

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

ESTABLISHED 1821

GREENSBORO, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

VOL. 95—NO. 11

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF

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

Civil Court.—The February civil term of Guilford Superior court will convene next Monday morning.

Another Hotel.—Another hotel for Greensboro, to cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000, was built on paper Saturday afternoon by the Daily Record.

Will Meet Here.—The third annual meeting of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of North Carolina is to be held in Greensboro February 10-15.

In Hospital.—Mr. Spencer Keeling, who has been unwell for many months, is a patient in St. Leo's hospital again, this being his third visit to the hospital since last spring.

To Speak in Winston.—Mr. J. Norman Wills, of the Odell Hardware Company, has accepted an invitation to make an address at a meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association of Winston-Salem next Monday night.

Maj. Stedman to Speak.—Congressman Charles M. Stedman has accepted an invitation to address the Confederate veterans of the District of Columbia, in Washington, March 21. He expects to speak on the part played by North Carolina in the Civil war.

Jesse Alderman Married.—Mr. Jesse L. Alderman, a son of the late Prof. W. F. Alderman, has notified relatives here of his marriage in Richmond, Va., a few days ago to Miss Beryl Ferguson, of that city. Mr. Alderman has been residing in Richmond for some time.

Free Picture.—The Southern Railway Company is distributing a very attractive picture of a cotton plant, cotton being the chief agricultural product of the Southern's territory. Copies of the picture may be obtained free by addressing Mr. W. H. Taylor, passenger traffic manager of the Southern, Washington, D. C.

Resulted in Mistrial.—The suit of the Walkertown Chair Company against the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, which was heard at an adjourned term of United States court here last week, resulted in a mistrial, the jury reporting late Saturday afternoon that they could not agree. The suit was brought for the recovery of \$15,000 damages for the destruction of the plaintiff's plant by a fire started by sparks from a locomotive.

Carried to Baltimore.—Tom Dowd, who was arrested recently in Winchester, Va., on the charge of having robbed the postoffice at Hillsboro and committed to jail in Greensboro, later being removed to Asheville, was brought back here Saturday and delivered over to a deputy United States marshal from Baltimore. He is to be tried in the United States court at Baltimore for a postoffice robbery in Maryland prior to the North Carolina offense.

Died Suddenly.—Mr. John Wesley Pearce, an inmate of the Masonic and Eastern Star home, was found dead in his bed Thursday morning. He was in his usual health when he retired Wednesday night and death is supposed to have resulted from a sudden attack of heart trouble. He was 77 years old and had been in the home for several months. The body was carried to Mr. Pearce's old home at Wake Forest Friday and buried with Masonic honors.

Ernest Coltrane Dead.—Mr. Ernest J. Coltrane, a native of the Coltrane's mill community, died Thursday night in New York, where he had resided for the past ten or twelve years. The body was brought to Greensboro Saturday evening and carried to the home of Mrs. J. Addison Hodgkin. The funeral and interment took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at Ebenezer church, in Randolph county. Mr. Coltrane was about 35 years old and unmarried. He was a son of the late Thomas Coltrane.

Students to Meet.—The annual conference of the State Student Volunteer Union, an organization of young men and women in North Carolina colleges who are preparing for work in the foreign mission field, will be held at the State Normal and Industrial College Friday night, Saturday and Sunday. About 80 prospective foreign missionaries are expected to be present. The conference is to be held at this time in order to give the students an opportunity to hear the speakers who will be here for the laymen's missionary convention.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION SATURDAY.

The Republican county convention met here Saturday afternoon and elected delegates to the state and congressional conventions. Nearly all the precincts in the county were represented and there was a good attendance.

The only contest of any moment developed over the election of a chairman of the county executive committee. R. C. Handley, of Greensboro, who in the last campaign was a rip-roaring, fire-eating, uncompromising Progressive, was elected to this position, defeating Will P. Ragan, of High Point, who has always abided in the ship, by a vote of 59 to 35. A vote of thanks was given the retiring chairman, R. L. Schoolfield. E. E. Mendenhall, of Greensboro, was re-elected secretary of the committee by acclamation.

Delegates to the state and congressional conventions were elected as follows:

State—D. E. Wagoner, N. R. Wood, W. P. Bynum, M. T. Wagoner, C. D. Cobb, M. C. Shaw, R. C. Handley, R. L. Schoolfield, E. J. LaFort, J. A. Hunnicutt, J. S. Duncan, J. G. Hodgkin, Gilliam Grissom, J. F. Farrington, A. D. Connor, C. W. Curry, C. A. Hinton, J. A. Groome, J. A. Hoskins, R. G. Campbell, J. S. Holton, C. R. Bowman, W. E. Bowman, C. C. Robbins, Z. M. Silman and J. Elwood Cox.

Congressional—D. E. Wagoner, C. E. Hornaday, W. P. Bynum, M. T. Wagoner, W. J. Boone, M. D. Stafford, E. A. Spencer, J. R. Schoolfield, D. J. Carey, J. A. Hunnicutt, L. Herbin, B. C. Sharpe, A. H. Cranford, W. L. Morton, J. Q. Hunnicutt, J. M. Millikan, A. B. Hinshaw, S. E. Murrow, R. H. Smith, L. C. Huffines, J. B. White, C. R. Bowman, E. B. Atkins, E. L. Ragan, W. P. Ragan and J. S. Worth.

GROWTH OF THE CIGAR INDUSTRY IN GREENSBORO.

The manufacture of cigars has come to be an important industry in Greensboro, the growth of the business recently having been pronounced. Cigars have been manufactured in Greensboro for years—perhaps 25 or 30—but it was only a few years ago that the business began to assume any considerable proportions. Today it is one of the things that is putting this city on the map commercially. Cigars made here are sold all over the eastern part of the United States, and the business is growing every month.

During the year 1915 Greensboro manufacturers made and sold approximately 16,285,000 cigars, and the indications are that the business this year will show an increase of 50 per cent. The tax paid to the government on the cigars made here last year amounted to nearly \$49,000, exclusive of the annual license taxes and the special taxes paid by the manufacturers.

The 16,285,000 cigars manufactured in Greensboro in 1915 represent an expenditure by the smokers of the country of approximately \$814,250. Practically all the cigars made here retail at five cents. A few ten-cent cigars are made, but none to retail at less than five cents.

About 500 people were employed in the production of the cigars turned out by Greensboro factories last year, the payroll being \$300,000 or more. One new factory has begun operations since the first of the year and the two largest plants here are increasing their working force as fast as they can employ and train the help. So it is reasonable to suppose that 700 or 800 people will be making their living in Greensboro cigar factories by the end of the present year. Young women and girls constitute the bulk of the labor employed.

Secret Naval Code Missing.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—A book containing the secret code of the United States navy has been lost from the torpedo boat destroyer Hull, and the navy department has ordered the court-martial at Mare Island of Lieutenant Herbert A. Jones, commander of the reserve torpedo flotilla and of the Hull, and of Ensign Robert Kirkpatrick, executive officer, in whose joint possession the book was.

If the book cannot be found, or its destruction, unread by outsiders, absolutely demonstrated, it may be necessary, it is said by naval officials, to provide a complete new system of secret communication for the navy.

CRIMINAL TERM COURT ENDS

MANY CASES WERE DISPOSED OF —YOUNG MAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

The criminal term of Superior court came to an end Saturday afternoon, the docket having practically been disposed of. Only a few cases were continued until the next term, which will be held in May.

Harry Sellars, colored, was found guilty of aiding and abetting prisoners to escape and was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Sellars furnished the saws which enabled Will Plummer, B. C. Campbell and Hugh Martin, three other negroes, to escape from jail recently. Plummer and Campbell were sentenced to the roads for four months and Martin for two months for partaking of their short-lived liberty.

Jesse Albright, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement and was sent to the roads for a year. Earlier in the week Albright had escaped from the prisoners' cage in the court room. His arrest Saturday morning by police officers brought joy to the hearts of the deputy sheriffs who were looking after the court prisoners.

W. W. Gates, white, was fined \$25 and costs for cruelty to animals, the specific charge being that he shot a dog.

A nolle prosequere was entered in a case charging Bud Lane, colored, with retailing.

Baxter Lane, colored, was convicted of retailing and sentenced to the roads for six months.

Jim McCauley, white, was sent to the roads for four months for larceny.

Jack Galloway, colored, pleaded guilty to retailing and carrying concealed weapons and was given a sentence of nine months on the roads.

Judgment in the case charging Faulkner Plummer, a white youth, with having 170 gallons of whiskey in his possession for illegal purposes was continued until the May term of court, bond for his appearance being fixed at \$500. Plummer was driving a wagon-load of liquor that was seized near Oak Ridge a few weeks ago. A man walking behind the wagon, and who made his escape upon the approach of the officers, is believed to have been the owner of the liquor.

Thomas Wakefield, white, was acquitted of the charge of an assault.

B. C. Campbell, colored, was sentenced to the roads for 12 months for larceny and breaking and entering.

Confessed Murderers.

Zonnie Stewart, alias Ernest Brown, and John Williams, alias John Pugh, both colored, were convicted of the larceny of \$125 from Ed. May, a Greensboro negro, upon whom they worked a confidence game a few weeks ago. Both were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

While being carried back to the jail after their conviction and sentence Saturday the negroes confessed to Deputy Sheriff Henry Andrew that they were wanted in Petersburg, Va., for the murder of a negro man Christ-mas eve. The negro was killed over a game of cards.

Chief of Police Ragland, of Petersburg, accompanied by one of his officers, arrived here Saturday morning and identified the two prisoners as the men wanted in connection with the Petersburg murder. It is probable that the governor of Virginia will issue a requisition on Governor Craig for the delivery of the two prisoners to the Virginia authorities for trial.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

After deliberating for about 20 minutes, the jury returned a verdict shortly after noon Friday acquitting E. E. Welborn, white, of the murder of John Christian, colored. The verdict was no surprise to those who had heard the evidence and were familiar with the circumstances of the case. Christian was fatally shot about 1 o'clock Christmas morning in a restaurant and grocery store on East Market street in which Welborn was employed.

The chief witness for the state was Frank Christian, a brother of the deceased, who also received one of the bullets fired by Welborn. Frank's story was to the effect that he and his brother entered the restaurant about midnight; that he ordered a meal costing 35 cents; that he gave Welborn a \$1 bill and received 20 cents in change. That, he said, was

where the trouble had its birth. He asked for the remaining nickel that he claimed was due him, but Welborn paid no attention to him. He argued the matter long and strenuously, he said, but used no profanity. Finally, without saying anything, Welborn drew his gun and began shooting.

The testimony of several other negroes who were present at the time was similar to the story related by Christian.

Welborn's story of the affair, which was totally at variance with the testimony of the negroes, was related to the jury in a quiet, simple manner. He said the two negroes came in and took seats at the lunch counter; that Frank ordered food costing 30 cents, gave him a \$1 bill and received 70 cents in change. John, he declared, ordered five cents worth of tangerines and ate them. When the two started to leave, he asked for pay for the fruit. Frank made the statement that he had paid for the tangerines and began cursing Welborn, finally making the statement that he would "blow his head off." With that threat, declared Welborn, the negro reached under his left arm and he saw the butt of a revolver. It was then that he fired on Frank.

After Frank Christian was hit, he said, John rushed to him and said: "Give me the gun if you can't shoot him and I'll shoot him." It was then that John received a bullet in the back of the head, Welborn shooting, so he declared, before the man had time to take the gun from his brother and fire. Four shots were fired in all, two shots taking effect in Frank's body, one killing John Christian and the fourth slightly injuring John Nolan, a negro who was seeking to escape through the door. He was the innocent bystander. Immediately following the shooting Frank Christian and Nolan disappeared and were found several hours later by police officers.

Welborn, who is a young man 20 years of age, makes a good appearance, and those who saw and observed him in the court room were favorably impressed by his demeanor. A number of men who have known him for quite a while testified to his good character.

REV. S. W. MITCHELL DEAD AT AGE OF 85 YEARS.

Rev. S. W. Mitchell, a retired minister of the Baptist denomination, died at 12.30 o'clock Friday morning at his home on North Cedar street. He was 85 years of age and had been in feeble health for quite a while. The funeral was held from the residence Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. J. Clyde Turner, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. J. M. Hilliard, of High Point.

Mr. Mitchell came to Greensboro in 1854 and resided here until the outbreak of the Civil war. He served throughout the war and was captain of Company H of the forty-seventh North Carolina regiment.

At the close of the war he became a Baptist preacher and was engaged in ministerial work in the mountain section of the state for many years. Twelve years ago he moved from Asheville to Greensboro.

Mr. Mitchell is survived by his widow, one daughter and five sons. The children are: Mrs. J. S. Blair, of Roanoke; W. A. Mitchell, of Huntington, W. Va.; E. L. Mitchell, of Asheville; J. E. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va.; W. J. Mitchell, of Kellogg, Idaho; B. H. Mitchell, of this city.

Jeremy G. Hackett Dead.

Mr. Jeremy Gilmer Hackett died of pneumonia at 1 o'clock Saturday morning at his home about three miles east of Greensboro. He had not been ill long and the announcement of his death came as a distinct shock to his friends.

Mr. Hackett was 56 years old and is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters. He was a well known citizen of the county and will be greatly missed, especially in the community in which he lived. He represented a fine type of citizenship and was known as a man of the highest honor and integrity.

The funeral and interment took place at Alamance Presbyterian church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. C. Murray. A large congregation was present to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

NEW MEAT INSPECTION LAW

PRECINCT INSPECTORS MAY BE NAMED TO PASS ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF HOGS.

The amended meat inspection law, to which reference was made in Thursday's Patriot, has been passed by the city commissioners and is now in effect. Under the terms of the amended law, one or more meat producers in any voting precinct in Guilford county may request the appointment of a precinct inspector, who will be appointed by the city commissioners upon the recommendation of the city meat and milk inspector. The precinct inspector will be empowered to examine and pass upon the carcass of any hog from which a resident of the county may desire to sell sausage, liver pudding, backbone or spareribs in the city limits of Greensboro. His inspection shall apply to no other fresh meat products.

That the readers of The Patriot who are interested in the matter may have a clear understanding of the law, we are printing the sections that have been added to the meat inspection ordinance as an amendment:

"(1) That the meat inspector for the city of Greensboro shall, upon request made to him by one or more producers of meat in any one of the voting precincts of Guilford county, recommend to the board of city commissioners for their appointment one or more intelligent and reputable citizen or citizens in said precinct whom, if appointed, shall have authority to inspect carcasses of hogs and to issue to such producer or producers of meat permits to sell sausage, liver pudding, backbone and spareribs, after having first inspected the carcass or carcasses from which the said fresh meat products are to be taken to be offered for sale in the city of Greensboro.

"(2) That the inspection of the sub or precinct inspector shall apply only to carcasses of hogs of which a part thereof is to be offered for sale in the city of Greensboro as sausage, liver pudding, backbone or spareribs. Hogs which are to be sold as a whole in the city and all other fresh meat products to be offered for sale in the city which are not specifically designated in sub-sections one and two hereof shall be inspected by the city meat inspector.

"(3) That the sub or precinct inspector shall inspect the whole carcass of the hog, including the viscera thereof, which is or may be used for human food.

"(4) That the inspection by the sub or precinct inspector shall apply only in cases where the hog or hogs, from which are to be taken one or more of the products designated in sub-sections one and two hereof, shall have been in the possession of the farmer offering one or more of said products for sale at least four months immediately preceding the slaughtering of said hogs.

"(5) That any farmer offering for sale any of the fresh meat products mentioned in sub-sections one and two of this ordinance shall, if required to do so by any officer of the city of Greensboro, exhibit a permit from the sub or precinct inspector and shall, in the discretion of such city officer, make an affidavit to the effect that the requirement set forth in sub-section four hereof has been complied with in good faith.

"(6) That if a sub or precinct inspector is at any time in doubt about what disposition to make of a carcass he shall refer the same to the city meat inspector.

"(7) That, in the discretion of the sub or precinct inspector, a fee of twenty-five cents may be charged for each inspection, but in case there be more than one carcass to inspect at a time he may charge a fee of ten cents for the inspection of each additional carcass."

Sold Diseased Meat.

The Mt. Airy News reports that quite a stir was created in that town last week by the sale of a quantity of diseased meat, it being alleged that the cow from which the meat was cut died of lump jaw. The beef was being retailed readily at five cents a pound when some one's suspicion was aroused and an investigation started. While a warrant was being procured for his arrest the man who was selling the diseased meat got wind of what was in the air and decamped.

The incident has given new life to an agitation for a meat inspection law in Mt. Airy.

PLANNING FOR THE NEXT COUNTY COMMENCEMENT.

A committee of teachers representing different parts of the county met Saturday afternoon in the office of the county superintendent and discussed plans for the county commencement this year. The county commencement for the past two years has been held at the fair grounds, with recitation and declamation contests and athletic events.

It was decided to change the form of this yearly event this year, in order to keep it from becoming monotonous. Different plans were discussed. The one seeming the most feasible was to have an affair exclusively for those finishing the seventh grade; that is, those taking part will be seventh grade graduates. Of course the other school children, parents, teachers, school committeemen and any others who may wish will be expected to be present and witness the exercises.

Spelling contests, composition contests, etc., were discussed, but no decision was taken in regard to the program, those present deciding to leave this to be worked out by a committee to be appointed by Superintendent Foust. The program committee will very likely meet next Saturday. If those having suggestions to make in regard to this event will send them to Mr. Foust, they will be considered when the committee meets.

The fact was brought to light in the meeting that High Point township has a strong organization of teachers who meet every two weeks to discuss school work and do the work of the teachers' reading circle, and by co-operation they have standardized the schools of the township. Mr. Foust made the remark that, with the constant changing of teachers in the rural schools, it was hard for a school working alone to maintain a standard, but if the schools of a township will work together it can easily be done. He complimented the High Point township spirit and said that he would be pleased if the schools of each township would work together and foster the township spirit.

REV. J. E. SHENK DIES AT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY.

Rev. J. E. Shenk, who had been in poor health for some time and critically ill for several weeks, died Friday morning at 2.30 o'clock at his home on West Washington street. He was pastor of the First Lutheran church of this city for over five years, having tendered his resignation recently on account of ill health.

Mr. Shenk was 56 years old and a native of Luray, Va. He was educated for the law and practiced the profession five years, entering the ministry of the Lutheran church about 25 years ago. He served pastorates in Waynesboro, Norfolk and Woodstock, in Virginia, and Concord and Greensboro, in this state. He was a minister of force and eloquence and a man who readily made friends. Mr. Shenk is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters, his aged father and a sister, the two last named residing in Luray, Va.

The funeral and interment took place Saturday afternoon at Bethlehem church, near Waynesboro, Va., this being the church in which Mr. Shenk preached his first sermon after his ordination to the ministry.

Mrs. Nannie L. Shober Dead.

Mrs. Nannie L. Shober, widow of the late Col. Charles E. Shober, who, prior to his death about 25 years ago, was one of Greensboro's most prominent citizens, died Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Tise, in Winston-Salem, where she had resided for several years. She had been ill for some time. After a funeral service at the Tise home, in Winston-Salem, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, the body was brought to Greensboro on the 12.40 train and interred in Grene Hill cemetery. The service at the grave was conducted by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, of the First Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Shober had been a member for many years.

Mrs. Shober was 63 years old and is survived by six daughters and a son, who are: Mrs. Julian A. Goham, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Charles P. Sellars, of Henderson; Mrs. E. O. Anderson, of Charlotte; Mrs. Elsie Harkness, Mrs. Thomas H. Tise and Miss Mal Shober, of Winston-Salem, and Mr. Charles Shober, of Carolina.

HARD AND ELASTIC Children AND ADULT TRUSES

At
HOWARD GARDNER

Opposite Postoffice
GREENSBORO, N. C.

A. BROOKS. O. L. SAPP
S. CLAY WILLIAMS

Brooks, Sapp & Williams

Attorneys-at-Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Office in Dixie Insurance Building

Dr. Daniel Dees Dr. Ralph Dees
Dr. Rigdon Dees.

DOCTORS DEES

General Surgery and Diseases of
Women.

McAdoo Office Building—Next to
Postoffice.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

S. Glenn Brown

Attorney-at-Law

110 BANNER BUILDING.

Green Hides Wanted

Bring me your Green Hides.

I am paying 14 cents per
pound.

J. C. OLIVE,

Phone 713 City Market

CHARLES A. HINES

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building.

115 Elm St. Opposite Court House

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale vested

in the undersigned in a certain deed of

trust recorded in book 215, page 460,

in the office of the register of deeds of

Gulford county, N. C., executed by John

A. Hodgins and his wife, to secure the

sum of \$2,500 and interest thereon, and

default having been made in the pay-

ment of the principal and interest, the

undersigned will on

Monday, February 21, 1919,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house

door in the city of Greensboro, N. C.,

sell at public auction to the highest

bidder for cash the following described

tracts of land in Guilford county, N. C.,

in Morehead township, and more

particularly described as follows:

First Tract. Beginning at a stake on

the east side of Silver Run avenue, 250

feet south of the intersection of Silver

Run avenue and Union street, and run-

ning nearly south along the east side

of Silver Run avenue 100 feet to a

stake; thence nearly east 150 feet to

stake on an alley; thence nearly north

along the west side of the alley 100

feet to a stake; thence nearly west 150

feet to the beginning; the same being

lots No. 6 and 7 in Section 12 of the Sil-

ver Run Park Plot as made by F. A.

Pierce, C. E.

Second Tract. Beginning at a stake

at the intersection of Dillard street

and Union street (on the south side of

Union street) and running nearly west

along the south side of Union street

150 feet to a stake on an alley; thence

nearly south along the east side of al-

ley 100 feet to a stake; thence nearly

east 150 feet to a stake in the west

margin of Dillard street; thence nearly

north along the west side of Dillard

street 100 feet to the beginning; the

same being lots No. 23 and 24 of the Sil-

ver Run Park Plot as made by F. A.

Pierce, C. E.

Third Tract. Beginning at a stake

on the east side of Silver Run avenue

and C. G. Hampton's southeast corner,

and running nearly east along C. G.

Hampton's line 150 feet to a stake on

an alley; thence nearly south along

said alley 50 feet to A. W. Rieves' cor-

ner; thence nearly west along Rieves'

line 150 feet to a stake in the east mar-

gin of Silver Run avenue, the same be-

ing A. W. Rieves' northwest corner;

thence nearly north along the east side

of Silver Run avenue 50 feet to the be-

ginning; the same being lot No. 11 in

Section 12 in Silver Run Park Plot.

This January 26, 1919.

CLIFFORD FRAZIER, Trustee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

At late home place of Jas. O. Leonard,

near Hickory Grove, I will offer for

sale at public auction on

Thursday, February 10, 1919,

at 10 A. M., a number of articles of per-

sonal property, including 2 cows, 2

horses, yearling, two-horse wagon, one

horse wagon, mowing machine and

other implements.

M. L. KENDALL, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of

the estate of J. W. Whiteley, deceased,

late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to

notify all persons having claims against

said estate to present them to the un-

dersigned duly verified on or before

the 3rd day of January, 1917, or this

notice will be pleaded in bar of their

recovery. All persons indebted to said

estate are expected to make immediate

payment.

1-11.

This December 30, 1915.

W. M. WHITELEY, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of

the estate of Sybil Pugh, late of

Gulford county, N. C., this is to no-

tify all persons having claims against

said estate to present them to the un-

dersigned on or before

the 6th day of January, 1917, or this

notice will be pleaded in bar of their

recovery. All persons indebted to said

estate will please make immedi-

ate payment.

1-13.

This January 8, 1916.

C. O. REYNOLDS, Admr.

NEW STATE PRIMARY LAW

REGULATIONS FOR NOMINATIONS
OF CANDIDATES OF ALL
POLITICAL PARTIES.

The new state primary law passed by the last session of the legislature will be effective for the first time this year in the nomination of candidates of all political parties. The primary will be held the first Saturday in June and will be for the nomination of candidates for all elective state, district, and county offices, except that 47 counties will be allowed to nominate candidate for the lower house of the legislature and county offices as they may see fit. Alamance and Davidson are the only counties in this immediate section that come under this exception.

The primary will be conducted by a registrar and two poll-holders just as general elections are held, and the two poll-holders must be of different political parties. Both Republicans and Democrats will nominate their candidates in this primary.

The registrar and poll-holders are to be appointed by the county board of elections just as they are for general elections and will serve also at the November election. These officers are paid by the county and all candidates have to pay certain fees for entering the primary.

The registration books will be kept open in each precinct for the registration of new voters before the primary for the same length of time as now prescribed in general elections. If a man is already registered he does not have to register again unless he has moved, but the registrar must make a new book from the old one, and every person who offers to vote in the primary must state his party affiliation and be registered and vote in the primary box of the party with which he registered. Ballot boxes for each party shall be provided and only those who register as Democrats shall be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary boxes and only those registered as Republicans shall be permitted to vote in the Republican primary boxes. This, of course, refers only to the primaries for the selection of candidates by the various parties. At the general election the voting will be conducted as heretofore and ballot boxes will be provided wherein all voters will place their ballots. A voter in the primary may be challenged on the ground of party affiliation and the registrar and judges of election will determine whether he is entitled to vote in the Democratic or Republican box. Thus it will be seen that the law safeguards the primary ballot and if it is properly enforced will effectually prevent a Democrat from helping to select a Republican candidate or a Republican from helping to select a Democratic candidate.

Every candidate for nomination in this primary for a county office must file with the county board of election at least two weeks before the primary is to be held a notice of his candidacy for such office showing what party he affiliates with, and pay the fee prescribed by law. He must also file with this notice a pledge to abide by this primary and to support in the general election the candidates of his party nominated in the primary. The county board of elections shall prepare and print the tickets for both parties and distribute them to the registrars and poll-holders. No name shall be placed on the ticket unless the candidate has filed the notice in the time prescribed by law, has paid the fee, and taken the pledge above set out. These tickets are to be printed so that the various candidates' names shall appear alternately as often as possible, this being done so as to take from any one candidate any advantage that he might have by reason of his name appearing first on the tickets. Each candidate must also ten days before the primary and also twenty days thereafter file a statement under oath with the clerk of the Superior court showing what money he has spent in the campaign, what promises he has made of anything of value, and to whom the money has been paid or promises made. The voter indicates his choice between the candidates by making a cross mark opposite the name of the candidate he desires to vote for.

The ballots cast shall be preserved by the poll-holders and sealed up and kept by them for six months after the primary. The registrar and poll-holders shall make returns to the county board of elections, who shall tabulate the returns and declare the result of the primary. The candidates receiving the majority of votes in the primary shall be declared the nominee of his party and his name placed on the official ballot to be voted on in the general election. In case no candidate receives a majority at the first primary the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes may within five days after the result has been declared file a notice with the board of elections asking for a second primary. Unless he does file such notice he shall be

deemed to have withdrawn, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee. The second primary, if held, shall be four weeks from the first.

If any candidacy shall become vacant after a nomination shall have been made, the appropriate party organization has the power to fill the vacancy, but this power does not apply to a position for which no one was nominated in the primary.

At the time of the closing date for entries into the primary, if there shall be only one candidate for any office, he shall be declared the nominee without being voted for in the primary.

The fees requiring when filing notice are as follows: State or congressional offices, \$50; for Superior court judge or solicitor, \$20; state senator, representative and county officers, \$5, except that the following pay only one dollar—surveyor, coroner and county commissioners.

Holland's Sound Policy.

Holland holds Java and her other outlying possessions, and maintains an important overseas trade, with a navy of very moderate dimensions that ranks perhaps twelfth among the nations. She has some submarines, and will increase the number of her destroyers and smaller protective craft. She has also an efficient army, based upon the principle of conscription of compulsory service. The ordinary field force of the Netherlands army amounts to about 150,000 men, while in the various reserves there are perhaps 300,000 more. Holland has six million people, as against our one hundred million, and is not a warlike or militarist nation. But she could put 400,000 men into active service more readily than we could mobilize one-fourth as many, utilizing our national guard and other possible sources of supply. If we were as well prepared relatively as Switzerland or Holland to defend our homes, while continuing to stand with them, as we now do, for the principles of justice, honor, and civilization in the world, we should have at least six million men trained and equipped for military duty.—American Review of Reviews.

Friends of a Strong America.

If we respect ourselves, and if we appreciate the advantages that we have long enjoyed, we will do unto others as we would wish to have them do to us in like circumstances. Let us, for instance, ask this very simple question: What countries, today, would be glad to see the people of the United States able to protect themselves against any possible attack, and able to enforce peaceful measures in the region where the United States ought to exercise the leading influence? The people of the following states would undoubtedly like to have the United States very strong and well prepared for the defense of her own territories and for the encouragement of right and justice in the world: Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, China, the Australian commonwealth, the South African union, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and most of the other Latin American republics, and probably Spain. The countries that we have named do not want anything they do not already possess, and have no aggressive designs or purpose. Since the people of those countries are well aware that the people of the United States have also no aggressive purposes, they would all feel stronger and safer, in a turbulent world, if the United States had a bigger and stronger navy behind its policies for arbitration and international friendship.—American Review of Reviews.

Makes Time Turn Backward.

E. P. Foley, a local jeweler, has made the fabled reaper obey that poetic summons, "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight." He has accomplished this seemingly impossible thing by the simple expedient of inventing a left-handed watch.

Instead of running from left to right, as is the case with ordinary timepieces, Mr. Foley's watch sends its hands around from right to left.

The watch was made because one of the inventor's daughters complained that the left-handed person has such a slim chance in life—machinery, street car doors and even the hands on the clock going toward the right hand, as if to balk the person who happened to be left-handed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CITROLAX

CITROLAX

CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax. Conyers' Drug Store.

Watch the date on your label.

DESCRIBES SENSATIONS EXPERIENCED IN DEATH.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 4.—When you die everything is just blank, says Harry Tonis, who was so shocked by electricity that he was "dead" for an hour before he was revived by the use of a lung motor.

Tonis stepped on a loose live wire at the National Sew and Tack Company's plant and ordinary efforts to revive him failed. Here's what he said about dying when he recovered consciousness at St. Alexis hospital:

"Dying was quick and without pain. Coming back to life was slow and painful. When I stepped on the wire, it was like a jolt in the back of my head. It seemed as if millions of needles and pins were shot through me. Then suddenly I forgot everything. Everything was a blank.

"When I was coming back to life, I could hear before I could see. There was a sound like rushing water and a heavy wind. The sounds swished back and forth for what seemed ages and I could not drive them away. Then came the realization of pain. Again that prickling as of millions of needles in my flesh. I was hot; my left foot seemed on fire. I knew nothing but pain and then gradually I could see."

The International Joint Commission.

The point of the new method of dealing with international disputes is that it is prompt and business-like and gets right to the core of the trouble. The international joint commission is before all things a tribunal for the people, the American and Canadian people. The man with a legitimate grievance against his neighbor on the other side of the line knows that he can bring it for final settlement before a court that is not merely Canadian or American, but international, vested with powers possessed by no other tribunal in either country. And because he knows that he has this privilege, his grievance is no longer magnified into a monstrous wrong, but, in nine cases out of ten, finds its own settlement in the common-sense and good-feeling that are the natural heritage of neighbors on either side of the boundary.—American Review of Reviews.

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

Watch the date on your label.

Safeguarding Your Health

This is a duty of sufficient importance to demand your unceasing vigilance. Part of this duty is to be sure you get only the purest and best medicines, and that is where this drug store is doubly valuable to you. We sell only drugs of the highest quality, and at the same time our prices are very reasonable.

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists
Cor. Elm and Washington Streets McAdoo Hotel Bldg.

Repairing Valuable Farm For Rent

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.

R. E. Wall Company

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At present we have more than 40 farms, running from 25 acres to 800 acres each. Business is improving in every line and the prices on these farms will surely be higher next year. Let us know your wants and we will make it to your interest to buy now and take advantage of the rise in price.

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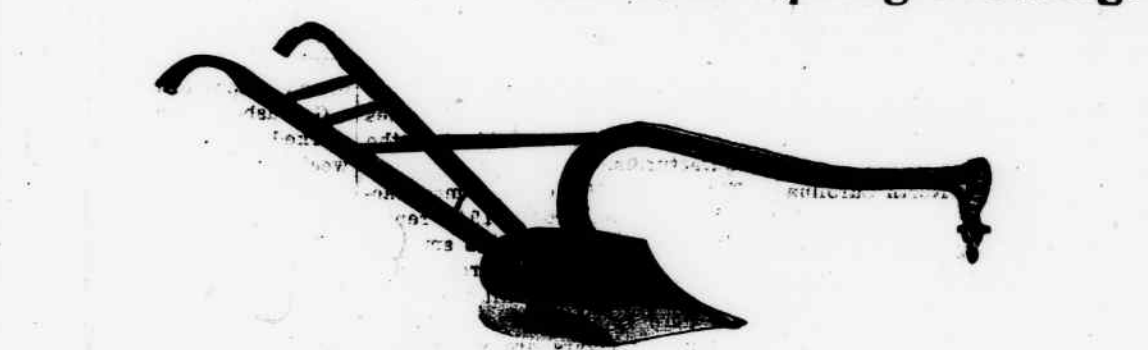
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Mr. Farmer

Are You Prepared to Properly
do Your Spring Plowing?



Here are shown two
South Bend Chilled Plows
and one

Sixty Tooth Steel Harrow

which we claim will satisfactorily fill the bill.
If you have never looked into the South Bend Plow proposition we believe it would pay you to do so.



ODELL HARDWARE COMPANY

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FINAL SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE HINDERED BY MISUNDERSTANDING.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The one word "illegal" as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave. Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing today by Count von Bernstorff, proposes instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing her submarine campaign.

German officials believe their previous promise to discontinue sinking merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phrase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the imperial government. The word "illegal" in the draft the German ambassador transmitted to his government as meeting all the contentions of the United States, is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the Lusitania case alone, but to the entire submarine campaign.

That is the only explanation officials here can find for the statement of Doctor Zimmermann, under secretary of foreign affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

Secretary Lansing declared today that the position of the United States was unchanged and the German ambassador knew of no demands which were not embodied in the proposal he sent to Berlin.

It is known that the only change the Berlin foreign office has made in the agreement drawn by the secretary and the ambassador is to substitute for the word "illegal" a phrase which, while assuming liability for the loss of the lives of neutrals on the Lusitania, does not admit of construction into prohibition of submarine warfare. The dispatch the ambassador received today and presented to the secretary was very brief and covered only that one point. Otherwise the document is unchanged as it was drawn to meet all the contentions of the United States.

After the ambassador's visit to the state department today Secretary Lansing declared "the situation is unchanged."

That may authoritatively be stated to represent the situation accurately. It has become no more grave, and by that fact it has become no less grave. Its status has not materially changed and it may remain so for four or five days at least while President Wilson and Secretary Lansing consider Germany's answer fully.

In a like manner it may be stated authoritatively that it does not follow that either a completely satisfactory settlement or an open break must follow at the end of that time. The negotiations may continue.

GERMANY WON'T ADMIT SINKING WAS ILLEGAL.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 4.—Information reaching the Associated Press today indicates that under no circumstances will Germany admit that the sinking of the Lusitania was an illegal act. New instructions forwarded to the German ambassador at Washington, according to this information, represent the extreme limit of Germany's concessions, and make no mention of the word "illegal."

The view is entertained here that one of the most serious crises of the war has arisen in connection with the case and that it is impossible to foresee the outcome.

The result of the negotiations appears to hinge singly on the sole word "illegal" which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing insist must be embodied in the German formula expressing regret for the loss of American lives aboard the liner.

The Associated Press is informed positively and authoritatively that Germany cannot and will not designate as illegal the sinking of a liner by any submarine.

Virtually no other differences remain, and instructions forwarded to von Bernstorff contain merely the new formula by which it is hoped to satisfy Washington without humiliating this country.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under secretary of foreign affairs, in an interview with the Associated Press, expressed the hope that the new formula would offer a possible basis of

settlement. However, he made no effort to conceal the gravity of the situation and declared Germany had reached the extreme limit of concessions. "The government is willing to do everything in its power to meet the American wishes," he said, "but there are limits beyond which even friendship snags."

"I do not understand America's course. We had thought the submarine question on the way to arrangement—had agreed to pay indemnity and all that—when the United States suddenly made its new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

"You must not push your demands too far. You must not attempt to humiliate Germany."

The under-secretary declared repeatedly that Germany could not make concessions which virtually would take the submarine weapon out of her hands. The much regrettable phase of the situation, he asserted, was that there existed no really important reason for a breach, no conflict of interest between Germany and the United States.

A BILL TO MAKE MONEY FIGHT AS WELL AS MEN.

Congressman "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, has introduced in the house of representatives a bill "to make money fight for the country as well as men." Wealth should bear a proportionate part of all military and naval service, says Mr. Davis.

The bill provides that each corporation in the country shall be counted as an individual and forced to pay the cost of maintaining one soldier or sailor for each \$50,000 of capital and surplus in excess of \$250,000 and in time of war for each \$25,000 in excess of \$75,000.

On personal incomes, and family incomes or the joint income of man and wife, Mr. Davis would assess the cost of the maintenance of one soldier or sailor for each \$25,000 in excess of \$75,000 a year in time of peace. In war times, the possessors of incomes would maintain the same soldier or sailor for each \$12,000 in excess of \$12,000.

Inheritances, dowries and incomes by foreign investments in America must likewise pay for a private in the army or navy for each \$25,000 received in excess of \$50,000 and in war time of each \$25,000 in excess of \$10,000.

Violators of the law, if it becomes one, Mr. Davis would punish by treating them as deserters. In war time they would be shot. Any one engaged in benevolent, charitable or educational work is exempted from the legislation.

A Flower That Kidnaps Bees.

Now we have a plant that kidnaps and holds for ransom. His victims are the bees. It takes a brave person to kidnap a bee, but this plant does it regularly. He needs the bee to help him carry pollen from one flower to another. So he kidnaps the insect, holds it until he gets a promise that it will take away a load of pollen with it, and then he releases it. You're familiar with the plant, its climbing vine and its odd-shaped flowers. It's the Dutchman's pipe.

The shape of the flower gives it the name. They grow on long stalks, and the flower part is a long tube, crooked and inflated at the base. It really looks like a pipe. The leaves are large and heart-shaped.

The bee flies into the narrow opening of the flower in search of the honey—and finds it. He drinks and drinks, until he is ready to go. But when he turns around he finds the way barred with scores of tiny daggers, pointing inward. As he came in, the bee brushed his way by the daggers easily, but the door to the flower should have been placarded: "Entrance only," for the daggers won't bend to let him out.

There he is a prisoner. He buzzes around frantically, shaking the golden pollen from the dagger points and gathering it on his wings. For two or three days he is held a captive, until he collects all the pollen he can carry. Then the daggers wither, and the bee finds his way out.

A Poor Rule.

The timid man was about to pay for his luncheon of ham when the following conversation took place:

"Pardon me, sir, but our rules forbid us to receive bent or battered coins from customers."

"But I received that very coin here yesterday."

"Very likely, sir. We have no rule against giving bent or battered coins to customers."

What Children Need Now.

In spite of the best care mothers can give them this winter brings sickness to many children. Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of a severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. It is a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It stops lagrippe coughs. Conyers' Drug Store."

FORMAL REQUEST FOR RETURN OF THE APPAM.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the name of the British owners of the steamship Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, today lodged with the state department a formal request that the ship be turned over to the British consul under the terms of The Hague convention.

Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German prize commander of the Appam either to increase the efficiency of the ship; to add to her offensive power or to recruit his crew. As Lieutenant Berg has only 22 men in his prize crew, a number insufficient to navigate a ship as large as the Appam, a compliance with the British suggestion on the latter point would effectually prevent the departure of the Appam from Newport News.

On the Alabama case as a precedent the British contention is that any changes either in equipment or personnel of the Appam which would even in a limited degree give her offensive power and enable her to prey on British commerce would be a violation of law for which the United States would be held responsible.

Although the British government did not finally ratify The Hague treaty governing the conduct of neutrals in maritime warfare, it is possible that most of that convention and especially the article under which the release of the Appam is demanded, is only a crystallization of principles of international law in existence before the conventions were drawn and generally accepted since.

In evidence of its observance of the principle of denial to belligerents of the right of sequestering prizes in neutral ports, the British government points to the queen's proclamation of June 1, 1861, issued at the outbreak of the Civil war when Confederate privateers were preying freely upon the commerce of the Northern states. The British government refused such prizes entry into British ports, which Secretary Seward declared to be "the death blow to privateering."

The British contention also is that the old Prussian treaty of 1823 is obsolete. Nevertheless there was no indication today that the state department would alter its view that the Prussian treaty guarantees the prize to Germany and Secretary Lansing declared the only point to be cleared up was how long an interpretation of the treaty would permit the Appam to remain in an American port.

Want to Know Their Status.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 4.—Thirteen of the 20 Germans who assisted the German prize crew of 23 in bringing the steamer Appam to this port today requested Collector of Customs Hamilton to have their status determined. The collector carried an interpreter and took a lengthy statement from the 13, three of whom are women. The women, who are at liberty to leave, prefer to remain with their husbands. The remaining seven of the 20 Germans, who were prisoners of the Appam before she was captured by the Moewe, made no request to have their status determined. They were military prisoners of the English while the 13 were termed "civilian prisoners."

Chinese Postal Progress.

China is thought by many as a backward land, with eyes only on the dim past, but statistics like those just issued regarding the activities of the Chinese postal system show that such ideas are becoming distinctly out of date. In 1914 the Chinese postal service handled more than 692,000,000 articles, as compared with 629,000,000 in 1913. The number of parcels handled was more than 7,000,000, a gain of more than 1,000,000 over the previous year.

Last year China had 21 head post-offices, 1,462 first, second and third class offices had sub-offices and 6,840 postal agencies. The number of postal employees was 24,858.

Every sort of conveyance, up to date and antiquated, is pressed into service by the Chinese postal authorities for transporting mail, including steam and motor launches, junks, hongboats and footboats on the inland waterways, mounted and foot couriers, mules, carts and wheelbarrows. At the end of 1914 the length of postal lines served by courier was 136,000 miles, an increase of 35,000 miles over 1913.

The Chinese postoffice authorities are making plans to take more advantage of the many creeks, canals, lakes, etc., of the interior provinces.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money.

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for lagrippe coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley's Cathartic Tablets. Conyers' Drug Store.

BRYAN'S BROTHER SENDS OUT REMARKABLE LETTER.

Charles W. Bryan, mayor of Lincoln, Neb., and brother of William J. Bryan, is sending broadcast over the country a most remarkable letter, appealing for subscriptions to The Commoner on the ground that people should "get The Commoner in the homes of their neighbors to enlist their aid and assist in preventing this country being forced into war."

Brother Charles not only wants subscriptions at the "low rate of 60 cents a year," but he also asks everyone to whom he addresses letters to "write to your two senators and congressmen, and tell them what the sentiment is in your community in regard to this country patterning after the blood-crazed nations now at war."

The whole letter is, of course, an attack on any program which contemplates additional expenditures for the army and navy, or on any military preparedness urged either by Republican or Democratic leaders, but is unquestionably a direct attack on the program of President Wilson.

The bad thing about Brother Charles' letter, in which he assures those to whom it is addressed that Brother William will appreciate the 60 cents, is that the letter does not stick to the truth as closely as would be expected in a letter sent out with the sanction of William Jennings Bryan.

For instance, the letter says: "The question of preparedness is fraught with more danger to this republic than any question which has confronted us since the Civil war."

"The army and navy program means compulsory enlistment in the army."

"The adoption of the army and navy program means an increase in taxation of about \$25 per family."

"Do you want your sons or relatives to be compelled to enlist in the army and loaf in army camps?"

"Do you believe in militarism in this country, the same policy that has driven millions to our shores to avoid military duty?"

"Do you believe in the policy of so-called 'preparedness' that has brought about the bloodshed, starvation and misery that have prostrated the nations of Europe?"

"The Democratic leaders in both house and senate are opposing such a program now."

"We want you to help Mr. Bryan (W. J. B.) in preventing this country being forced into war."

Now Brother Charles takes himself and his distinguished brother too seriously when he says the question of preparedness is fraught with so much danger. The danger is in not being reasonably prepared. Diplomacy don't amount to much without guns behind it.

When he says the army and navy program means compulsory enlistment in the army, he actually misstates the facts. President Wilson does not contemplate any such thing.

The questions which brother Charles addresses to those to whom he writes are simply his way of making misleading statements.

The wind-up of the letter is remarkable: "We want you to help Mr. Bryan in preventing this country being forced into war."

Brother Charles could scarcely have written a more misleading letter if he had been the cheapest kind of a political manager instead of the brother of William Jennings Bryan.

The military program of President Wilson does not contemplate any of the awful things which Charles W. Bryan represents in his correspondence, and even the extreme program which Colonel Roosevelt would likely outline would scarcely result in all the calamities pictured by the publisher in the Commoner.

The preparedness program of either the administration or the strongest advocates of a big army and powerful navy is designed to preserve peace and make diplomatic settlements the more certain.—Helena Independent.

Stuffed Onions.

Peel four large onions and parboil in boiling salted water 15 minutes. Drain and scoop out the centers. Combine half cup fine bread crumbs with two mashed, hard-boiled eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, a tablespoon chopped parsley, seasoning to taste, and a little cream to moisten. Mix well and fill the onion cups with this mixture. Set the onions in a baking pan, pour in a cup of stock or milk, and bake in a hot oven three-quarters of an hour, basting frequently.

After Lagrippe—What?

F. G. Prevost, Bedford, Ind., writes: "An attack of lagrippe left me with a severe cough. I tried everything. I got so thin it looked as if I never would get well. Finally, two bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar cured me. I am now well and back to my normal weight. A reliable remedy for coughs, colds, croup. Conyers' Drug Store."

White Sale

-- OF --

MILL ENDS

Lingerie Cloth and Voiles 40 inches wide in lilac, sky, flesh, lavender, pearl, pink and tan; mill ends 2 to 10 yards, 25c value for yard, 12 1-2c.

Mill ends of 36-inch White Gaborine, 25c value, yard 12 1-2c.

Mill ends of Dot Swiss, all white and white with black dot, 40 inches wide, 25c value, for yard 14c.

Mill ends of 40-inch White Sheer Box Loom Crepe, 25c value, for yard, 14c.

Mill ends of White Pique, 10 to 20 yard lengths, 25c value, for yard, 17c.

Mill ends of 27-inch White India Linen, yard 5c.

Mill ends of extra heavy Brown Muslin, 10c value, for yard, 7c.

Mill ends of Batiste, 5 to 10 yards, 40 inches wide, 25c value for yard, 12 1-2c.

50-inch Palm Beach Suiting, half wool, in natural color, mill ends, 1 to 6 yards, yard 59c.

36-inch Beach Cloth and Twills in mill ends, 2 to 10 yards, yard 8c.

Mill ends in Bleaching and Cambric, yard 5c.

Mill ends of Serpentine Crepe, yard 12 1-2c.

36-inch Unbleached Sheeting, 2 to 10 yards, 14c yard.

39-inch Sea Island, in mill ends, 5c.

27 and 36-inch Suesine Silks, plain and fancy, big assortment of colors; mill ends, yard 12c.

Short lengths in Suesine Silks, can be matched and used for waists and children's wear, 25c values, for yard, 5c.

Mill ends of King Philip Mills Nainsooks, in lengths 2 to 10 yards, values 15 to 25c yard, for yard, 12 1-2c.

Mill ends of fine White Waistings, 40 inches wide, 2 to 20 yard lengths, sheer fabrics, all new designs, values to 35c, for yard, 14c.

Mill ends of 36-inch Pajama Checks, yard 5c.

Mill ends, 2 to 20 yards, of Curtain Scrim and Nets, white cream and ecru, 15 to 25c values, for yard, 10c.

200 bunches of Sample Laces, yard 12 1-2c.

100 bunches of Sample Laces, extra large pieces, bunch 15c.

34-inch White Linen finish, mill imperfects, 12 1-2c value, for yard, 8c.

Mill ends of 36-inch Bleached Muslin, yard 5c.

Mill ends of 84-inch Unbleached Sheeting, yard 14c.

Mill ends 34-inch White Linen finish, yard 7c.

Mill ends of Golden York Galatea, 14c value, for yard, 12 1-2c.

Mill ends of pure Indigo Blue Twill, 8 to 10 yard lengths, for yard, 15c.

Mill ends of 10 to 20 yard lengths of White Rice Cloth, embroidered in colors, 35c value, for yard, 19c.

Mill ends of White Crystal Cloth, 2 to 20 yard lengths, 25c value, for yard, 14c.

Mill ends of 32-inch White Skirting, 25c value, for yard, 14c.

Mill ends of Lone Tree Nainsooks, 10 to 20 yard lengths, yard 12 1-2c.

Mill ends of 10c Bleached Muslin, White Sale, yard 8c.

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For \$12 we will overhaul your car and put it in good condition aside from cost of new parts. Winter is now here and this is the time to have it done.

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Roanoke and local stations. Pull-

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dropped from the mailing list. WATCH
THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!Entered at the postoffice in Greensboro,
N. C., as second-class mail mat-
ter.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

THINKS PEOPLE ARE WITH HIM

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM HIS
SPEAKING TOUR THROUGH
MIDDLE WEST.

President Wilson returned to Washington Friday from his speaking tour through the middle West more strongly convinced than ever that the people are with him in the issue of national defense and are prepared to insist that Congress take speedy action. He expressed the conviction that his mission had succeeded beyond his greatest hopes.

President Wilson's advisers believe he has explained clearly why he considers immediate preparedness imperative, has won many converts to the movement and has given new impetus to a discussion of the cause. From the sympathetic attitude of his audiences, from the enthusiasm his every appearance in public has evoked, from the huge crowds which have greeted him, they have drawn the conclusion that the people overwhelmingly support his plans—at least in the middle West.

The president's official family want him to start soon on another tour. Some of them liken his swing through the middle West to an operation not yet completed. Senators and representatives from most of the Southern states already have asked him to include their sections on his next tour. To this have been added invitations from many public bodies. There is a feeling among some of his most intimate advisers that in choosing the scene of his next plea to the people, the president could pay no greater compliment to his own political party than by going into its stronghold.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Denver have presented what they consider strong claims, and it is possible that if the president makes another preparedness tour it may include those cities and then swing south into Texas, possibly returning by way of New Orleans, Birmingham or Louisville, although nothing has been decided concerning this.

At least 100,000 persons, his advisers estimated, heard the president's chief speeches. Fully 50,000 more crowded about the rear platform of his car during his five-minute talks and hardly fewer than half a million others were banded on the sidewalks in various cities to watch him pass.

An audience of 15,000 swayed with a tumult of cheering in St. Louis Thursday when the president told them that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world. "I believe the navy of the United States should be unconquerable," he said. "The greatest in the world."

The president declared that submarine commanders abroad have instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean there are hundreds of cargoes of American goods," he said. "Cotton, grain and all the bountiful supplies America is sending out to the world—and any one of those cargoes, any one of those ships, may be the point of contact that will bring America into the war."

Want Woman on Normal Board.

Believing that the women of the state should have representation in the management of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, the various women's clubs of the state will join in a movement which is expected to cause the state to place a woman on the board of trustees of the institution. This developed at a meeting of the Raleigh Woman's Club held yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, chairman of the department of education, asked that the club use its influence to have a woman placed on the board of trustees of the State Normal. Raleigh News and Observer.

You never can tell. Many a man indulges in hot air who couldn't get much heat out of a furnace.

JUDICIAL TRAINING AND
THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

Discussion of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to an associate justice of the Supreme court, and especially the criticism that the nominee has never had any judicial experience to qualify him for a seat in this high tribunal, has developed the interesting fact that if this test had been consistently applied the court would never have had the services of most of those great judges whose names have shed such lustre upon it. As a contemporary points out, only one of its chief justices had ever been a judge previous to his appointment to the court. Neither John Jay, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite or Melville W. Fuller had had judicial training before becoming members of the court. Chief Justice White, considered the ablest occupant of that office since the days of John Marshall, had been only a state judge in Louisiana before President Cleveland took him from the senate and appointed him to the Supreme court.

The late Justice John M. Harlan, for many years one of the most distinguished members of the court, had, previous to his appointment, no other judicial training than that gained when a young man by a brief tenure of the office of county judge in Kentucky. For a long time he was an active Republican politician in that state. Justice Hughes, who is particularly regarded as being, next to the chief justice, the strongest member of the court, was never a judge and was never classed among the leading lawyers of New York. Many similar instances might be mentioned.

President Taft adopted the plan of promoting to the higher court judges of lower tribunals, notably the Circuit court. His course has been much praised, but none of the justices thus named have made any pronounced reputation as jurists of exceptional ability. The late Justices Lurton and Lamar were selected in this manner, as were Justices Devanter and Pitney, now members of the court. No doubt these gentlemen have all been learned in the law and in every way fitted for their positions, but it will hardly be claimed that they have brought any unusual strength to the court or that they are likely to be remembered as having been among its shining lights.

If Mr. Brandeis is confirmed and takes his place at Washington there will be no break with tradition. If practically all its chief justices and many of its strongest members could enter the court without previous judicial training, there is no reason to suppose that justice will suffer when the name of the distinguished Boston lawyer is added to this list of legal giants.—Philadelphia Record.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS FOR
GUARDING THE CAPITOL.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The extra number of guards appearing about Capitol hill prove to be reminders that some fanatic may undertake to repeat some destructive exploit like that of last summer, when a bomb exploded in one of the corridors. The destruction of the Parliament building at Ottawa has also caused apprehension. The fire-proof character of the capitol is regarded as nearly perfect. Additional guards have been put at the capitol. It has been decided, moreover, to search the capitol at night. Ever since the present session of Congress opened strict precautions have been taken.

These precautions will be increased. Colonel Higgins, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, though not disposed to take an alarmist's view of the situation, admitted today that every possible safeguard would be exercised.

Recently 16 more guards have been put on at the great building. The appropriations committee is to be asked for funds to increase this number. The real danger is that a bomb or infernal machine in the hands of some unbalanced person may wreck the government's magnificent plant. The costly senate and house office buildings will also be watched over more carefully, as well as the capitol.

New Warden Elected.

S. J. Busbee, of Wake county, has been elected warden of the state penitentiary to succeed the late T. P. Sale, who died suddenly January 28, after officiating at the electrocution of Ed. Walker and Jeff Dorsett, of Greensboro, who were put to death for the murder of John Swain, of Pleasant Garden.

Unless executive clemency is extended, the new warden will have to officiate at a double execution on March 3, the date set for the electrocution of Mrs. Ida Ball Warren and Samuel P. Christy, sentenced to die for the murder of Mrs. Warren's husband in Winston-Salem.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIASENATE PASSES BILL FOR
PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

The Philippine bill, which would extend to the islands a greater degree of self-government and would authorize the president to grant them absolute independence within four years, passed the senate Friday night by a vote of 52 to 24. Various Democrats, led by Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, tried unsuccessfully to amend certain features of the independence clause, but in the end the Democrats, joined by six Progressive Republicans, voted solidly for the measure.

It is understood the bill will go to the house with the backing of President Wilson and will be pressed for early passage. Administration leaders scored confident that the bill would have the approval of the house Democratic majority.

As passed the bill carries a provision authorizing the president, when independence is granted, to negotiate treaties needed to adjust all property rights of citizens of the United States and other countries in the islands and to acquire such naval bases and coaling stations within that territory as he deems necessary. The upper house of the Philippine legislature will be enlarged to 24 members, 22 chosen by the voters and two appointed by the governor general to represent the non-Christian tribes. The lower house will be increased from 81 to 90, the people choosing 81 and the governor naming nine.

The governor general would have a veto power, such as rests now with the secretary of war. A two-thirds vote of the legislature would be needed to over-ride it. The president would have the right to interpose an absolute veto within six months.

No restrictions are imposed on the legislature's power to levy export duties, except that they cannot be levied on exports to the United States.

A limit of \$17,000,000 is placed on the public indebtedness, which permits the issuance of new bonds to replace the \$7,000,000 Friar land bonds, now being retired.

The bill would increase the right of suffrage from the present 250,000 to approximately 700,000 by extending it to any citizen able to read and write a native language. Polygamous marriages, and the importation, sale or manufacturing of intoxicating drinks or drugs, except the native beverages, would be prohibited and no laws would be passed that would permit religious discrimination, slavery or the creation of a nobility.

AN EMBARGO PLACED ON
MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Washington, Feb. 4.—An embargo on shipments of war munitions including dynamite into the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua and into Lower California was announced by the state department today. This is aimed at General Villa's continued persecution of Americans and non-combatants.

The announcement says that no munitions of war, such as powder, dynamite, blasting caps, guns and ammunition will be permitted to enter any of the sections mentioned without the specific authority of President Wilson.

Latest dispatches to the department show activities of General Villa and other bandits to have grown to an alarming extent in the last few weeks. The most recent reports of depredations came today saying that bandits attempted to wreck a northwestern railway train last night by removing timbers from the bridge near Casas Grandes.

Had the Enthusiasm.

A clerk was showing a shopper some parcels. The man had a good command of language and knew how to speak of the good qualities and show up the best points of goods. As he picked up a parcel from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration and, holding it up to the light, said:

"Now, madam, isn't it lovely? Look at the silk; particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it; pass your hand over it. No nonsense about this parcel, is there?" he said, as he handed it to the lady. "Isn't it a beauty—only \$5."

"Yes," said the lady; "that's my old one. I just laid it down there."

Sets Own Ankle at 80.

Dr. J. A. Peeles, who at the age of 80 set his own broken ankle, is dead at Wrightsboro, Pa. He was the oldest graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In the racing field he was prominent, breeding and racing horses on his own farm. Dr. Peeles was 82, and on his wedding trip eight years ago was a passenger on the Long Island coast after a collision. For his bravery in life saving he was awarded a medal.

A pessimist is a man who doesn't enjoy today's sunshine because rain is predicted for tomorrow.

FLOOD LEAVES SEVERAL
THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Little Rock, Feb. 6.—The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, had engulfed a score of towns tonight, leaving several thousand persons homeless. Sixteen lives have been lost in the last few days, and damage that probably will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars has resulted in the rich farming territory.

Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise as in the last few days. Predicated stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there, and a break in the Mississippi levees would precipitate a serious situation in the river valley.

All day the 700 men who remained in Arkansas City toiled in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast rising waters and tonight they were hopeful that the levees would hold and the town be saved. The narrow strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the river, swollen until its surface is 15 feet above the level of the town. On the other side of the levee is the great flood lake nearly 40 miles long and 20 miles wide. From it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude. At the levee are three steamboats, one of which is ready to carry the workers to safety should they lose their battle with the flood. They are living in the second stories of their homes and in box cars on the levee.

Preparing For Big Strike.

New York, Feb. 4.—Forty thousand workers in the waist and dress industries in New York have authorized the union executive committee to call a general strike. The employees have failed to meet the grievances of the workers. A general strike committee has been appointed.

A Fine Aid For
Mother-to-be

We are all greatly indebted to those who tell their experiences. And among the many things which we read about and are of immediate importance to the expectant mother, is a splendid external remedy called "Mother's Friend." This is applied over the muscles of the stomach. It is deeply penetrating in its influence. Mothers everywhere tell of its soothing effect, how it always pains incident to stretching of cords, ligaments and muscles. They tell of restful comfort, of calm, peaceful nights, an absence of those distresses peculiar to the period of expectancy, relief from morning sickness, no more of that apprehension with which so many young women's minds become burdened. It is a splendid help. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" from your nearest druggist. Ask your husband to get it for you. Then write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 408 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a very handsome and instructive booklet. It is filled with suggestive ideas of great help to all women interested in the subject of maternity. And best of all are some letters from mothers that are real inspirations. Write today.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 4 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up for you. You can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair and removes dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.

3. L. FENTRESS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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

Notary Public.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the estate of Moses T. Stafford, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of January, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This January 22, 1916.
W. J. STAFFORD,
D. B. STAFFORD,
S. S. HIGGINS,
Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the estate of Dr. J. G. Ector, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of January, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This February 4, 1916.
MRS. IDA H. ECTOR,
S. A. KIRKMAN,
Executors.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

State of North Carolina.
Guilford County.
Notice is hereby given to the public that application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of John J. Fogleman, convicted at the June 21, 1912, term of the Superior court of Guilford county for the crime of murder in the second degree, and of thirty years.

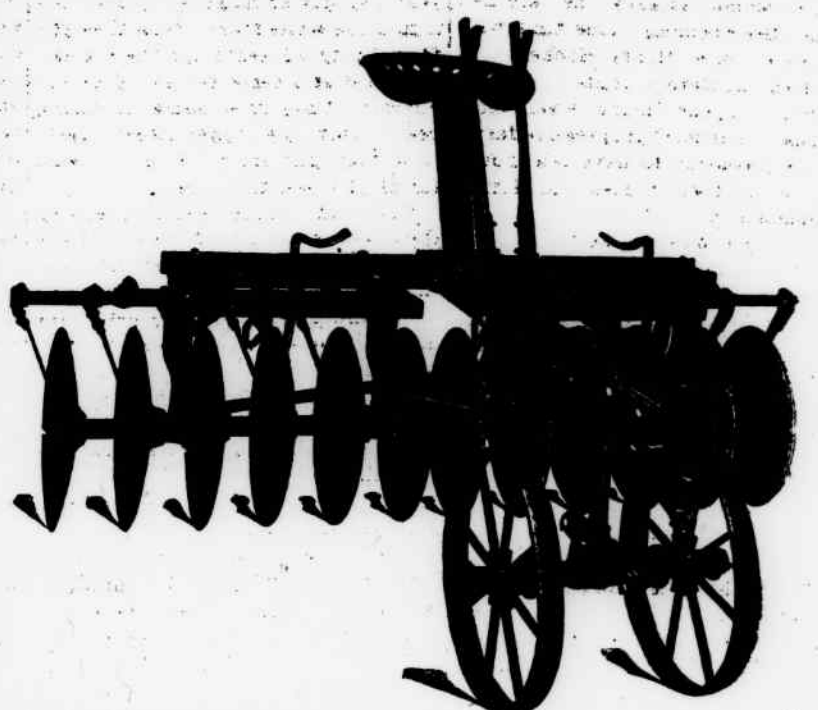
This February 7, 1916.
JOHN E. FOGLEMAN,
By Edwin Fogleman, his father.

"They Pay Big Profits"



Imperial Farm Implements never fail to give the Farmer using them big returns on the money invested. They do this by doing BETTER work and more of it—by the ease of management—by the low cost of repairs—by the increased yield in crops. Now, **RIGHT NOW,**

is the time for YOU to figure on your supply for the coming season—this is the time to inspect our full line of these Farm Implements, to see all the good points about them—the decided advantages and features found on no other line. Your special attention is called to the Imperial Disc Harrows and Riding Plows and also the Turning Plows, as these Implements will be used first. OBLIGE us by looking them over—do yourself a positive favor by selecting them for this year's use. We are waiting to serve you. May we?

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.
'Phone 240

COKE FOR SALE

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

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

PRICES

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

N. C. Public Service Co.
Phones 330 and 331

DEED OF TRUST SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust bearing date of August 5, 1915, and executed by John Brittain and Ella Brittain, his wife, to S. J. Stern, as trustee, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, which deed of trust is recorded in the office of register of deeds of Guilford county, state of North Carolina, in book No. 248, page 606, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness therein secured, the beneficiary therein named, A. Schiffman, having applied to the undersigned trustee, as aforesaid, to execute said power of sale as provided by the terms of said deed of trust, I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate lying and being in Guilford county, in Morehead described as follows:

Monday, February 21, 1916.

Beginning at an iron stake in the eastern margin of a new street called Gibson street, said iron stake being the corner of the property conveyed to the Southern Real Estate Company by Louis Gibson as per deed recorded in book 214, page 35, and running thence in an eastern direction with the eastern margin of said Gibson street 46 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 7, of the plot of said Gibson land; thence in an eastern direction with the north line of said lot No. 7 110 feet to a stake; thence in a northern direction parallel with said Gibson street 46 feet to a stake in Gibson's line; thence westerly with Gibson's line 110 feet to the point of beginning; same being lot No. 8 of the said Gibson plot of land.

This January 21, 1916.
S. J. STERN, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred in a certain mortgage deed executed by Green Minter and Cora Ann Minter, his wife, on the 7th day of October, 1914, and recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county, in book No. 275, page 80, etc., default having been made in the payment of money thereby secured, both principal and interest, the undersigned will on

Monday, February 21, 1916.

at 12 o'clock noon, or soon thereafter, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder the following described lands lying in Guilford county, Guilford county, adjoining D. W. C. Benbow and others and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on Gorrell street 26 feet west of Benbow's line; thence west with Gorrell street 50 feet to a stake; thence north 124 feet, more or less to a stake on D. W. C. Benbow's line; thence in an easterly direction 50 feet to a stake in Benbow's line; thence south 124 feet more or less to the beginning.

This January 21, 1916.
A. SCHIFFMAN, Mortgagee.

DR J. W. TAYLOR

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

Examinations Without "Drops"

RELIEF OR NO PAY.

Office—Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

Watch the date on your label.

Watch the date on your label.

Ours

Of the
the
sp
yo

Green

J. W. Fry.
W. E.

NEIGHBOR

RANDLEMAN.
Mr. J. L. Mc
with lagrippe.
Mr. V. O. Sil
tor in Asheville
Mr. Grover M
his family to th
route.

Miss Mamie
home after spe
her sister, Mrs.
the Pleasant Ga
Master Eugen
Some of our m
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installed in the
at Randleman.

Miss Elsie M
Pleasant Garde
the week-end
this route.

Mrs. T. G. Tr
Sykes, of New
P. Trogon's Su
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Mrs. Rachel H
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here on a visit to

Misses Annie
of Greensboro,
Saturday and S
Miss Annie D
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several days of
parents, Mr. Dick

Mr. J. L. Dick
for in Greensbor
the Gibsonville
Sunday afternoon
T. Hines.

Mr. and Mrs.
Sunday with Mr.
and Mrs. A. R.
chapel.

Mrs. S. H. Pill
Greensboro Satu
Capt. S. H. Pill
at this place, wa
day.

ALA

Owing to the
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went an operation
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Mr. Tommie R
confined to his b
very feeble.

Mr. and Mrs. V
smiles; it's a boy
Mrs. J. G. Job
Pritchett recently

Miss Flossie R
brother, Mr. Vern
ly.

Mr. Gideon Fo
for some tim

Mr. and Mrs.
at Mr. B. F. R
night and Sunday

Children
FOR FL
CAST

Watch the date

Ours Is the Only Form

Of business in the world that does not ask you to spend money. We ask you to keep it at the

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

RANDLEMAN ROUTE 1.

Mr. J. L. McCandless is very sick with lagrippe.

Mr. V. U. Siler was a business visitor in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. Grover McCandless has moved his family to the Smith farm, on this route.

Miss Mamie Vickrey has returned home after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Henry Hockett, of the Pleasant Garden route.

Master Eugene Farlow is very sick. Some of our most progressive farmers are preparing to have telephones installed in their homes, connecting at Randleman.

Miss Elsie May Rockett, of the Pleasant Garden high school, spent the week-end with her parents on this route.

Mrs. T. G. Trogdon and Miss Alma Skyes, of New Salem, visited at E. P. Trogdon's Sunday.

Misses Mae and Maude Woody, who have been spending some time in Person county, are expected to return home soon.

Mrs. Rachel Hodgins is very sick. Mr. James Rich has accepted a position with the Myrtle desk factory in High Point.

Miss Kelsey Coltrane, of Asheboro, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

McLEANSVILLE.

Prof. and Mrs. A. G. Ottwell were visitors in Greensboro Saturday.

Rev. C. E. Lester, pastor of Hines' chapel church, filled the regular appointment there Sunday.

Mr. John L. Cobb is still critically ill at his home near Peace church.

Mr. James Harrell spent Sunday here on a visit to his parents.

Misses Annie and Nellie Harrell, of Greensboro, visited their parents Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Annie Dick, a nurse at St. Leo's hospital, in Greensboro, spent several days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dick.

Mr. J. L. Dick was a business visitor in Greensboro Friday.

Prof. E. L. Daughtry, principal of the Gibsonville graded school, spent Sunday afternoon here with Mr. P. T. Hines.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hines spent Sunday with Mr. Hines' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hines, near Hines' chapel.

Mrs. S. H. Pillow was a shopper in Greensboro Saturday.

Capt. S. H. Pillow, section foreman at this place, was in Greensboro Sunday.

ALAMANCE.

Owing to the bad weather, the show at the Patterson school house was postponed until a later date.

Miss Annie Fogleman, who underwent an operation at St. Leo's hospital recently, is at home and recovering nicely.

Mr. Tommie Rankin, who has been confined to his bed for some time, is very feeble.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Neese are all smiles; it's a boy.

Mrs. J. G. Jobe visited Mrs. C. M. Pritchett recently.

Miss Plossie Reynolds visited her brother, Mr. Vernon Reynolds, recently.

Mr. Gideon Foust, who has been ill for some time, is not any better. Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith visited at Mr. B. F. Reynolds' Saturday night and Sunday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Watch the Ads on your Label.

SEVERE STORM VISITS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Seattle, Feb. 4.—The Pacific Northwest today again faced the task of battling with an almost unprecedented snowstorm which has paralyzed rail communication, disorganized city life, held residents in outlying sections snowbound and caused many thousands of dollars damage to buildings which were not strong enough to withstand the weight of more than two and a half feet of snow on their roofs. With continued cold weather and more snow in prospect, the outlook is not promising today for early resumption of normal conditions.

All the northern transcontinental railroads are tied up by snow in the mountain passes and railroad officials have abandoned hope of raising the blockade until the storm ends. In Seattle and other cities street car lines are completely blocked by snow. Schools are closed and business is practically suspended awaiting the end of the storm.

The greatest single loss from the storm occurred in Seattle, where the dome of St. James' Catholic Cathedral collapsed under the weight of snow yesterday, causing damage to the edifice of \$75,000.

Call It a "Silver Thaw."

Portland, Ore., Feb. 4.—Portland and a large part of Oregon continue today in the grip of what is said to be the worst storm in their history. Sleet and snow driven by high winds have cut off all railroad communication east and severed wire communication on all sides, save intermittent telegraphic service to Spokane. Business is practically at a standstill.

The storm, which is known as a "silver thaw," has been experienced here before, but never in so severe a form as now. For 48 hours sleet has fallen, driven by fierce wind. Thousands of trees have bent and broken under the weight of ice. Telephone and other wires by hundreds have fallen into the streets, many becoming entangled with live wires as they fell.

WINGS OF A BIRD AND THE FLYING MACHINE.

Although the bird traveler has no trunk to pack, guidebook to study or ticket to buy, still he must make some preparations for the journey.

The warbler, which nests in Alaska and passes the winter in northern South America, should not begin an 8,000 miles voyage through the air over mountains, plains and seas unless its engine is in good order and it has a proper supply of fuel.

"But," you ask, "what is a bird's engine, and where does it carry fuel?"

A bird's engine is really its wings and the muscles which move them. It is one of the most perfect engines in the world. It is simple, but strong. It works easily, but it is powerful and rarely gets out of order.

For many years man tried to make flying machines which should have wings like those of birds. But he never succeeded. He could not make even a feather! Finally he discovered that if he would make a machine that would fly he must give it wings and an engine. So he constructed an aeroplane, which has wide, stiff wings, or "planes," measuring about 30 feet from tip to tip. These wings cannot be flapped, and in themselves they furnish no power. But to them man added an engine driven by gasoline and electricity. This engine turns a long bladed propeller, which urges the aeroplane forward, while the planes support it when it is in motion.

But a bird's wing, we must remember, is both plane and engine. It gives support as well as power. It is therefore a far more remarkable machine than the one made by man.

Americans Lose Land.

Much mineral land in Mexico entered upon by Americans has reverted to the Mexican government through the failure of the claimant to pay taxes within the time limit set by Provisional President Carranza. The taxes are said to be exorbitant and in many cases confiscatory. The right of a government to employ taxation as a means to destroy was affirmed by the United States Supreme court with respect to the notes of the state banks. While we cannot assail the principle on which Carranza is acting, however, the proceedings are not promotive of amity between his nation and ours.

Redheads, Listen to Warning.

If you have red hair, you'd better grab the first matrimonial chance that comes your way, because opportunities to marry are few and far between for those with titian locks, declares Dr. Edward T. Lazelle, the eugenic expert.

"Red hair is one of the most pronounced matrimonial disqualifications," Dr. Lazelle said. Girls with red hair see brown and black and yellow haired ones being grabbed up on all sides, while they pine alone. It is the same with red-haired men.

POLAND IN DIREST NEED, SAY AMERICAN WORKERS.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The darkest picture drawn in privation and pestilence in Poland have failed to portray the extent of misery of the war sufferers there, it was said today by two Americans who have made a personal investigation. They are Frederick C. Walcott, European representative of the Rockefeller foundation, and Casper Whitney, of the American commission for relief in Belgium. These men have just returned from a fortnight's trip through Poland for investigation of the need of relief.

Whitney and Walcott say there is virtually no food left except potatoes and a small amount of flour. Little fuel remains, and typhus and other diseases prevail. Thousands of persons whose homes were destroyed in the Russian retreat are without shelter. Thirty per cent of the population is absolutely dependent on relief.

The trip included visits to Warsaw, Vilna, Kovno and points eastward up to the fighting line. Everywhere was encountered the urgent need for relief, though in varying intensity. The urban population suffers particularly from lack of fuel, and the inhabitants of rural districts from lack of shelter. Countless villages were burned by the Russians and their homeless inhabitants in many cases are living in dugouts. Forty thousand persons who sifted back through the Russian lines are in concentration camps. Fortunately the winter thus far has been exceptionally mild.

Little live stock is left and accordingly there is no meat or fat food for the people. The fact that they are living almost exclusively on potatoes has resulted in stomach diseases. Black typhus has broken out, and there are 30 cases daily in Warsaw. The general death rate in Poland has risen from 19 to 30 per 1,000.

Recognized the Signs.

Not long ago a legal light in Washington had occasion to call upon a certain official of the treasury department whose softly modulated voice has gained him the distinction of "the silent one," relates the Philadelphia Record.

The messenger to this official stopped the lawyer as he was going into the room, saying that his chief was "not in."

"Oh, yes, he is," said the lawyer; "he's in there!" and he pointed to the room the inside of which was not visible from where he stood.

"But, sir—but," began the puzzled and bewildered messenger, "how do you know that?"

"Because," chuckled the visitor, "it's so still in there!"

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

You have noticed the little festering pimple on the face and body—swelling of the glands—soreness in the legs and arm muscles. These are the symptoms of Scrofula. You may have some of these symptoms, possibly the taint of scrofula infection. But in either case it is a dangerous condition. Your blood is infected, impure, and you can never hope to gain perfect health until the impurities are washed from the system. If you feel badly all the time, if you must crave health, if you want to feel renewed spirits, the glow of perfect health, bright eyes, clear skin, the knowledge that you are well, you can do so. Cleanse your blood by taking S. S. S. For fifty years it has been the standard blood purifier. It relieves the trouble by removing the blood, renewing its strength, and stimulating the flow so that the blood regains its lost vitality, and throws off the poison. Even long-standing cases respond. But you must use S. S. S. Take it for all blood infections. Get it at your druggist's today. If you need special advice write the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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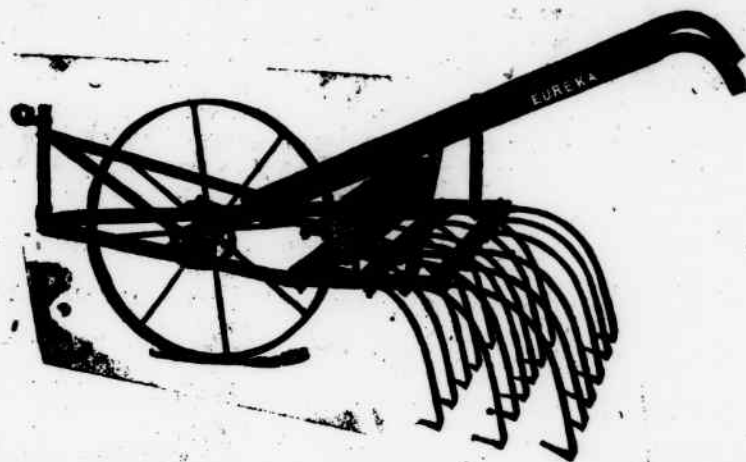
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"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

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in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

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LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands,
And the little toy soldier is dead with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that is the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.
Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make a noise!"
So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,
He dreamt of the pretty toys,
And as he was, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
O, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.
Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

—Eugene Field.

THE PREACHER AND SISTER WAGGLEJAW.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Wagglejaw. How do you do?"
"Bless my soul, Brother Smith. Do come in. I thought that you had forgotten all about us. Let me take your coat and hat. It seems an age since you were here. Take a chair."
"How are all the folks, Mrs. Wagglejaw?"
"Well, we have all been having the grip. And my rheumatism troubles me so that I can hardly get around. I would have been at church two weeks ago, but Mr. Wagglejaw had the grip; and the reason why I wasn't at prayer-meeting last Wednesday evening was that I had such a pain in my limbs that I could hardly move around."
"Why, Brother Smith, are you looking so thin and pale? Aren't you well? Why, you look like a corpse."
"I am just recovering from a siege of the grip. There is much sickness here."
"I suppose, Brother Smith, that you have heard about Mr. and Mrs. Scratchclaw?"
"Why, no; I do not recall that I have heard anything special."
"Well, they had a quarrel last evening and Mr. Scratchclaw hit Mrs. Scratchclaw over the head with a square. They say that he drinks."
"Is it possible? I have thought that Mr. Scratchclaw was a very respectable fellow. Hit his wife over the head with a square, eh? Perhaps he only meant to suggest 'The Square Deal.'"
"Well, Brother Smith, I think it perfectly terrible."
"Perhaps, Sister Wagglejaw, there is some mistake in the report."
"No, there can't be. Mrs. Gablehouse lives next door to the Scratchclaws and she told me."
"This is very sad. By the way, the Sewer Aid Society meets with you this week, does it not, Sister Wagglejaw?"
"Yes, it does; and I don't know what we are going to do. I feel sometimes as though we had better give up entirely. Years ago we used to have such a strong church. But it seems as though everything has gone away with any more. The work all falls upon just a few of us. Brother Hopewell was saying just that the other day. He thought we had better close the church."
"Why, Sister Wagglejaw, we are out of debt, the offerings are good, and more have come into our church in the past year than any one year since 1898; and there are so many that are greatly encouraged."
"Oh, I know there are so many who never see things as they are. They are talking about improvements on the church. Oh, dear, I don't see how we can put on improvements when we have such an awful time to get along as things are now."
"I received a letter, Sister Wagglejaw, the other day, from Brother Brown, who preceded me as pastor. He sent his regards to all the Gossipsville people. He is having fine success."
"And so you got a letter from him, did you? Did he say anything about his wife?"
"I do not recall that he mentioned her."
"Well, she was the laziest wife for a minister that I ever saw. She simply was no help to him at all, and he seemed to humor her in doing nothing."
"Is that so? I supposed that Mrs. Brown was an excellent help in church work. Didn't she attend the church services?"
"Oh, yes; but she wouldn't take hold and help."
"Well, I suppose, Sister Wagglejaw, that she was pretty busy at home. They have seven children and they are all young."
"Busy at home! I brought up five children and never had a hired girl. She is as strong a woman as I am."
"Why, Brother Brown told me once that she was not at all well."
"Oh, fudge; there was nothing the matter with her. She was lazy, that's all. Why, when Brother Thomson was here his wife was president of the Endeavor, teacher in the Sunday school, president of the aid society, and an active member of the W. C. T. U. She was some help. They say, though, that Brother Brown's wife is from a family that doesn't amount to much."
"By the way, Sister Wagglejaw, wasn't that a fine talk that Brother Jones gave the other evening in prayer meeting?"
"Yes, I suppose so; but do you know I can't bear to hear that man talk. If all the reports about him are true, I don't think that he is any credit to our membership. You know he was up to the city, not long ago. Well, he was found intoxicated."
"Why, Sister Wagglejaw, how can this be possible? How and where did you hear it?"
"Mrs. Stormy told me."
"I understand that Mrs. Stormy doesn't like Brother Jones very well. Perhaps she has evil designs."
"Oh, well, I know it is true. I have heard it from other sources."
"Well, that is very serious. When was it that he was found intoxicated in the city?"
"You know he went down to the city last month, and I suppose it was then."
"Why, Mrs. Wagglejaw, I was with Brother Jones when he went to the city last month, and he was not out of my sight a half-hour in all the time we were there. I am sure he was not intoxicated."
"Is that so? Well, then, Sister Stormy must have been mistaken. But there are any number of other stories about him that are true."
"Did you know, Sister Wagglejaw, that Miss Davis went to the city yesterday?"
"Yes, that is what I hear. She is going to be married soon. Are you going to perform the ceremony?"
"I do not know that I am to do it."
"Brother Smith, I hear that she has made a very poor choice. Mr. Lee hasn't a cent in the world."
"No, Sister Wagglejaw, but he has

treasures in heaven. He's a really fine fellow."

"Well, I don't want a daughter of mine to marry unless she can get a good home."

"But you must remember, sister, that home is not made entirely by money."

"Well, I know; but unless you have some property you can't have much comfort. If she marries him she will be a slave all her life."

"Let me see, it is now a quarter of five; I must be going. Here is one of the cards announcing some sermon subjects."

"Oh, don't be in a hurry, Brother Smith. You haven't been here in an age. I thought that sermon preached the other evening on gossip was the best sermon I have heard for years. I don't see how you can prepare such fine sermons. What you said about gossip is so very true. There are so many people in the town that are all the time talking about their neighbors. They don't seem to have anything else to do but start stories. Well, I know where lots of them start. There is a lady over on the east side who starts a good many. She is a member of our church, too. I guess you know who I mean. I was so glad that Mrs. Jackkaggle was there to hear that sermon. I could see that she took it all in. Oh, don't be in a hurry, Brother Smith."

"But I must be going."

"I suppose you heard what Deacon Kicker said about you? I suppose I ought not to tell, but since I have mentioned it I guess I will. I didn't mean to speak of it, but since I have mentioned it I guess I had better finish. He said that after you left Gossipsville maybe something could be done. But as long as you stayed here there was no use to try to build up our church."

"Is that so? Well, perhaps Brother Kicker doesn't like me. I don't know."

"If you want to know, Brother Smith, I think I can tell you that he doesn't like you."

"Really, I must be going. Sister Wagglejaw, I hope you will keep well."

"Yes, I hope so; but this church sale is just wearing me all out."

"Good-day, Sister Wagglejaw."

"Good-day. Come again."

"Oh, dear, I'm glad he's gone. He just comes here because he thinks he has to, anyway. And when he comes he just sits like a bump on a log and says nothing."

Conclusion—Brother Smith goes home and, with a sigh of relief, sits down in his study, into which the sunlight is streaming. And he thanks God that there is sunlight, and that not all of the people of his parish are gossipers. And he vows once more, "If I can't speak well of others, by God's help I will be silent."—Rev. Alvin Brasted, in the Christian World and Evangelist.

Child Handled Loaded Gun With the Usual Result.

Jacob Crottes, who resides about a mile northeast of Lexington, carelessly left a loaded shotgun in the sitting room of his home. The two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. Crottes—one aged five years and the other 18 months—were left alone in the room. The older boy was playing with the weapon when it was accidentally discharged, the entire load entering his infant brother's head and producing instant death.

This May Interest You.

If you suffer with pains in your back or side, stiff and sore muscles or joints, or rheumatic aches, or have symptoms of kidney troubles such as puffy swellings under the eyes or sleep disturbing bladder ailments, you should know that Foley Kidney Pills have benefited thousands in like condition. Conyers' Drug Store.

PACIFISTS WERE HEARD IN SYRACUSE AND ATHENS.

In the dim and misty past, along about the year 415 B. C., we are told there were many popular orators in Syracuse, greatest city of Sicily. It was a rich city and a good deal of a democracy. The orators went about preaching that it would be impossible for the Athenians to attack their community. Some of these orations have an aspect strangely familiar to those of us who read speeches and orations of the present. The audiences were told that Athens was too far away, too weak, too much occupied with its own affairs; that nothing was to be feared from it. Yet that same year, Athens did attack and very viciously. Syracuse was saved, but endured enormous losses, all of which would have been avoided if the public had cared to listen to the unpopular persons who insisted that there was danger and that the plain teachings of common sense required preparation for self-protection.

On the other hand, in Athens, years later, there was a rugged kind of a speaker known as Demosthenes. He talked with the bark off. Day in and day out he warned his fellow citizens against Philip of Macedon. He told them that Philip knew well that the possessions of the supine devolved naturally to the active and intrepid. The people of Athens were wandering about asking each other for the latest news, discussing whether Philip was sick or dying or dead—a good deal as our newspapers now publish reports about the kaiser. On one occasion Demosthenes offered these few remarks:

"I readily admit that, were it in our power to determine whether we should be at peace or war, peace, if it depended on our option, is most desirable to be embraced. But if the other party hath drawn the sword, and gathered his armies around him; if he amuses us with the name of peace, while, in fact, he is proceeding to the greatest hostilities, what is left for us but to oppose him?"

"If any man takes that for a peace, which is only a preparation for his leading his forces directly upon us, after his other conquests, I hold that man's mind to be dishonored. At least, it is only our conduct toward Philip, not Philip's conduct toward us, that is to be termed a peace; and this is the peace for which Philip's treasures are expended, for which his gold is so liberally scattered among our venal orators, that he may be at liberty to carry on the war against you, while you make no war on him."

But there were politicians and pacifists in Athens and citizens very scrupulous about individual and local rights. Demosthenes was sneered at a good deal. We are not informed whether anybody accused him of working for the munitions factories and the Money Devil. However that may have been, the pacifists, the politicians and the fancy and fluent moralists had their way. Demosthenes described their methods thus, and his description fits so accurately some present conditions in this country that it reads much like a joke at our expense cracked twenty-three hundred years ago—

"But we, when any accident alarms us, first appoint our Triarches; then we allow them the exchange by substitution; then the supplies are considered; next, we resolve to man our fleet with strangers and foreigners; then find it necessary to supply their place ourselves. In the midst of these delays, what we are failing to defend, the enemy is already master of; for the time of action is spent by us in preparing; and the issues of war will not wait for our slow and irresolute measures."

Athens, too, was great and rich and powerful, the center of culture and

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higher education, the place of ceaseless discussions and all kinds of progressiveness and fads and new thought. The people were too intellectual to have much sense, too religious to have much piety, even as piety was known then. They were shamefully overthrown and ravaged and found themselves beaten and prostrate, their culture and brilliancy and fine democratic principles of little value beneath the heel of a laughing and contemptuous conqueror and tyrant.

Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., February 4, 1916.

Mrs. Mary Allen, Stewart Alston, Humphrey Allen, Miss Mamie Ausborn, J. T. L. Austin, Robert S. Bailey, Rev. Samuel Bain, Mrs. C. E. Bean, Miss Nell Bishop, Miss Alice Bobbitt, Mrs. Francis Bouldin, J. Brewer, Miss Leannor Brown, Hurley Bryan, Milton Brewer, Mrs. Carrie Brooks, Mrs. Maggie Brooks, Oscar Brown, G. H. Butner, Mrs. Candace Christain, Mrs. J. H. Coffey, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, Miss Margarie Elliott, N. L. Funderbank, John Faribault, Tom Fletcher, 2, Miss Rodia Graze, Williams Grimes, Harris Hardin, Claibird, Henderson, Miss Lena Hensley, John A. Holt, Virginia Harris, Miss Carol Hughes, Alfred Jones, Alexander Kirk, John Kirk, Mrs. Maggie McCormick, Miss Beattie McCormick, Miss Flo McDonald, Simeon Magrant 2, Miss Berta E. Miller, Wylie Moore, Mrs. M. J. Nicholson, Walter Overman, Walter Patterson, Louis N. Pool, J. C. Price, Miss Lela Reavis, N. Nobles, Miss Agnes Roberson, Seminole Film Co., C. D. Sharpe, Mrs. John M. Shaw, Daisy Smith, Miss Flossie Stephens, Claud Standback, Mary Stephens, Miss R. Swan, Miss Nellie Tatum, S. L. Thurmon, L. C. Tokow, Mrs. Annie Tallier, Vaneering Mfg. Plant, Percy White, Miss Annie Weise, D. Wootter.

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For full information as to fares from your station, schedules and reservations, see nearest agent Southern Railway, or write, R. H. DEBUTTS, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred in a certain mortgage deed executed by Charles R. Smith and wife, Rebecca Smith, on the 14th day of August, 1915, and recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county, in book 279, page 49, etc., default having been made in the payment of money thereby secured, we the undersigned will on

Monday, February 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., or soon thereafter, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale by public auction to the last and highest bidder, the following described lands lying in Guilford county, Guilford county, adjoining Battle Watkins and others and bounded as follows, viz:

First Tract. Beginning on East Market street, on the public highway, running easterly along the line of said East Market street 49 2-10 feet to a stake; thence in a northerly direction 146 feet to the point of beginning, same being lot No. 4 in plat of property of Minnie D. Johnson as per deed recorded May 7, 1915, in book 111, page 788.

This January 20, 1916, A. WAYLAND COOME, S. R. SMITH, J. H. COFFEY, A. S. WATKINS, Mortgagees.

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Enclosed find \$....., for which send me for one year the pub-

lications named in Club as advertised in The Patriot.

Name

Postoffice

State R. F. D. Date 1916.

WHERE THEY TEACH THE WORLD IS FLAT.

Down Booksellers' Lane in Cairo is the biggest and oldest university in the world. El Azhar—pronounced Lashar—where the Mohammedan world goes to school.

Harvard is but a district school in comparison to El Azhar, which proudly points to twenty thousand students and nine hundred and forty-one years of history. From all corners of the world they come, the students from each country living in a separate alcove.

The student at El Azhar sits on the floor, studies on the floor, recites on the floor. After he has received his lesson and eaten his heavy bread, he stretches out and goes to sleep, students and cats picking their way over him, careful not to step on his face, but not so painstaking about fingers and toes.

It is the dream of every Egyptian youth that some day he may get to El Azhar. The fact that otherwise he will have to endure military duty accounts to the critical for his eagerness to be enrolled as a student in the dearest university in the world.

So much is military service loathed by the Egyptian, who by no leap of the imagination could be called a born fighter, that college is particularly attractive to him.

The Egyptian law is that a young man cannot be drafted if he has defective sight, so many a mother puts out one of her child's eyes that the law may be inoperative against her son. Like every law made by man, there is some way of getting around it.

At every pillar a professor holds forth. The floor is his class-room. Reclining on his elbow, he conducts his class without a book, for it would be a disgrace to have to resort to a book. He is supposed to know all there is to know in any book.

The salary of a professor consists of a hundred loaves of bread a week. The hundred loaves being more than he can possibly consume, many of them find their way into the nearby bread shops and a corresponding number of plasters into his turban. Even though they get no real pay, they do not suffer, for, besides officiating at marriages and funerals, they tutor, going to private homes to teach the Koran to wealthy Mohammedans.

When a student enters the geography class he is given his choice of two courses he may pursue as to the shape of the world. One teaches that the world is round and revolves on an axis; the other teaches that the world is flat and that the sun revolves around it. Only a few upstarts take the former; the great horde takes the flat course.

When I expressed an excusable doubt to an effendi—a young Egyptian student—that the world was flat he flew indignantly to the Mohammedan standard.

"I will prove to you that the world is flat and does not move. Now you say the world turns around once in twenty-four hours. If it does this it makes it move eighteen miles a second. Now I ask you if a mother bird go up in the air for two seconds when she come back to her nest shall it be 36 miles from her? I ask you that—is it not true?"

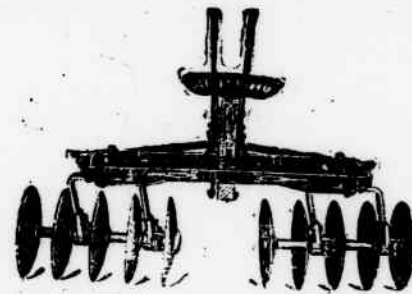
Sports are unknown. The only sport in which the students display any marked interest is sleeping. They are always ready to indulge in this sport.

El Azhar is a hulk of bones. Nothing it teaches does its students a hand's turn of good. But their faith in Islam is strengthened into an enormous fanaticism. No one can estimate the force that emanates from El Azhar each year in its volunteer missionaries. No one sends them. They go, to proclaim Allah and his prophet to the world. They support themselves by trade—"trading missionaries," they are called—and everywhere that Mohammedanism can find a hopeful spot for converts, they plant the seed. Their enthusiasm and vigor are of such power that Christian missions dare not let down their efforts for an instant.

Moslem missionary work is most successfully active among pagans. The minute the local god has been proven powerless by some conquering act of a white government, for instance, in steps the Moslem missionary and teaches a pleasant fatalism, a single god, instead of several thousand demons—a beautiful paradise to be attained by perfectly comprehensible acts. And when the Christian missionary comes the tribe is already secure in its new faith.

There are now eighteen thousand students in Christian schools in Moslem territory. But there must be many, many more before the work of El Azhar can be effectually counteracted. Odd—the dearest university in the world serving as the most lively obstacle to American education abroad! And yet that's the way with the debris of past generations. It keeps bobbing up, like the wreckage of sunken galleons, and gets in the path of today's ocean liners.—Homer Croy, in the World Outlook.

Farm Tools Sale



Watch this space
NEXT ISSUE
if you want the best
bargains ever offered

Townsend Buggy Company
Greensboro, N. C.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Incredibly Bad.

Sufferer—"Goah, this insomnia's gettin' worse. Can't even sleep when it's time to get up."

A Chance.

"Do you think your father would consent to our marriage?"
"He might. Father's so eccentric."

The Soft Answer.

"How much are your four-dollar shoes?" asked the smart one.
"Two dollars a foot," replied the salesman, wearily.

Called to Account.

Teacher—"Johnny, if four men are working eleven hours a day—"
Johnny—"Hold on, ma'am. Nix on them non-union problems, please."

How It Works.

"How masculine Sadie has become in the last few years!"
"Yes. You know she has turned feminist."

Too Late.

"What's the matter, Bobbie?"
"Please, auntie, I don't like my cake."
"Well, dear, don't eat it."
"But, auntie, I have eaten it."

A Heartstone Hero.

"I hear, Tommy, you saved a life in the war."
"Hi did, sir."
"How did you do it, Tommy?"
"By not hinfisting, sir."

Extravagance.

Visitor—"Well, Robert, how do you like your new little sister?"
Robert—"Oh, she's all right, I guess; but there are lots of things we needed worse."

No Novelty.

"Congratulate me, Freddy. Last night your sister promised to marry me."
"Oh, she promised mother she'd marry you long ago."

No Joke.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," observed the sage.
"Maybe," replied the fool, "but I never feel very witty when I am short."

A Poor Sport.

The Lady—"Come back, boy; that ice isn't safe."
Boy on Bank—"That ain't fair, missis. I bet him a nickel he'd fall in."

A Philosopher.

Patron—"I say, waitah, is this peach or apple pie?"
Garcon—"Can't you tell by the taste?"
"No."
"Then what difference does it make?"

Insane Man Hangs Himself.

F. L. Collins, an inmate of the state hospital for the insane at Raleigh, committed suicide Friday morning by hanging himself with strips of cloth torn from a sheet. He was a native of Jones county, about 32 years of age, and was admitted to the hospital about a month ago.

Presence of Mind.

The newspaper humorist went courting. He stayed late, very late, so late that the old man called down to his daughter, "Phyllis, hasn't the morning paper come yet?"
"No, sir," answered the funny man, "we are holding the form for an important decision."

And the old man went back to bed wondering if they would keep house or live with him.

Report on State Banks.

The North Carolina corporation commission has issued its annual bank statement, showing business done to December 31, 1915. The report shows 420 banks. The loans show an increase over 1914 of \$4,048,539.52. Banks had increased their capital stocks to \$10,968,598.29, a gain of \$274,883.80. In total resources the banks have gained \$10,565,459.02 and stands at the very respectable total of \$92,348,895.20. The report shows increased business along every line of banking.

Won Bride While a Prisoner.

The appointment of Ira (Kid) Noble, former prize fighter and convict, as industrial agent for the Iowa state prison has been announced coincidentally with the announcement that Noble on December 20 had secretly married Miss Byrde Brockhogen, secretary of Warden J. C. Sanders and a young woman of unusual beauty.

Noble was released from the penitentiary December 15, after serving 14 years of a life sentence for murder. His sentence was commuted by the state board of control and Gov. George W. Clarke, because of his model conduct.

In 1901 Noble was a prize fighter and bartender at Muscatine, Iowa. He married a woman said to have led an immoral life. A former acquaintance of Noble's wife boasted in the saloon one day that he could drag her down again. Noble killed him. Three years after Noble's imprisonment his wife died.

In prison the former prize fighter studied and worked day and night. He attracted the attention of Warden Sanders and was made a trustee, then became the warden's personal attendant. Many times he was entrusted with large responsibilities and always made good. It was in the warden's office that his acquaintance with Miss Brockhogen began.

On the return of the couple from their honeymoon this week they were bidden to make their home temporarily at the warden's home.—Philadelphia North American.

Should be in Every Home.

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

The trouble about giving advice is that we are seldom willing to take it back if it is damaged.

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

Schedule figures published only as information—Not guaranteed. Trains leave Greensboro as follows:

11:55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Raleigh, open here at 9:30 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh until 7 A. M. New York.

1:47 A. M.—No. 39 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car Birmingham to New York and Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond.

Tourist car for Washington and San Francisco. Dining car service and day coaches.

1:50 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York and Washington to Birmingham. Observation sleeping car Richmond to Atlanta. Tourist car Washington to San Francisco via Sunter Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.

3:45 A. M.—No. 31 daily. Augusta Special. Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Augusta and Asheville and Washington to Charlotte and Asheville. Dining car service. Day coaches.

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

7:15 A. M.—No. 37 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York and Washington to New Orleans. New York and Macon. Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service. No coaches.

7:30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh.

7:30 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local to Greensboro.

8:10 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.

8:15 A. M.—No. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and Norfolk. Pullman handles Raleigh and Winston-Salem sleeping car.

8:20 A. M.—No. 133 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

9:20 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Free reclining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.

12:30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and Waverlyville. Connecting at Asheville with Carolina special. Chair car Goldsboro to Asheville.

12:45 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

12:50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Charlotte, connecting with train for Columbia and Seneca.

1:30 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York, Pullman sleeping car New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.

1:40 P. M.—No. 297 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday for North Wilkesboro.

2:30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday. For Madison.

3:30 P. M.—No. 230 daily except Sunday for Ramoth.

4:15 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Chair car Asheville to Goldsboro. Coaches.

4:55 P. M.—No. 131 daily. For Mt. Airy.

6:35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.

6:43 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte.

7:15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Sanford.

7:20 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta. New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham. Dining car service. Day coaches.

7:20 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.

10:20 P. M.—No. 12 daily. Local for Richmond. Pullman sleeping car Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk.

10:35 P. M.—No. 32 daily. Augusta special. Pullman drawing room, sleeping car Augusta and Asheville to New York and Charlotte and Asheville to Washington. Dining car service. Coaches.

10:55 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.

11:15 P. M.—No. 38 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Pullman and observation sleeping cars, drawing room. New Orleans and Macon to Washington and New York. Pullman car service. No coaches.

R. B. DeBette, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER
DENTIST

Office Over Greensboro National Bank.
Greensboro, N. C.
Telephone 1018.

30 YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

SENTENCE IMPOSED ON YOUNG MAN WHO MURDERED HIS GIRL WIFE.

The trial of Houston Overcash, charged with the murder of his young wife, came to a sudden end in Iredell Superior court at Statesville Saturday, when the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. The state accepted the plea and Judge Ferguson sentenced Overcash to the penitentiary for 30 years. The sheriff of Iredell county carried the prisoner to Raleigh Saturday afternoon.

The case was called Thursday and the jury selected from a special venire of 75 men. The state introduced a number of witnesses, but none was heard with more interest than the mother of the dead girl-wife. Mrs. Winecoff told of the marriage of her daughter to Houston Overcash last summer and of the separation of the couple after they had lived together only three weeks at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Locke Overcash, in the edge of Rowan county. The young wife walked from her new home back to the home of her parents, a distance of several miles, and told the latter that she had been driven from home by her husband. The husband made several visits to the Winecoff home and endeavored to get his wife to go back to his home, but she refused on the ground that he had mistreated her.

On one occasion Overcash was accompanied by another man, who sat in his buggy near the house, and Overcash tried to drag his wife from the house to the buggy. On each visit he told his wife, said her mother, that if she did not live with him she would not live with any one else.

Mrs. Winecoff also told of the shooting of her daughter on Sunday evening, January 16. Mrs. Overcash was busy in the kitchen making up for the next morning. Her mother was standing beside her and her father was seated in the room. Suddenly the crack of a gun was heard outside the window and Mrs. Overcash fell to the floor, with the side of her head filled with birdshot. Mrs. Winecoff also received a few shot in her head and neck. Mrs. Overcash remained in a semi-conscious condition until death occurred a few days later.

Bertha Daniels, a young woman about 20 years old, testified that Overcash had been courting her since his estrangement from his wife. Overcash, she said, pretended that he had sued for a divorce from his wife, and on the Saturday night before the shooting they had agreed to go to West Virginia and get married. John May testified that Overcash tried to hire him to engage in improper conduct with Mrs. Overcash, which would be sufficient ground on which to sue for divorce.

Six or eight other witnesses testified to having seen a man answering the description of Overcash, going in the direction of the Winecoff home in the afternoon of the shooting. It was in evidence that the man answering the description of Overcash had something under his overcoat. Two witnesses were certain the man was Overcash.

BUT LITTLE FIGHTING REPORTED IN PROGRESS.

Except on the western line in France and Belgium and on the Caucasus front, little fighting of moment is in progress in any of the war theaters. In northwest Russia there have been aerial raids by both the Germans and Russians and in Galicia and Bukovina small infantry and grenade attacks.

The British and French in Belgium have shelled, with destructive effect, German trenches in Boesinghe, and the French heavy guns, have silenced a German battery to the east of Boesinghe.

In Champagne the French report the taking of German trenches on the plateau of Navarin and the blowing up of munitions depots.

Petrograd says the Russians continue to harass the Turks over the entire Caucasus region, and that all attempts by the Turks at an offensive have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Ottomans.

The British are pressing the Germans hard in the Kameran region of German west equatorial Africa. A Spanish official communication says that 500 Germans and 14,000 of their colonial troops have crossed the southwest border and sought asylum in Spanish Guiana, where they were disarmed and interned.

Now Feels Entirely Well.

A. H. Francis, Zenith, Kas., writes: "I had a severe pain in my back and could hardly move. I took about two-thirds of a 50c box of Foley Kidney Pills and now feel entirely well." Middle-aged and older men and women find these safe pills relieve sleep disturbing bladder ailments. Consult your Drugg Store.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS.

During the past few days deeds have been recorded for the transfer of Guilford county real estate as follows:

Luke W. White to H. C. Rudd, 23 acres in Fentress township, a portion of what is known as the Tucker property, for \$4,500.

W. E. Crawley and wife to W. W. Edwards and wife, a lot 120 by 653 feet on the Muir's chapel road, in Morehead township, for \$20.

M. W. Gant, agent, to E. D. Turner and others, lot 28 in the Skyles property, in the city of High Point, \$200.

A. A. Gray to L. A. Gray, a tract consisting of 34 acres in Deep River township, adjoining the lands of B. F. Atkins, D. B. Morgan, C. W. Gray and others, \$700.

A. A. Gray to C. W. Gray, a tract consisting of 36 acres and 48 poles in Deep River township, adjoining the holdings of L. A. Gray, O. A. Starbuck and others, \$700.

George and Earl Goolaby to W. E. Stanley, a tract consisting of two acres in Friendship township, \$40.

A. M. Scales, trustee, to R. R. King, a tract consisting of one acre in the suburbs of the city of Greensboro, fronting on Crowson street, Morehead township, \$830.

J. T. J. Battle to Dora L. Battle, a lot 50 by 150 feet on Guilford avenue, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$10.

J. W. Hedrick and wife to G. W. Scarce, a lot 73.5 by 160 feet on Stanton street, in the city of High Point, \$650.

W. L. Andrew to J. G. Hubbard, 27 acres in Jefferson township, adjoining the lands of S. M. and J. B. Hubbard, for \$850.

Mary S. McAdoo to J. F. Scott, a lot 45 by 89 feet on South Ashe street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$85.

J. F. Scott to Hamilton Littlejohn, a lot 45 by 89 feet on South Ashe street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$350.

The Independent Insurance and Investment Company to Mrs. C. H. Baker, a lot 40 by 150 feet on Johnson street, in the city of High Point, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Charles L. Amos and wife to the Independent Insurance and Investment Company, a lot 40 by 150 feet on Johnson street, in the city of High Point, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

E. L. West and wife to Egbert R. Smith, a tract consisting of 10 acres in Gilmer township, adjoining the lands of D. M. Bennett, Flora McLean and others, \$300.

J. C. Hedgepeth and wife to T. M. Stroud, a lot 50 by 135 feet on Hunt street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$625.

J. H. Pegg and wife to Cora L. Price, a lot 50 by 131 feet on Warren street, in the city of High Point, \$150.

Theresa W. Linda to the Southern Power Company, a tract 100 by 250 feet on North Buffalo creek, near the steam auxiliary plant, Morehead township, \$100.

Death of Julius V. Cranford.

Mr. Julius V. Cranford, who had been an invalid for the past six and a half years, died Friday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Stafford, on South Mendenhall street. The funeral was held from the residence Saturday morning at 11 o'clock and was conducted by Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt, pastor of Spring Garden Street Methodist church, of which Mr. Cranford was a member. The body was carried to Winston-Salem, the former home of the deceased, for interment.

Mr. Cranford was 68 years of age, and a native of Randolph county. He was a man of high character and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He is survived by his widow and two daughters—Mrs. F. E. Stafford, of this city, and Mrs. James G. Smith, of Fairmont, W. Va. He was the oldest brother of the late Will L. Cranford, of this city.

Postoffice People Enjoy Banquet.

The banquet given at the Huffle hotel Saturday night by the clerks and carriers of the Greensboro postoffice, complimentary to R. D. Douglas, the retiring, and A. W. Cooke, the new postmaster, was a most delightful affair. J. W. Schoolfield, one of the city carriers, and the oldest man in point of service connected with the postoffice, presided in the capacity of toastmaster. Messrs. Douglas and Cooke made talks appropriate to the occasion, and were followed by Paul A. Burns and Lee F. Leonard, representing the city carriers; W. L. Wharton, speaking for the rural carriers; S. A. Hodgkin, assistant postmaster; J. H. Armfield, chief clerk; H. A. Garrett and Karl Ljung, representing the clerks, and R. W. Hodgkin, a postoffice inspector.

SAYS VICTOR IN EUROPE WILL PREY ON AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—As dark a picture of America's future as was ever painted was sketched last night by Hudson Maxim, the celebrated inventor and munitions manufacturer, in a speech before 300 members of the United Patriotic Societies of Philadelphia at a banquet in the interest of national preparedness, held in the Bellevue-Stratford. If America does not prepare by raising an army of a million men at once and bringing the navy up to the size of England's, Mr. Maxim said, this country will be invaded by the victor of the present European war, and the whole Atlantic seaboard will be taken. It will cost the United States ten times as much to pay indemnities after such a war, besides bringing ruin, misery and death to millions of citizens, as it would to prepare properly against such a war, he said.

From start to finish Mr. Maxim's speech was filled with scorn for the pacifists, whom he mentioned by name. He ridiculed William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Henry Starr Jordan and as many others as he could think of. He reserved most of his praise for Theodore Roosevelt and himself. Mr. Maxim told how brave he was four times in his speech.

All nations are greedy, he declared, and even the United States would be going around with a chip on its shoulder if it had a large army and navy, but that is better than apologizing and cringing before the strong nations, he said. No matter who wins this war, he said, the victor will try to recuperate by attacking rich and defenseless America, extracting from this country most of its wealth.

The extent of preparedness to guard against this, he said, would be to make the cost of conquest exceed the value of the plunder. To bring this about, he declared, it would be necessary for this country to have enforced military service on the Swiss plan, with all men trained to arms from earliest boyhood and subject to call in an instant. It will take at least five years to get this system running, according to Mr. Maxim, so a start should be made at once.

The members of the patriotic organizations who listened to his speech were somewhat astonished by Mr. Maxim's boldness in public criticism and the reckless manner in which he called names. There was a gasp when he said he would not lament if Mr. Bryan were dead, and when he sneered at Henry Ford he was greeted with a slight nervous laugh, followed by blank silence. Mr. Maxim's praise of himself also grated somewhat harshly on the ears of his auditors.

WILL OF LATE H. T. HAM MAKES SEVERAL BEQUESTS.

The will of the late H. T. Ham, who ended his life by shooting himself at his home in this city on the night of January 24, has been probated before the clerk of the Superior court. The will bequeathed to the widow the family residence and furnishings on Smith street and valuable business property on West Market street. The remainder of the estate was left to the five children of the deceased, to be apportioned equally.

The following special bequests were made: To the Church of the Covenant, \$1,000; Greensboro College for Women, \$500; Barium Springs orphanage, \$1,000; the Young Women's Christian Association of Greensboro, \$1,000. No stipulations were made as to the manner in which these bequests are to be used.

No appraisal has been made of the estate, but it is estimated to be worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and possibly more. No division will be made of the property at present, the family planning to keep the estate intact for an indefinite period.

Messrs. Leon M. Ham, a son, and Frank C. Boyles, the son-in-law of the deceased, have qualified as administrators of the estate.

Domestic Amenities.

In Chicago they tell this story of a warring couple, the husband being suspected, rightly or wrongly, of having married for money.

One afternoon the husband drove home in a new motor car of most expensive make. He drove gaily around to the side and brought his wife out to view his new purchase. Now, wife had that morning had a fearful row with husband, and she had not yet recovered her temper. She gave one sneering look at the new car and then said:

"It's very nice, indeed, but if it hadn't been for my money it wouldn't be here."

"Well, Clara," said husband, "if it hadn't been for your money, you wouldn't be here yourself."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith have gone to St. Cloud, Fla., to visit their daughter, Mrs. R. G. Thomas.

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.—A GOOD AMBITIOUS young man 18 or 20 years old, country boy preferred. Must give good reference. Chance for promotion. The Specialty Store.

WANTED.—TO TRADE PIANO FOR lumber or standing timber. Address Lumber, care Greensboro Patriot. 10-11.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—135 ACRES of land a mile and a half north of Oak Ridge Institute, on national highway between Stokesdale and Winston-Salem. Has good dwelling, two good tenant houses, feed barn, tobacco barns, packhouses and granary. A No. 1 good tobacco farm. Will sell or trade for good house and lot in Greensboro. See J. E. Dillon, Greensboro, or phone 559 for further information.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND reliable person in every community to send us the neighborhood news. Address The Patriot, Greensboro, N. C.

Here's the Same Thing We Told You Last Week.

We just want to remind you that we have quite a lot of children's and women's shoes and pumps carried over from last season that we want to sell at greatly reduced prices before the regular spring season opens. You will be buying spring shoes in a few weeks anyway and you can make a substantial saving on the price if you buy now.

We also have a lot of women's and children's fine button and laced shoes to be sold at cut prices.

Remember if you buy anything whatever at this store and do not like it when you get home we will return your money cheerfully and take the goods back.

Thacker & Brockmann

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.
50c and \$1.00 at ALL DRUGGISTS.



The plowing season is always on when the weather permits, and we know you want the best the market affords. We've got it. Let us show it to you. It will pay you to investigate before you invest. "Nuff Said." We are, yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

Give Us a Trial

If you haven't been selling your tobacco at the Farmers' Warehouse, bring us your next load and learn from experience the treatment we give our customers. We know it is to our interest to look out for the best interest of every patron. This has been the policy of the Farmers' Warehouse for a generation and will continue to be as long as it remains under the present management.

We are glad to be able to report that prices are much better.

A warm welcome always for both old and new friends.

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE

Whitt & Mitchell, Props.

PROMPTNESS AND SERVICE

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

Greensboro Drug Co.

Cor. S. Elm and West Market Sts.

Telephone 926

Watch Your Label and Don't Let Your Subscription Expire

FOR SPRING PLOWING

Buy

The "Genuine" Oliver Chilled Plow

For Your Spring Building

Get Our Prices on Everything in Building Material

Our Goods Are Right,

Our Prices Are Right

Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.

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