler, have been on the market 5 years, and are based on 25 years practical experience. They have more concentrated medicinal powers than "stock foods" and "condition powders" which are put up for all animals alike without regard for their different constitutions.

CAL-SINO REMEDIES are packed in metal cans so they cannot dry up, lose strength or spoil like others, and cost no more.

We carry a good stock for all emergencies. Ask us for particulars.

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Valuable Farm For Rent

NEAR SPLENDID SCHOOL.

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

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

A. B. KIMBALL,
Attorney in Fact.

THOMAS C. HOYLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Greensboro, N. C.

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500 PEOPLE BEAUTIFUL HORSES
ROCKET COSTUMES
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MAGICAL ILLUMINATIONS
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ROBINSON'S 10 BIG WAR ELEPHANTS

Can't be Beat
UYENO ROYAL TROUPE OF JAPS

43 Clowns 43 AND 101 NEW FEATURES 101

POSTIVELY THE ONLY BIG CIRCUS

COMING

THE SOUTHERN



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. 28, 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 \$9; leave Lexington, 8.52 P. M.; round trip fare \$5; leave Thomasville, 9.15 P. M.; round trip fare \$4; 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.

Southern Railway Company, Premier Carrier of the South, Annual Popular Excursion to Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida, Tuesday, September 28, 1915.

Special train leaving Greensboro 7.30 P. M., arriving at Jacksonville 10.55 A. M., September 29.

Returning tickets will be honored on regular trains reaching original starting point not later than midnight of October 5, 1915.

Round trip fare from Greensboro to Jacksonville \$7.50; to Tampa \$9.50. Fares from all other points on same basis. Passengers from branch line points will use regular trains to junction points connecting with special train.

Train will consist of Pullman sleeping cars and first class day coaches. Separate coaches for colored people.

Make your Pullman reservations now.

For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on nearest agent, Southern Railway Company, or C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL 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.

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PNEUMONIA

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

DR. KING'S New Discovery

Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.

30c and \$1.00 at ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

For all kidney troubles and bladder

Send to The Patient.

MEMORIAL REUNION OF THE HENLEY FAMILY.

The reunion of the Henley family of 13 brothers and sisters was held at the home of one of the sisters, Mrs. Annie Henley Couch, at Guilford College, August 10. These brothers and sisters are the children of David Vassett and Eleanor Lassiter Henley, who came from Randolph county—Union river section, near Danbar's bridge—in 1865 to Deep River church community, near Jamestown, in Guilford county.

Five generations ago the ancestor of these, Patrick Henley, came from Ireland in 1700. The Lassiters, the maternal ancestral name, came to Randolph county from Pasquotank county. The mother of these was a Methodist, but some time after her marriage became a Friend, and later an elder and finally a minister of the gospel.

These 13 children are all Friends, still living, in age from 45 to 70. It has been said of them by their neighbors: "There is not a black sheep in the flock."

This memorial family reunion was characterized by a sumptuous country dinner of "ye olden time," of great abundance and extensive variety, with fruits, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, etc., added, served in good style at 1 o'clock on a long table in the shade of the house on the east side porch. After all were abundantly satisfied with food it was realized that the best came last. Albert Peete read a scripture lesson and voiced in prayer the thanks to the Giver of all good. Then was read the accompanying poem by the composer, Gullie Henley Grantham, the youngest of the band. It produced a profound and touching effect. Then followed after dinner remarks by F. S. Blair and appropriate remarks from each of the band present. And two of their children, sisters, sang sweetly and beautifully an appropriate hymn.

There were 57 persons present, all members of the Henley family except three honored invited guests, namely, Albert and Mary Peete and Franklin S. Blair.

There are living 13 children, 41 grandchildren and 37 great grandchildren of David and Eleanor Henley, in whose memory the reunion celebration was held. Two—a brother in Kansas and a sister in Greensboro—were not present. Those present live at Lenoir, Archdale, High Point, Jamestown, Guilford College, Greensboro, Raleigh, Woodland and in Virginia. A good photographer made an excellent picture of the company.

The names of these brothers and sisters, in the order of their ages, are: Dougan Clark Henley, Lenoir; Mary Henley Williams, wife of Robert Williams, Greensboro; Parthenia Henley Snipes, wife of Grant Snipes, Woodland; Micajah Charles Henley, Greensboro; Sarah Ellen Thrift, wife of Obed Thrift, Jamestown; Annie Maria Couch, widow of the late Ruffin Couch, Guilford College; Aseneth Minerva Gossett, wife of Lyndon Gossett, High Point; Nathan Pearson Henley, Kansas; Jesse Ambrose Henley, Virginia; Jane Henley McCracken, wife of J. F. McCracken, M. D., Guilford College; Elizabeth Henley Gordon, wife of J. R. Gordon, M. D., Raleigh; Eunice Henley Blair, wife of J. Winston Blair, Archdale, and Gullie Henley Grantham, wife of Walter A. Grantham, Greensboro.

F. S. B.

THE HENLEY FAMILY.

Thro' our Heavenly Father's kindness we are gathered here today, From our dear homes eastward and westward we have journeyed far away, That we might together mingle, greet each other once again, Since we've grown to older women and to old grey-headed men.

How it brings the past before us, with its pleasant, happy days, When we worked and played together and we walked in mother's ways, She was wise and good and gentle, strong of purpose and of will, By her precepts and example we are walking daily still.

But some times we fall and falter, do not always act so well, By our failures, and misgivings, people round us quickly tell, She was always helping others, always striving good to do, And each day brought added duties, added work and blessings too.

How we love and cherish ever our dear memories of the past, Days we can't outlive or squander, days that with us always last, Busy days, when all was rolling, helping with the work of home, Happy days that brought reunion when the twilight hours would come.

Hours of sweet familiar chatting, then the quiet hush and prayer, When dear father read the chapter from the Bible—always there, Then dear mother's sweet petition to our Heavenly Father good, That he send to each his blessing, and He heard and understood.

And her prayers were surely answered, for we felt them when away, And their power helped us upward in our efforts every day, Father's nature was the sterner, and he held us by his will, But his strong and quiet spirit helps and holds us firmly still.

We have told, and we have told, always bearing in our mind, These firm precepts of our father and our mother's sweet command, Though gone, they are not forgotten, but are living with us still, Helping us to be more useful, if we only heed their will.

We have long since left our playing, left our home work and our toys, And have grown to love our duties, which are now our daily joys, The years have grown illustrious as the world is wont to say, We have learned to do our duty without thought of praise or pay.

Tho' the dear old home is broken, sold to strangers, no more ours, Its sweet memories linger with us, to us all bring happy hours, How we love each field, each brooklet, the hills, the springs, the flowers, the trees,

The old barn, the house, the garret, every inch most sacred seems, And the rooms we love most dearly haunt us, ever in our dreams, The dear room that was our mother's, where her favorite chair was found, Always by the southeast window, where she could be looking round, See the forms of us, her children, as we gathered at the home,

And her dearest, warmest welcome always reached us at the door, And her words of sweet communion, how we miss them more and more, Some how oft there comes a longing, oh, how strongly do we feel! Just again to sit beside her, once again to see her kneel,

And beseech our Heavenly Father blessings on us each to send, "Just the blessing suited to us," we most need our lives to mend, Let us live from hence more kindly, with more affections every one, It was always her entreaty, 'twas the way she wished it done, Live for each and every moment, just as faithful and as true, As she tried herself to pattern all the busy long days through.

We are growing old and older, we have been a favored band, Thus to walk so long together and to clasp each other's hand, This may be our last together, changes soon may greet us here, And the ties may soon be severed that now hold us very dear.

May we live more truly Christ-like, there is for us no other way, And at last go home together, where we'll spend eternal day, Joining with the dear loved father and the precious mother there, Waiting with our gracious Savior long for us crowns to wear.

—GULLIE HENLEY GRANTHAM.

Has Two Wives; Not Guilty of Bigamy.
Edgar I. Horning, of Mifflintown, Pa., is probably the only man in the United States who has two wives and still is declared not guilty of bigamy. Horning finds himself in the unfortunate yet curious predicament of being obliged to support two wives as the result of a verdict of a Juniata county court on Saturday, when a divorce granted in Colorado was declared null and void.

Some years ago Horning went West with wife No. 1 and later secured a divorce under the laws of Colorado. Horning later remarried in the West, believing that his divorce gave him a perfect right to do so. In May he came East to Mifflintown with wife No. 2.

Hardly had he landed in Juniata county until wife No. 1 brought suit against him, charging him with bigamy. A Mifflintown justice refused to recognize the divorce and found him guilty. The case was appealed to the Juniata county court.

The Juniata county court now finds him not guilty of bigamy, but sentences him to pay \$20 per month to wife No. 1 for the support of herself and child, and has required him to give a bond of \$700 to insure his living up to the verdict.

Will Ask Loan of Billion Dollars.
It is announced that the present plan of the Anglo-French financial commission is to borrow \$1,000,000,000 in the United States on straight British and French government bonds without collateral.

If this vast sum is obtained, it is to be spent to the last cent in the United States in payment for wheat, cotton, meat and other commodity shipments, including war munitions. It will, therefore, financial authorities say, be classified as a commercial loan.

Whether the neutrality of the United States would be questioned in case the bankers financing the loan accept straight British and French government bonds as security has been given serious consideration. It was said the financiers familiar with the plan have every reason to believe Washington will not interfere.

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

Reliable statistics show that of all the timber trees cut in our forests, less than half of the available wood material is actually used.

WIT AND HUMOR.

No Relief.
"They say that golf has been found to be a wonderful cure for insanity." "Really? But what do they use to cure the golf?"

Judicious Confidence.
"But you must keep our engagement a strict secret." "Suitor—"From all but my most insistent creditors, my dearest."

Alarmed.
Village Pacifist (as the Salvation Army passes)—"Oh, it's all right. I ain't sayin' 'taint. But it's fosterin' th' martial spirit jes' th'same."

Discouraged.
Ted—"So he figures that he didn't learn as much in college as he expected?" Ned—"No wonder. He failed to make even one of the minor leagues."

Consolation.
Visitor—"It's a terrible war, this, young man—a terrible war." Mike (badly wounded)—"Tis that, sor—a terrible warr. But 'tis better than no warr at all."

Injustice.
"The spelling-book's all wrong, mama! It don't look right for a little thing like a kitten to have six letters and a big cat to only have three."

Wedded Bliss.
"I'd rather play golf than eat." "But what does your wife say to that?" "Oh, she doesn't care. She'd rather play bridge than cook."

He Hoped.
Officer (to boy of thirteen who, in his effort to get taken on as a bugler, has given his age as sixteen) "Do you know where boys go who tell lies?" Applicant—"To the front, sir."

Unsatisfactory.
Farmer Medders—"What sort of a hand is that new hired man o' yours, 'Lias?" Farmer Stackrider—"He ain't no hand at all, dad-bezzle him; he's a sore thumb!"

Magnanimous.
One day little Flora was taken to have an aching tooth removed. That night, while she was saying her prayers, her mother was surprised to hear her say: "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

Culinary Mechanics.
"What air them kitchenettes I hear tell of in the cities?" asked Deacon Hyperbole Medders, the somewhat honest agriculturist. "They're the places, Uncle Hy," explained Upson Downs, his city nephew, "in which are molded or cast or somehow produced a flat-dweller's daily round of hielettes."

A Poor Substitute.
Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked: "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?" "No," responded Robert promptly; "but there are plenty of edible fungi."

A Cruel Blow.
"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?" "Yes, sir," responded the other passenger.

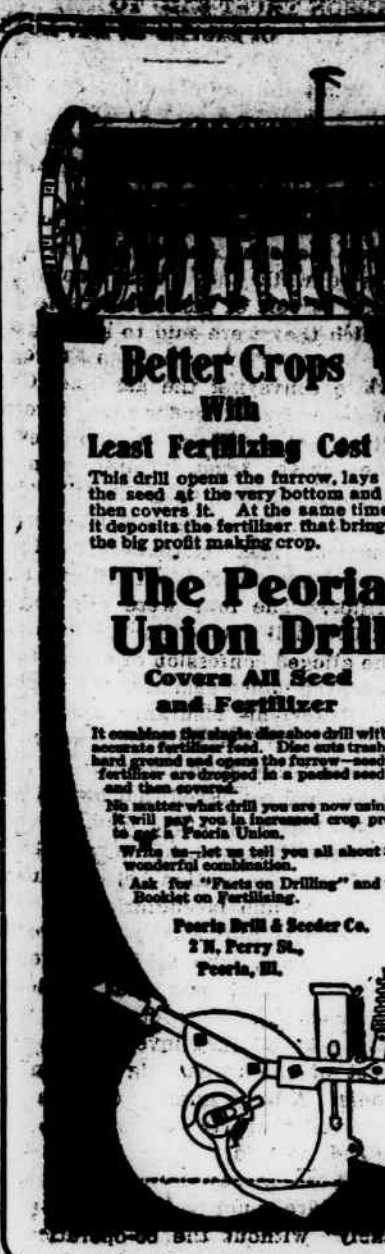
"Meet with an accident?" "No; broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."

"Great Scott! What for?" "For minding my own business."

Needless Torture.
General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller-towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-file, whisk-broom, etc., had been duly used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to youse'lf?"

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

Traveling at 60 miles an hour con- sidering the distance of the earth in 17 days.



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

The Peoria Union Drill
Covers All Seed and Fertilizer
It combines the single disc drill with an accurate fertilizer feed. Disc cuts trash and hard ground and opens the furrow—seed and fertilizer are dropped in a packed seed bed and then covered.

No matter what drill you are now using, it will pay you to increased crop profits to get a Peoria Union.
Write us—let us tell you all about this wonderful combination.
Ask for "Facts on Drilling" and our Booklet on Fertilizing.

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

EXPERIENCE OF COLLEGE BOYS IN WHEAT FIELDS.

Writing of the experience of Eastern College boys in the Kansas wheat fields during the recent harvest, the Topeka State Journal says:

Eastern football stars came to Kansas to buck the harvest, and were downed in their tracks. Pushing a 100,000,000-bushel wheat crop all over the field isn't an easy proposition, and there are several dozen Eastern pigskin heroes who are not planning a return game in the Kansas wheat fields.

When the Kansas call for harvest hands was sent east last spring some of the big colleges called together their football teams and told them of the excellent pre-season training to be had in a harvest field. Most of the Easterners were as familiar with a Kansas harvest field as a new study of the details of a reform government on Mars. But they heard the song of the harvest, sent advance letters asking for jobs, bought railroad tickets and hastened to the big fields of yellow grain.

A few weeks later a weary, sad and broken pilgrimage started for the east. It was the rah-rah boys going back to schools. The college yells were forgotten in a discussion of the merits of homely remedies that remove sunburns, restore lost flesh and relieve mental anguish and distress. For a month the collegians worked in the wheat. They clawed and pawed the wheat chaff that persistently found way into their clothes. They looked for the shower belt that was not to be found. They worked 14 and 15 hours a day, ate on the run, slept in a barn and spent most of their nights rubbing sore and aching limbs.

One day recently a delegation of collegians went east over the Union Pacific. They had worked in the harvest fields near Beloit, Lincoln and Salina. Most of the men in the party were football players and track men. Among them were some of the stars of the big Eastern schools. Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton and other schools were represented. But there was no singing on the train that carried the athletes from the state. They had learned a new and serious lesson in the Kansas wheat fields. They tried their rushes and new formations against the trained Kansas farmers and had been hurled back for losses.

"I went for 12 days without a bath, and then I walked three miles and washed in a muddy little river," one of the Easterners is quoted as saying. Another collegian admitted that he lost 11 pounds of flesh in three days and that he preferred to fight his battles on the football field rather than in the Kansas grain fields.

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

Watch the date on your label.



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

The Townsend Buggy Co.
HOME OF GUILFORD BUGGIES.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITIONS.

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

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

Low round trip fares from principal points as follows:

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

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

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

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

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

Schedule figures published only as information—Not guaranteed.

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem and Beaufort. Open at 9.30 P. M.

1.47 A. M.—No. 30 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York to Birmingham and Augusta and Washington 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 car New York to Birmingham and Augusta and Washington to Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond. Tourist sleeper for Washington from San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.

6.45 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Charlotte. Day coaches. 7.15 A. M.—No. 31 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Solid Pullman train with observation and open section sleeping cars New York to New Orleans, Asheville and Macon.

Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service.

7.30 P. M.—No. 188 daily. Local for Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Beaufort to Winston-Salem. 7.30 P. M.—No. 189 daily except Sunday. Local to Raleigh.

7.30 P. M.—No. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Pullman sleeping car Beaufort to Winston-Salem. 8.20 A. M.—No. 183 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

8.20 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car 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. 120 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington. 12.50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Columbia and Seconnet. 1.30 P. M.—No. 36 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York and New Orleans. Pullman sleeping cars Birmingham and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.

1.40 P. M.—No. 207 daily. For Winston-Salem connecting daily except Sunday for North Wilkesboro. 2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday, for Macon. 3.30 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. 181 daily. For Mt. Airy. 6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem. 6.43 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte.

7.15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Sanford. 7.20 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping cars New York to 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 car Charlotte to Richmond and Asheville to Norfolk. 10.30 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem. 11.15 P. M.—No. 35 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid open section, drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, New Orleans, Macon and Asheville. Dining car service. No coaches.

R. H. DEBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C. C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

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

where which appeals so thoroughly to the family circle as the Weekly Blade. It is indeed, a fireside companion. It carries the news of the world crystalized and complete. Its various departments are edited by men and women who understand the needs and ideals of its readers. The Toledo Blade is a delight to the women and children—current events and national problems are treated editorially without prejudice. Its serial stories are selected with the view of pleasing the greatest number of fiction lovers, the question information—the featured columns are designed purely for the purpose of giving its readers a means of exchanging ideas and information on farm topics. No department of family interest is neglected—but every feature is taken care of with the desire to make the Weekly Blade worth intrinsically many times the price of subscription—\$1.00 a year.

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

LOOKOUT AT ALTITUDE OF 11,225 FEET.

At an altitude of 11,225 feet, his only protection against the elements a light knockdown hut, Elijah Coleman, mountaineer and guide, maintains a lonely but constant lookout for signs of fire on the Oregon national forest and a portion of the Columbia national forest, making his observations from the snow-capped summit of celebrated Mount Hood, in the Cascade range.

Coleman climbed to the summit of Mount Hood six weeks ago. The last four miles of his upward climb, from the timber line to the summit, was over fields of ice and precipitous cliffs, requiring the aid of ropes and ladders. Coleman was chosen for the task and for this hazardous lookout duty because of his familiarity with conditions on Mount Hood, which he had ascended numerous times in the capacity of guide.

The mountaineer had to pack his food, fuel, hut and all other necessities on his own back for the most perilous part of the journey. They were packed on the backs of horses as far as the animals could go over the rough ice and snow, but when the really difficult part of the journey was reached Coleman was his own pack mule and body guard. He will remain on the summit of the mountain until the middle of September or later, living amid arctic conditions. Heat is supplied for cooking and warmth from kerosene.

At one point near the summit, which is the crater of an extinct volcano, there is a fumarole or volcanic opening from which issue sulphuric fumes and heat sufficient to cook an egg. Unfortunately, this point is too far removed from the location of the lookout's hut to be of practical use to him.

Coleman's means of communication with the outer and lower world is through a copper telephone cable nine miles in length, which connects his hut with the telephone system of the Oregon national forest below. During the six weeks which he has spent on the top of Mount Hood this lone lookout has reported 30 fires to the fire-protection organizations below, all in time to prevent any considerable damage to the timber on Uncle Sam's preserves.

The station on this lofty peak has been an "unqualified success," to use the language of forest service officials, in spite of the fact that it is located away above the usual cloud line. The plan to put a lookout station on Mount Hood was opposed by some forest service officials on the ground that at such an altitude the lookout would frequently, if not constantly, find the clouds below him and his vision completely obscured. In most regions of the West this objection would hold good, and the higher peaks are not chosen for lookout stations. It appears, however, that the atmosphere and meteorological conditions on Mount Hood are different. Now government scientists propose to make an investigation to determine the causes of this difference.

On account of its location in the very heart of the Cascade range, overlooking one of the most picturesque regions in the country, as well as enormous values in timber and watershed covering, Mount Hood is regarded as one of the most important points of observation in the entire national forest system. It overlooks the Bull Run watershed, from which the city of Portland, Ore., gets its domestic supply; practically the entire Oregon national forest, a good deal of the Columbia national forest, and a large part of the Columbia river scenic highway, recently constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The fact that this lofty lookout station has proven a complete success has attracted wide attention among scientists. Experts of the United States weather bureau are as keenly interested as the forest service officials to determine the reason why atmospheric and meteorological conditions about Mount Hood are so different from those surrounding most of the high peaks in that section of the country.

If Coleman is suffering from any inconvenience from his arctic vigil miles above civilization, he has given no indications of it over the telephone which connects him with his fellows on the lower levels in the Oregon national forest. To hear him tell it, he is having a bully time. Occasionally he knows the wind is howling and that it is decidedly frosty, but the elements do not appear to bother him very much as a rule, being mostly below the altitude on which his hut is perched. Cold is the one element that is calculated to cause him trouble, and he took with him an ample supply of fuel to maintain a proper degree of heat until the autumn rains give him the signal to end his vigil and descend to the lower levels.

Watch the date on your coat.

WHY ALL THIS TROUBLE BETWEEN US AND GERMANY?

What is the dangerous controversy between the United States and Germany?

Because Germany, with its great navy safe in fortified harbors and canals, demands, in effect, that the United States, a neutral, shall adopt a policy calculated to nullify the sea power of Great Britain. When we are asked to prohibit shipments of munitions of war to the allies, we are called upon to do for Germany what Germany is unable or unwilling to do for itself. When we are invited to force the British blockade and furnish supplies to Germany, we are invited to perform for the most militant of empires a task for which thus far it has not been willing to risk a single ship of war.

Why is hatred of America and of Americans openly and falsely preached in Germany?

Because Americans as neutrals obedient to law will not relieve the German navy of the necessity of fighting.

Why is a seditious propaganda carried on at great cost in this country to destroy or cripple American industry, intimidate the American government, provoke riot and reduce our people to vassalage?

Because, expensive and dangerous as these activities may be, they are for the moment less expensive and dangerous than sending the German navy to sea to defend and fight for the rights and interests of Germany.

Why is the lawless and cowardly submarine warfare of Germany directed chiefly against merchantmen, many of them neutrals, adhered to with so much tenacity?

Because, under the mistaken idea that there is glory in assassination, it has served thus far to divert the attention of the tax-ridden German people from the fact that their high-priced navy is idle and useless.

Every grievance that Germany urges as an excuse for violating international law and disregarding the rights of neutrals and of humanity could be removed by a single German victory at sea.

The issue is not being fought out manfully at sea. It is contested in this country by means of forgery, conspiracy, bribery and intimidation.

A nation that permits its commerce to be destroyed, its harbors to be beleaguered, its people to be put on short rations, without firing a shot in defense, is in no position to bully a powerful neutral.—New York World.

Divorced, Married and Paralyzed in One Day.

Washington, Pa., Sept. 14.—To be divorced, married and fatally stricken with paralysis, all in one day, constitutes the record of events for today in the life of John W. Wise, constable of the borough of East Washington. This morning Mr. Wise received a divorce decree, and immediately afterward met Miss Julia Elizabeth Scott, of Uniontown, who agreed to marry him. When before a minister and about to take the marriage vows a second time, the bride-groom-elect was stricken, and his physician says he cannot live.

Wise is 55 years old; his would-be wife 28. After they had procured the certificate and just as Rev. H. G. Hooe, of the Nazareth Baptist church, was pronouncing the first words of the ceremony, Wise fell to the floor, stricken with paralysis. He was placed in bed, and, though he could not talk, intimated that he wished the marriage ceremony to be finished.

Too Many Homicides in State.

In his charge to the grand jury of Anson Superior court this week, Judge Frank Carter, referring to the annual report of the attorney general, deplored the fact that North Carolina was fast becoming an unsafe abode for humanity, stating the report shows 327 homicides the first two years, 365 the second two years and 522 the last two years of the administration of Attorney General Bickett. These last figures show that North Carolina indicted 116 out of every 1,000,000 inhabitants and compared with the record of London, where there were only three indictments for homicides out of every 1,000,000 inhabitants, it is appalling. He also showed by comparison that the record of homicides in North Carolina is far greater than that of other states of the union. As causes Judge Carter mentioned the prevalent use of "blind tiger" liquor and the carrying of concealed weapons.

Crushing Cost of War.

Here are two striking facts, grouped by the Brooklyn Eagle, to show the crushing cost of the great European war:

"The belligerents are wasting every day enough money to maintain the entire United States army for a year.

"Europe is shooting away every week enough money to replace the entire Pennsylvania railroad system."

ARSON TRUST SAID TO OPERATE IN ST. LOUIS.

What detectives call the biggest arson trust that ever operated in this city is said to be active this week, and it is said that capital-

The disclosures were said to have been made by one of the men arrested while they were delivering four barrels of gasoline to a factory which they were said to have agreed to burn. The four men arrested while conveying the gasoline, Chief of Detectives Allender said, were the "torches" or active incendiaries of the arson trust. These men are Michael Edward, alias "Split" O'Connor, who, the police say, is a former convict; Max Greenberg, Morris Greenberg and Edward Miller, alias Miller. The four were released on \$1,000 bail each. As the result of the alleged confession of one of these four, the police also arrested Herbert O. Baker, an insurance agent connected with a prominent concern.

Later the police announced that Baker had confessed that he had promoted two large fires. This prisoner, the detectives said, told a remarkable story of co-operation between insurance men and incendiaries.

Detective Bart Keaney, chief of the arson squad, who assisted in questioning Baker, said that sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant a grand jury investigation into most of the recent big fires in St. Louis. A large number of insurance men and property owners are involved, he said.

Baker, Keaney declared, said that no big fire could be "pulled off profitably" without the co-operation of an insurance man. The latter's part, Baker is quoted as explaining, was to place excess insurance on the property to be burned to an amount not less than \$35,000.

The "promoters" of fires, Keaney said, were accustomed to obtain information from credit agencies or money lenders as to business men who seemed to be in need of money. These men were then approached and sounded as to their views on the subject of being "burned out."

Keaney says the arson syndicate is composed of nine men. Baker and the four "torches" are the underlings. The other four, Keaney said, are men prominent in the insurance world, in civic, social and political affairs. Their arrest is expected.

The Largest Presbyterian Church.

Figures compiled from reports made to the recent General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian church show that Seattle, Wash., has the largest Presbyterian congregation in the world. This is the First Presbyterian church of Seattle. It has a membership of 5,652 communicants, and Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, a former moderator of the General Assembly, is pastor.

Bethany church, of Philadelphia, widely known as John Wanamaker's church, is the next nearest competitor. It has a membership of 3,796. Central Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is third, with 2,931 communicants.

The famous Fifth Avenue church, of New York, generally recognized as the wealthiest and most liberal of Presbyterian congregations, with gifts to benevolences and religious work totaling more than \$600,000 yearly, is fifth in numerical strength among American Presbyterian churches.

Dumba's Recall Expected.

The state department has received no answer from Vienna to the note sent requesting the recall of Ambassador Dumba, but officials are inclined to credit unofficial reports which have reached this country through Amsterdam to the effect that Dr. Dumba will be recalled without delay. If Austria follows this course it is believed there will be no break between the two governments as a result of the Dumba incident.

In the event that Dr. Dumba's recall is accompanied by an announcement that Austria will not appoint an ambassador to succeed him, but will place a charge at the head of the embassy staff indefinitely, the administration might interpret such action as a slap at this government and instruct Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to take a "leave of absence."

More Concrete Road Work.

The county commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon and considered several road matters. It was decided to build a concrete road with an asphalt surface for a distance of two miles out of High Point in the direction of Greensboro. The same materials will be used in constructing a new road from the city limits on Ashboro street to the intersection of the Alamance and Tabernacle roads. Both of these roads will be 16 feet in width and the cost will be approximately \$14,000 a mile. It is expected to begin work next week on both roads.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. C. S. Tate, of Ramsour, was in the city yesterday.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Betts are visiting relatives in Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willie Smith have gone to Piedmont Springs to spend two weeks.

Mr. S. J. McCauley, of Elon College, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rankin have returned from a trip to the San Francisco exposition.

Mrs. A. L. Brooks and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Frank Carter has returned to her home in Mt. Airy after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Young.

Mrs. C. M. Vanostory and daughters, Misses Ruth and Jennie, have returned from a visit to relatives in Fayetteville.

American Goods Still Held Up.

Great Britain's promised arrangements to permit shipment from neutral ports of American-owned goods of German or Austrian origin is being held up, and it is learned that there is no assurance that its effectiveness will not be indefinitely delayed. The explanation in British quarters is that approval by France is awaited, joint action by the allies being necessary.

Meantime the state department is being flooded with applications from exporters desiring to secure permits for the movement of goods held at Rotterdam. The department invited such requests after it had been informed on September 9 that the British embassy would receive and handle applications for relaxation of the orders-in-council in cases of goods actually contracted for by Americans before the effective date of the orders.

Bandits Release Man.

Edward Ludwig, an official of the Mexican Northwestern railroad, who has been held for \$10,000 ransom by bandits operating near the Cumbre tunnel in Chihuahua, was released Tuesday, according to information reaching El Paso, Tex. A posse is pursuing the bandits.

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PEOPLE'S BARGAIN COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this heading at the rate of one cent a word for each insertion. Persons and firms who do not have advertising contracts with the paper will be required to pay cash in advance.

WANTED—The name and address of any relative or descendant of Nicholas Gift, Ezekiah Phillips or Regina La-rose, who once lived in Guilford county. F. M. Gift, Warsaw, Ind. 74-3t.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the Guilford Sand Dredging Company to Frank L. Devane, notice is hereby given that all parties having claims against the said company will present same to him for collection and all parties due the said company will make payment to him.

O. W. MONROE.

Gun Metal, Button and Laced Shoes

For women and big girls,

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Vici Kid Button and Laced

Shoes for women and big girls

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Patent Button Shoes for

women and big girls, \$2.00,

\$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Remember all the shoes

you buy at this store are good

shoes, no matter how low the

price.

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AUCTION SALE

Valuable Livery Outfit



Saturday, October 2nd

On the above named date we will offer for sale at public auction our entire livery outfit, consisting of Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Harness, etc. Also one nice Shetland Pony and Buggy, any child can drive it. We are retiring from the livery business and everything must be sold.

Our horses and equipment are in good condition and will bear close inspection.

The sale will take place at our stables, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. Don't miss it if you want to buy anything we have at a bargain.

Fleming Brothers

Rear of Conyers' Drug Store

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the authority and power in the undersigned by reason of a certain mortgage duly executed to the undersigned by Rufus McAdoo and his wife, Nora McAdoo, on the 24th day of July, 1914, and duly registered in the office of the registrar of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., in book 264, page 250, default having been made in the payment of the money secured thereby and the same having been transferred to M. A. Lesser, the undersigned will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on

Saturday, October 2, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described land in Morehead township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Weldon Graves and others, being a part of lot No. 2 in Jackson survey on the south side of Mile Run. Beginning at a stake, corner of Weldon Graves lot; thence south 21 degrees west 60 feet to a stake; thence south 70 1-2 degrees east 16 poles to a stake; thence north 33 degrees east 60 feet to a stake; corner of Weldon Graves lot; thence with Graves line north 70 1-2 degrees west 30 poles to the beginning, being a part of the lot conveyed to Rufus McAdoo by W. G. Jackson and wife. See deed dated January 10, 1881, and recorded in register of deeds office for Guilford county, N. C.
This September 1, 1915.
W. G. BALSLEY, Mortgagee.
M. A. LESSER, Assignee.

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