

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

**Blood Poison.**—Dr. W. J. Meadows is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning in one of his hands and is a patient at St. Leo's hospital.

**Two Sermons.**—Rev. S. M. Rankin, of this city, preached in the Lutheran church at Gibsonville yesterday morning and at Whitsett Institute last evening.

**Hackney-Vaughn.**—Mr. Daniel Hackney and Miss Ella Vaughn were married Thursday afternoon at the Proximity Baptist parsonage. Rev. R. R. Gordon was the officiating minister.

**Coming Home.**—Mr. J. A. Davidson, who has been in a hospital in Baltimore several weeks for treatment, continues to improve. He has been walking around for the past week and expects to return home in a few days.

**Negro Teachers Meet.**—The colored teachers of the county held a meeting Saturday in the court house annex. Reports submitted showed that 368 adult illiterates of the race are enrolled in moonlight schools of the county outside of Greensboro.

**Federal Court.**—The December term of United States District court will convene here next Monday, thought it is not expected that any cases will be called before Tuesday. The term will be one of the most important held here in some time.

**Correspondents.**—The Patriot wants an intelligent and reliable person in every community in the territory covered by the paper to serve as correspondent. If we haven't a good correspondent in your neighborhood and you are willing to take up the work, let us hear from you.

**Glass-Hooks Marriage.**—Mr. John H. Glass, of this city, and Miss Daisy Barnhardt Hooks, of Wadesboro, were married Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The ceremony took place at the parsonage of the Asheboro Street Friends church and was performed by Rev. F. E. Smith, the pastor.

**Barbecue and Hunt.**—A number of Greensboro men were guests at a big rabbit hunt and barbecue at Mr. J. B. Cobb's place, on the High Point road, Saturday. The occasion was a most enjoyable one in every particular. Deputy Sheriff John Weatherly prepared and served the barbecue.

**Takes New Work.**—Rev. D. C. Cox, pastor of the Burlington Reformed church, and who is well known to many readers of The Patriot in Guilford and Alamance, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Emmanuel charge, in Davidson county. The work has three churches—Zion, Calvary and Emmanuel. Mr. Cox will make his home in Thomasville.

**Blue-Way.**—Mr. Jack Blue and Miss Mamie Way, both of this city, were married in High Point Thursday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. W. Claxon. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Way, who reside on West Lee street. Mr. Blue is a native of Massachusetts and has made his home in this city for the past 18 months.

**Improved Milk.**—Dr. W. A. Hornaday, the meat and milk inspector, Saturday filed with the city commissioners a report of an examination he had just completed of the Greensboro dairies. The report shows a steady improvement in the quality of the milk being sold in the city. The report covers 18 dairies selling sweet milk and two that sell buttermilk.

**Gen. Greene's Portrait.**—A splendid portrait of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, painted by Miss Isabella Greene, a descendant of the Revolutionary general, will be presented to the Greensboro library in a few days. The portrait is now on display at the Art Shop, and has been placed in a splendid frame. General Greene was the hero of the battle of Guilford Court House and for him Greensboro was named. The portrait was made from what is considered an excellent picture of the general.

**Resigns Pastorate.**—Rev. J. E. Shenk yesterday resigned the pastorate of the First Lutheran church of this city, feeling forced to take this step on account of continued ill health. He has been confined to his home by illness for several weeks and was unable to appear before his congregation yesterday, sending his resignation by letter. Mr. Shenk has been pastor of the Lutheran congregation a little over five years, during which time, a handsome church has been built and the membership increased considerably.

## TWO REVENUE OFFICERS SHOT

### MOUNTAIN BLOCKADERS FIRE UPON DEPUTIES AFTER SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Asheville, Nov. 26.—J. A. Galloway, deputy collector of internal revenue, probably was shot fatally, and Luther Owen was wounded shortly after midnight last night when they were ambushed in Jackson county, near Wolf mountain, after a successful raid, in which two illicit distilleries were destroyed. The wounded men were brought to Asheville today and possess with bloodhounds are seeking the mountaineers who did the shooting. They are believed to have escaped toward the South Carolina line.

Mr. Galloway and Mr. Owen started on the raid near Wolf mountain the night before Thanksgiving and succeeded in locating two illicit stills. They destroyed the two moonshine plants and were returning toward the railroad on horseback when some one fired from ambush with a shotgun. A large number of the buckshot, with which the weapon was loaded, struck Mr. Galloway and a few struck Mr. Owen. One of the shots penetrated Mr. Galloway's right eye.

At the time of the shooting the officers were eight miles north of Lake Toxaway, the closest railroad station, and Mr. Galloway, despite his injuries, was forced to make the trip on horseback to this place. He arrived there this morning and immediately sent a wire asking for help. In the meantime, he had secured medical attention at Lake Toxaway and was later brought here, where his condition is reported as critical.

Deputy Collector Cabe, Marshal Gardner and a number of other officers went at once to Toxaway and struck out through the mountains to aid if possible in the capture of the moonshiners. They were joined by officers from Greenville, S. C., and other points along the way and a brace of bloodhounds secured. They formed posses and scattered in every direction, it being reported that the moonshiners had fled toward South Carolina. Wolf mountain is far from telephone or telegraph and no report as to the success of the expedition could be obtained tonight.

**Automobile Accident.**—Robert Bolton, an employe of the city, was run over and painfully injured shortly before midnight Friday night by an automobile driven by W. J. Halladay. The accident occurred at the corner of South Elm and East Washington streets and is said to have been unavoidable. The injured man was carried to his home near Guilford Battle Ground Saturday.

**Belgian Visitor Here.**—Rev. Dr. Henri Anet, of Belgium, who is in the United States as a special representative of the Protestant denominations of Belgium and France, was a visitor to Greensboro, Friday and Saturday. He is making a tour of the country and attending the meetings of many denominational bodies. He talks interestingly and pathetically of the invasion of his native land.

**Still Confined Here.**—Carl Pike, the insane slayer of Thomas Paschall, still occupies a cell in the Guilford jail and the county officers have no idea how long he may remain on their hands. There seems to be a hitch somewhere in the arrangements to have him received into the criminal insane department of the state prison. The county attorney is investigating the legal status of the case.

**Preachers Moving.**—Rev. W. O. Goode, who was transferred from the pastorate of Spring Garden Street Methodist church, this city, to the Thomasville station at the recent session of the Western North Carolina Conference, will move his family to Thomasville tomorrow. Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt, the new pastor of Spring Garden Street church, will move to this city from Lenoir Wednesday or Thursday.

**Blockade Still.**—Deputy Marshall Kennett and Special Officer Johnson drove into town Saturday afternoon with a 25-gallon blockade still which they had captured across the line in Randolph county. The blockaders were warned of the approach of the officers in time to put out the fire and move the still to a place of supposed safety under a thick growth of honeysuckle vines. The officers found the still after a diligent search, but were not able to make any arrests.

## NORTH CAROLINIAN KILLED

### TWO TAR HEEL SOLDIERS SHOT IN FIGHT WITH MEXICAN TROOPERS FRIDAY.

Two North Carolina soldiers—Stephen Littles, of Fairmont, Robeson county, and Herbert L. Cates, of Swepsonville, Alamance county—were shot Friday in a fight with Villa troops on the Mexican border at Nogales, Ariz. Littles, who was 23 years old and had been in the army nearly two years, was shot through the head and died in a few hours. Cates, who is 23 years old and serving his second term of enlistment, was shot through the abdomen and is not expected to live.

A third American soldier—Arthur L. Saupé, 19 years old, of Vernon, Ind.—was shot and wounded in the right foot.

Five Mexicans, including a woman, also were wounded. Whether any were killed was undetermined. A Carranza courier, sent to apprise Col. W. H. Sage, commanding the American troops, of the routing of the Villa forces, was shot off his horse. He was brought to the American side of the line.

The firing across the border began shortly before noon, when Villa troops who, with their chieftain, had evacuated the town early in the day, were hotly engaged by the Obregon forces some 12 miles south of Nogales, Sonora.

The Mexican town had been looted and the shooting began early in the day. A shower of bullets fell on the American side. Throgs which had gathered on the street leading to Nogales, Sonora, and the thoroughfare marking the international boundary were hurried back by United States soldiers.

Then a party of snipers opened fire on the American town. Colonel Sage had given orders that the American troops should return any fire that endangered American lives. Infantrymen, stationed near the line opened on the snipers and a number of Mexicans were seen to fall.

A detachment of Villa cavalry then was seen dashing over the hills southwest of Nogales, Sonora. They were shooting and dodging and seeking cover. The American soldiers replied to their fire, shooting deliberately and apparently with sufficient effect to halt the Mexicans.

The snipers posted in the looted town gradually stopped firing.

It developed later that the shooting across the border began when a Villa soldier picked a quarrel with a woman on the main street of the Mexican town. The woman tried to take the soldier's rifle away from him, but, eluding her, he turned and fired into a crowd of American soldiers stationed on the boundary line 50 yards away. A moment later bullets from the weapons of snipers began to fly over the line.

The American infantrymen replied. They were ordered, however, to endanger no Mexican who was not actually firing at them.

The population of the American town watched the exchange from the roofs of houses and from the hills to the north of the town.

**Ran Away From Home to Join Army.**

Herbert L. Cates, one of the American soldiers injured in the fight across the Mexican border Friday, is a son of H. M. Cates, of Swepsonville. He ran away from home and joined the army in 1912, and when his term of enlistment expired about two months ago he re-enlisted.

A late report from Nogales, Ariz., says the condition of young Cates is improved and his recovery appears probable.

**Tobacco Prices Higher.**

Farmers who have sold tobacco on the Greensboro market during the past few days have been well pleased with prices on all grades. Inquiry at both the Farmers' and the Center Brick warehouses Saturday afternoon elicited the information that sales had been very satisfactory, and farmers in The Patriot office during the day made similar statements. It is stated that tobacco is selling higher now than it has sold at any time since 1913, when the crop was fine and prices unusually high.

It is believed that more than half the crop in this section has been sold, and should prices remain satisfactory it is probable that very little tobacco will be left in the hands of the farmers after Christmas.

## INDICTMENTS ARE EXPECTED

### BLAME PLACED FOR RAILROAD WRECK IN SALISBURY LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the death of H. C. Seyers and C. E. Hall, both of Charlotte, who lost their lives in the railroad wreck in Salisbury last Wednesday night, returned a verdict Saturday afternoon placing the blame for the accident on three employes of the Southern Railway. The verdict was as follows:

"That C. E. Hall and H. C. Seyers came to their death by being killed in a wreck on the Southern Railway in the Salisbury yard on November 24, 1915, on second No. 32.

"First, that Clyde Wilson, a flagman, was grossly negligent in failing to display the proper signals to protect his train second No. 32, against train No. 38.

"Second, that A. Tankersly, engineer on train No. 38, was negligent in disregarding signals at block and not bringing his train under control as per rules of the railway company.

"Third, that Arthur Kelly, fireman, was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to observe and notify the engineer of the displayed signals on rear of train second No. 32."

The Rowan county grand jury will be in session this week, and it is probable that the three men above named may be indicted for manslaughter.

The first witness was E. R. Rector, train dispatcher of the Charlotte division, who testified as to the time trains moved between Charlotte and Salisbury the night of the wreck.

C. O. Ottenburg, signal and electrical maintainer of the Charlotte division, testified that he made weekly and daily inspections of block signals; that on the day of the wreck the signal post under discussion was all right and the signal arms in correct position when he arrived just after the wreck. There were two signal arms on this particular post and they were set: the red above and the green below, indicating obstructed track and the mainline switch open leading to the passenger station; the engineer seeing this should proceed cautiously as under obstructed block. The signal was 603 feet from the wreck.

Engineer Tankersly, of No. 38, stated that he left Charlotte at 8:32, passed China Grove at 9:24, one minute late. As soon as he could get light after the crash he saw it was 9:38. There is a down grade for two miles and his rate of speed before seeing the signal light was 40 miles an hour, this was reduced to 15 when passing the signals and to eight or 10 when he saw the rear of the special train, about 50 feet ahead.

"I could not stop in length of vision at that time," he said, "but had ample time to stop at the cross-over where I expected to get the signal. I saw the flagman at the same time I saw the rear of the special."

Asked what caused the wreck, Tankersly replied that in his judgment it was due to "improper flagging." A fusee on the rear of the train would have been sufficient. This was the first time he ever caught a train without a flag out.

Arthur Kelly, negro fireman on 38, said the train was running six or eight miles an hour when the crash came. He and the engineer saw the train ahead at the same time.

Conductor Laird, of second No. 32, said his train stopped at 9:29 or 9:30 just south of the cross-over switch and had been standing there six or seven minutes. His flagman was 300 or 400 feet from the rear of the train when the crash came, the conductor was standing just opposite his rear car. He had gone to the rear and found that the flagman had not gone back, he testified, and told him to go and the latter had started when No. 38 came in view at a rate of speed which Laird estimates at 25 or 30 miles and had slowed down to 18 when it hit the special.

He testified to the death of Messrs. Hall and Seyers as a result of the collision. His train was fully equipped, he stated, with torpedoes and lanterns and the flagmen could have gone to a safe position on the straight track, if he had gone at once and not waited till the conductor sent him.

In Conductor Laird's opinion, had the flagman gone back and given regular signals, or had the engineer of No. 38 proceeded with his train

## THEY WOULD BE RECOGNIZED

### TEACHERS WANT LAW PASSED GIVING THEM DIGNITY OF A PROFESSION.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, which met in Raleigh last week, adjourned Friday evening after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: R. H. Wright, of the Eastern Carolina Training School, president; A. T. Allen, superintendent of the Salisbury graded schools, vice president; E. E. Sams, of the state department of education, secretary.

President Foust, of the State Normal and Industrial College, submitted the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted. The resolutions expressed the usual thanks to those contributing to the success of the assembly; pledged support to the efforts of the state department of education for better teacher training and certification and urged the legislative committee to aid in every way possible in securing such legislation from the next general assembly; commended the effort that the teachers of the state are making for the furtherance of adult illiteracy in the state; expressed appreciation for the rural school demonstration work that was provided for this assembly and expressed the hope that the system be extended to as many other branches of the assembly work as may be practicable; commended the work of Superintendent C. L. Coon, of Wilson, in preparation of his "Documentary History of Secondary Education," covering the educational work of the state from 1790 to 1840, a substantial groundwork for future historians; joined with the Federation of Women's Clubs and the state historical commission in approving the proposed ter-centennial association and proposing a Shakespeare day in the spring.

J. Y. Joyner as state superintendent of public instruction; expressed deep regret at the death of former Governor Jarvis and appreciation for his great constructive work for education.

At the request of the retiring president, Miss Graham, Superintendent Joyner told of the futile effort at the last legislature to get through the bill to professionalize the teachers by uniform certification and predicted that the bill or one just as effective will pass the next legislature. He said the bill last session passed the senate by a vote of 2 to 1 and that it was killed in the last hours of the house by application of "gag rule" when very few of the members had any conception of what the bill really was. He said the teachers will be heard from next time completely in support of the bill.

**PROPERTY VALUATION IN GREENSBORO AND COUNTY.**

Figures that have been just compiled show that the total assessed valuation of all property in Greensboro for taxation reaches the comfortable sum of \$12,100,000. This is an increase of \$1,600,000 over the valuation of last year, the greater part of the increase being due to the quadrennial assessment of real estate. The showing is a most encouraging one in every respect.

The assessed valuation of Greensboro property now is about equal to the valuation for the entire county 12 years ago. The increase in both city and county since that time has been almost phenomenal. When the work of computing the tax books is completed it is believed the total valuation for the county this year will be about \$32,500,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000 over last year.

The valuation of property in Greensboro is nearly 40 per cent of the total valuation in the county.

under control, either would have prevented the wreck.

**Injured Improving.**

Those who were injured in the wreck are improving and some of them have left the Salisbury hospital to which they were removed immediately after the accident. O. Max Gardner, of Shelby, and C. H. Tally, of Charlotte, the two most seriously injured, have been in a critical condition, but a report from the hospital last night stated that both are thought to have a good chance of recovery.

## A CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS

### WOMEN PEACE ADVOCATES CALL ON PRESIDENT AND MAKE PERSONAL APPEAL.

Efforts to win President Wilson's support for a conference of neutrals to initiate peace proposals in Europe reached a climax Friday, when Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, and Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of a member of the British Parliament, called at the White House with a personal appeal and word that they had definite information that the majority of the belligerent nations would not turn deaf ears to suggestions from a neutral gathering. The ladies talked with the president for more than an hour and went away much pleased over their reception, though the president had made no promises.

About 400 peace advocates, fresh from a mass-meeting at a Washington theater, accompanied the president's callers to the White House, applauding them as they entered and left the executive offices.

The president was urged to initiate a peace conference, or at least to signify that he would appoint a delegate from the United States if another neutral nation called one. He was told that women peace advocates who have visited every belligerent and neutral nation in Europe believe from talks with officials abroad that practical results would follow. He also was informed that Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, had in his possession statements, some of them signed from officials in some of the principal countries on both sides of the European conflict, to the general effect that they would interpose no objection to the calling of a conference of neutrals to make peace proposals.

Mme. Schwimmer, who saw the president several months ago on the same subject and who was not optimistic then, said after leaving the White House that she believed the president was deeply impressed with the information laid before him.

"The president made no definite promise," she added, "but I think you will hear something from the White House before long."

At the White House it was said that there would be no statement regarding the call. Up to this time the position of the president has been that he has heard nothing from Europe which leads him to believe that the time is opportune for him to take any step.

**Resolutions Adopted.**

At the mass-meeting held prior to the call at the White House resolutions were adopted urging the president to call upon neutral nations to appoint representatives to attend a conference "for constant mediation, without armistice and dedicated to finding a just settlement of this conflict."

The resolutions recited that the International Congress of Women at The Hague "ascertained, from the governments of the belligerent nations of Europe that they would have no objections to the calling of a conference of the neutral nations of the world looking to the possible termination of the war." It was added that the belligerent nations seemed unable themselves to take the initiative for peace.

Mme. Schwimmer presented these resolutions to the president and told him that the common people of all the nations at war wanted peace. Mme. Schwimmer was one of the women who visited officials of belligerent and neutral nations several months ago with Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and other representatives of the International Congress of Women.

Addresses were made at the meeting by Mme. Schwimmer, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Louis Post, wife of the assistant secretary of labor, Henry Ford, and other peace advocates.

Mrs. Snowden declared that the censorship abroad was preventing the people in this country from knowing of the widespread demand for peace. She told of two recent addresses in the house of lords in London on peace, which she said the censor had not allowed to be published.

Henry Ford's address was very brief. "Out of the trenches by Christmas and never back again is my motto," he said, and sat down.

In the campaign which has been carried on for peace thousands of telegrams have been received at the White House.



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Over Greensboro National Bank Cor. Elm and Washington Sts. GREENSBORO, N. C.

### Valuable Farm For Rent

NEAR SPLENDID SCHOOL.

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

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

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## RECITES ARMENIAN HORRORS

VISCOUNT BRYCE SAYS THAT DETAILS OF MASSACRES ARE NOT OVERDRAWN.

Viscount James Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, has made public in London the details of further Armenian massacres, which, in a letter accompanying them, he says, "surpass in horror if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of inquiry in the United States and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees who escaped from regions where the events happened.

"The sufferings of the peasants and mountaineers in the regions of Van, Mush and Sanun," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been even more terrible than were those of the peaceful town folk described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

"These atrocities were not produced by imagination. Many of them are vouched for by several coincident testimonies. They all are in keeping, and the evidence is most complete, and some of it most terrible. At this present phase of events, the civilized world is powerless to intervene, but we must bear the unspeakable crimes in constant memory against the day of reckoning."

After giving the parts of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

#### The Butcher Battalions.

"Toward the end of May Djeddet Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djeddet fled southward and entered Sairt with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartavet, and the Chaldean bishop, Adadai Sher.

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communications with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young women and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, 'the useless lot,' were driven to the south and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris.

"Any attempts at resistance, however brave, were quelled by the regular troops. Many Armenians, after firing their last cartridge, either took poison by whole families or killed themselves in their homes in order not to fall into the hands of the Turks.

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush early in July the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians and a large sum in ransom of notables of the town. The head men of the village were subjected to revolting tortures. Their finger nails and then their toenails were forcibly extracted; teeth were knocked out, and in some cases noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking, lingering agony.

#### Women Assaulted.

"The female relatives of victims who came to the rescue were assaulted before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish beast.

"In the town of Mush itself the Armenians, under the leadership of Gotoyan and others, entrenched themselves in churches, and stone-built houses and fought for four days in self-defense, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions, and every one of the Armenian leaders, as well as their men, were killed in the fighting.

"When they were dead and silence reigned over the ruins of the churches and houses the rest of the Moslem rabble descended upon the women and children and drove them

out of town and into large camps which had been prepared for the peasant women and children.

"The ghastly scenes which followed may seem incredible, yet these reports have been confirmed beyond all doubt. The shortest means employed for disposing of the women and children in the various camps was by burning. Fire was set to the large wooden sheds in Alijan, Mograkom, Khasjogh and other Armenian villages, and these absolutely helpless women and children were roasted to death.

"Many women went mad and threw away their children. Some women knelt down and prayed amid flames which were burning their bodies. Others shrieked for help, which came from nowhere, and the executioners, who seemed unmoved by this unparalleled savagery, grasped infants by one leg and hurled them into the fire, calling out to the burning mothers, 'here are your little ones.'

"Turkish prisoners who apparently witnessed some of these scenes were horrified and maddened at remembering the sight. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeated the air for many days."

#### CARNEGIE HAS GIVEN

AWAY NEARLY \$400,000,000.

A press dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:

Andrew Carnegie has given away nearly \$400,000,000. Today, on the eve of his 80th birthday, he is a man of only moderate fortune.

This estimate of Carnegie's contribution to world-wide philanthropy was announced this morning by Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation, in his address at the Carnegie day exercises at the Carnegie music hall. It was an eloquent tribute to the founder of the six groups of institutions bearing Mr. Carnegie's name.

"To my thinking," continued the speaker, "the first great service of Mr. Carnegie was the consecration of his great wealth to humanity. He has made vital in our country at large the conception that the owner of great wealth is a trustee for the public, obligated to divide it to the public use. The notion when Mr. Carnegie presented it 20 years ago was not a new one. Other men had advanced the theory of the responsibility of private wealth, but such a philosophy had been put forward mainly by theorists; never before had any man, himself possessed of enormous wealth, so frankly, so clearly and so strikingly, enunciated the formula of the responsibility of wealth to the general good. It is simple justice to add that Mr. Carnegie's emphatic support of this conception is in large measure responsible for the sentiment which exists in our country today with regard to the responsibility of the man of wealth.

"The most noteworthy thing about Mr. Carnegie's preaching of the doctrine of consecration of wealth is the fact that his practice has squared with his preaching. The great bulk of his accumulations, nearly \$400,000,000, has been turned back by him to the public to be used in the cause of human betterment. He is today a man of moderate fortune. This fact is the first astounding accomplishment to which the historian will point when he comes to estimate Mr. Carnegie's service."

#### Unusual Point of Law Involved.

Asheville, Nov. 25.—Taking into consideration "conscious suffering of the deceased," for the first time in the history of the local Superior court, a jury this morning returned a verdict against the Southern Railway for \$12,000 in favor of Mrs. Belle Rogers, widow of the late Furman Rogers, who was killed when a string of cars he was handling ran away and was wrecked.

Mrs. Rogers and W. F. Rogers, father of the dead man, filed suit for \$40,000, the suit being instituted under the federal employers' liability act rather than under the laws of the state courts. The jury was out nearly 24 hours on the case. The case was the first in which "conscious suffering of the deceased" has been taken into consideration in a damage suit in this county, if not in the entire state.

#### A Pair of Them.

The applicant for the post of butler seemed somewhat dense, but in other respects fairly suitable. Almost as an after-thought the mistress of the house put a final query: "I suppose you are a single man?" she asked.

"Er-er, no, mum," he stammered. "I'm twins!"

#### Cheaper Than Home-Made.

You cannot make a good cough medicine at home for as little as you pay for Foley's Honey and Tar, nor can you be sure of getting the fresh, full strength, clean and pure materials. Did you ever hear of a home-made cough medicine doing the work that Foley's is doing every day all over the country? Conyers & Sykes.

## ELON BOYS DEBATE CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

Elon College, Nov. 26.—That 'the North Carolina legislature at its recent session did well in voting down the Weaver child labor bill, as did likewise twenty-one other legislatures with bills covering the same embodiment of principles, was the decision of the three lawyer judges, R. J. M. Hobbs, Greensboro; B. M. Coulter, Burlington, and Major Smith, Reidsville, who acted as a decision committee with reference to the debate given by the Philologist society last evening.

The affirmative contended stoutly that North Carolina needed such a regulation as this bill proposed for the working years of children. They argued for it on the ground of its value to health, education, general prosperity, home life, morals and citizenship.

The negative, however, convinced the judges that the bill was properly defeated and that it should not now be enacted into law. They opposed it on the ground that it was inconsistent with our present institutions, because of the hardships it would work on needy persons, because of complications it would bring in the settlement of the juvenile social problem, and because it was inconsistent with the sense of liberty which has always characterized the American family government. They could see no reason why this bill should permit a farmer to work his children from sunrise to sunset and would not grant the same privilege of work on the part of children of poor men who live in a factory town, except that 68 per cent of North Carolina's votes are cast by farmers and this bill was gotten up in the interest of farmers so as to hold the laborers to the farm and keep the state back from industrial development.

#### Life in a Nutshell.

"Stop, look, listen." A reflective man was reading this railroad sign, says the Kansas City Times.

"Those three words illustrate the whole scheme of life," said he.

"How so?" "You see a pretty girl. You stop. You look. After you marry her, you listen."

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There is no cayenne pepper or any other harmful ingredient in Conkey's Poultry Tonic; it is just good medicines that help nature do its work.

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## EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

### ESTIMATES OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES TO END OF FISCAL YEAR.

Increase in internal revenue rather than issuance of bonds to meet the first year's expenses of the administration's defense program are advocated by Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury, in a statement giving an estimate of the federal government's revenues and expenditures up to the end of the fiscal year beginning next July.

Assuming that Congress will continue in effect the present emergency tax law and customs duty on sugar, the secretary estimates that \$112,806,394 in additional revenue will be needed for the expenditures for 1917, including \$93,800,000 for new measures for national defense.

"This amount," says the statement, "can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people."

Mr. McAdoo suggests a reduction in the income tax law exemption on single persons from \$3,000 to \$2,000 and on married persons from \$4,000 to \$3,000; changes in the surtax imposed on gasoline, crude and refined oils, horse power of automobiles, other internal combustion engines, and various other things.

The statement says:

"In view of the many inaccurate and misleading statements which are being made, either deliberately or ignorantly about the condition of the treasury and the finances of the government with respect to the current fiscal year and the fiscal year 1917, I feel that an accurate analysis may be of service to the public.

"We began the fiscal year 1916 (July 1, 1915) with a general fund balance, not including amounts to the credit of disbursing officers, of \$104,170,105.78.

"Under existing law the present duty of one cent per pound on raw sugar ceases May 1, 1916, and the present emergency revenue law expires on December 31, 1915. Assuming that these two sources of revenue are eliminated, the following results may be expected for the fiscal year 1916:

"General fund balance in the treasury, July 1, 1915, as already shown, \$104,170,105.78.

"The estimated total receipts for 1916 are \$670,365,500.

"Total \$774,535,605.78.

"Total estimated disbursements for 1916, excluding Panama canal payments, \$716,891,000.

"Surplus of balance, June 30, 1916, \$57,644,605.70.

"The duty on sugar and the emergency revenue taxes ought to be continued. If this is done, the additional receipts from these sources for the fiscal year 1916 should be (\$41,000,000 for emergency taxes, and \$15,000,000 from sugar); \$56,000,000.

"Balance \$113,644,605.78. It may be assumed that there will be appropriated by the Congress for supplemental estimates and deficiencies

for the fiscal year 1916, a total of \$12,000,000.

"Surplus for fiscal year 1916 (assuming that emergency taxes and sugar duties are continued) \$101,644,605.78.

"Panama canal payments for 1916 are estimated at \$25,000,000. These may be paid by sale of bonds. If paid, however, out of current revenues, we must deduct \$25,000,000.

"On this basis, available balance at the end of fiscal year 1916 would be \$76,644,605.78.

"Now let us consider the fiscal year 1917, which we begin with a balance in the treasury of \$76,644,605.78.

"Total estimated receipts, on the assumption that present emergency revenue taxes and duties on raw sugar products are continued, \$730,500,000.

"Total for 1917 \$807,144,605.78.

"Total disbursements, including \$93,800,000 new or additional expenditures for greater national defense or preparedness and excluding Panama canal payments, \$832,951,000.

"Deficiency, 1917, \$25,806,394.22.

"Estimated deficiencies and supplemental appropriations for 1917, \$12,000,000.

"Add for working balance in treasury to begin fiscal year 1917, \$50,000,000.

"Panama canal payments for 1917 are estimated at \$25,000,000. If paid out of revenues and not from sale of bonds, add \$25,000,000.

"On this basis the total new revenue to be raised for fiscal year 1917 is \$112,806,394.22.

"If, however, the Panama canal payments for the years 1916 and 1917 amounting to a total of \$50,000,000 should be paid from the proceeds of bond sales, then the amount the additional revenue which must be raised for the fiscal year 1917 is estimated to be \$61,806,394.22. It would not be an unusual thing to finance the Panama canal payments by the sale of government bonds; in fact, \$138,600,869.02 of Panama canal payments have been met by the sale of such bonds.

"Under the present administration all payments for the Panama canal have been made out of current revenues, amounting since March 4, 1913, to date, to \$87,026,818.20. There is no necessity in my opinion for the issuance of bonds, notwithstanding the continuance of the European war and its inevitable effects upon the revenue. I believe that it would be far more profitable to continue to pay the expenditures for the Panama canal out of current revenues, especially since the canal is almost completed and it is unlikely that the demands upon the treasury from that source will largely increase in the near future. Therefore, if bonds are not issued for Panama canal payments, the total amount of revenue required for the fiscal year 1917 (assuming, as before stated, that the present duty on sugar and the present emergency revenue taxes are continued) is \$112,806,394.22, in which is included the sum of \$93,800,000 for preparedness or new measures for the national de-

fense. This amount can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people. The resources and wealth of the country are so great and are increasing so rapidly that the needs of the government for its normally growing expenditures and for the carrying out of the larger program for national defense can readily be met.

"Certainly the nation is willing, when it is so able to do so, to raise by taxation the amount needed for such a vital purpose as national preparedness and defense.

"It is, of course, the function of the Congress to determine what revenues shall be raised and how, and these views must not be considered as a program but merely as suggestions for discussion."

#### Simmons Endorses Plan.

Secretary McAdoo's plan for raising by internal taxes the additional revenue needed by the government to meet a deficit and cover the initial expense of army and navy increases has the endorsement of Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the senate. In an interview given out in Washington Friday Senator Simmons announced himself as an earnest advocate of adequate defense and merchant marine legislation, and expressed the conviction that the present income tax exemption was far too high and that gasoline and automobiles should share the burden of the war tax.

"Although I have not had an opportunity to investigate closely the details of the administration's defense program," said Mr. Simmons, "I approve the general idea which I understand underlies it. With reference to preparedness generally, I think that the sentiment of the people of my state would be against what has been characterized as frenzied preparedness, but overwhelmingly in favor of what might be termed common sense preparedness; that is, preparedness that would enable us to protect ourselves if attacked and to defend our rights upon the high seas, as well as the land, if these rights are invaded. I would have a navy adequate not only for defense, but adequate to assert our rights.

"I think the reasons why the government should provide for a merchant marine are even greater today than they were when the bill which failed at the last Congress was introduced, and I believe that the reasons will be stronger when the war closes than they have been during its continuance, because when the war closes and the scramble for international trade sets in, as it inevitably will, our position will be a pitifully helpless one if we have to depend for the transportation to accommodate our yearly five billion dollar international trade almost wholly upon our competitors in that trade.

"I am not in a position to express any definite views about revenue needs because I have not conferred with President Wilson, the secretary of the treasury or members of the finance committee. Assuming that the deficit will be larger next year than this, it is evident that we will have to provide for raising a considerably larger sum of money.

"I assume that the present tax on sugar will be continued. I assume that the present war tax will, in the main, be continued with some possible changes. I see the suggestion that gasoline and automobiles should be taxed. I believe that these two articles can well afford to bear a share of the burden that has been imposed by war conditions.

"I incline also to think that the income tax exemption is too high. It had resulted in less than 500,000 people out of a total of 100,000,000 paying the entire tax derived from incomes. That does not seem to me to be quite fair."

#### Liquor and Suffrage Live Issues.

A Washington special to the Charlotte Observer says:

Representative Webb, of North Carolina, arrived here today. He thinks that the two big questions before the house judiciary committee, of which he is chairman, the coming session of Congress will be prohibition and woman suffrage. Some minor amendments may be offered to the anti-trust laws, but the contests will be over liquor and votes for women.

Either Mr. Webb or Representative Kitchen will introduce in the house the nation-wide prohibition measure. Mr. Webb meets with a special committee December 4 to discuss the nature of the bill to be introduced. There is no doubt that old booze is going to get it in the neck very soon from Congress.

Coal ashes, soda and copal varnish have been combined by a German inventor into an artificial stone resembling marble.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

#### WHEN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDS GIANT WARSHIPS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels seems determined to go on, so far as he may be allowed to go, with his plan of rejecting all bids from private yards for the building of the new dreadnaughts and having the work done in government ship yards. It is doubtful whether this will be permitted. Several newspapers in different parts of the country have voiced the same thought, arising from former experience. This is that when a private contractor undertakes to build a ship at a certain price, he must keep inside that price. If the cost exceeds his expectations he must stand the loss. But when the government undertakes to build a ship, there are no restrictions on cost. No matter how much the estimates may be exceeded, nobody is responsible. The excess must be supplied from the treasury and must come from the people. In other words, when we let a ship out to a private bidder, we know exactly what we are doing, how much the bill will be and what day the goods will be delivered ready for launching. When the government undertakes to build a ship, we do not know what the cost will be. The estimates gives us no guidance because nobody is bound by them. And we do not know when the work will be completed because we have no means of enforcing prompt delivery or of inflicting punishment or penalties for delay.

The private contractor is responsible to the government; but the government is responsible to nobody. These manifest facts should be considered in placing the work of building. Along with them is to be taken the other fact that the government estimate does not include overhead charges, interest on money, depreciation of plant, all of which the public must pay.—Richmond Journal.

#### Ignorance the Root of Most Evil.

You have often heard it said that "the love of money is the root of all evil," but this cannot be true, even if Saint Paul did say it, because a greater than he said: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Which means that the greatest crime of all the ages was not prompted by the love of money, but was committed through ignorance. And from that day to our time ignorance has been the root of most evil. Buckle is not far wrong when, in his "History of Civilization," he says:

"There is no instance on record of an ignorant man who, having good intentions, and power to enforce them, has not done far more evil than good. And whenever the intentions have been very eager, and the power extensive, the evil has been enormous.

"If he has no fear, if he is entirely unselfish, if his sole object is the good of others, if he pursues that object with enthusiasm, upon a large scale, and with disinterested zeal, then it is that you have no check upon him, you have no means of preventing calamities which this ignorant man will be sure to inflict.

"It is an undoubted fact that an overwhelming majority of persecutors have been men of the purest intentions, of the most admirable and unsullied morals.

"It is impossible that this should be otherwise. For they are not bad-intentioned men, who seek to enforce opinions which they believe to be good. Still less are they bad men, who are so regardless of temporal considerations as to employ all the resources of their power, not for their own benefit, but for the purpose of propagating ideas which they think necessary to the future happiness of mankind. Such men as these are not bad, they are only ignorant; ignorant of the nature of truth, ignorant of the consequences of their own acts."—State Journal.

#### The Wrong House.

Hard luck had struck Johnson a fearful blow. In desperation he took on a job to sell books from door to door, according to the Philadelphia Record.

All down one street he went without making a single sale. Then, turning the corner, he determined to try a new method. The first house he came to was large and shabby, and a frowny female answered his knock.

"Have you a Charles Dickens in your home?" he asked politely.

"No!" snapped the female.

"Or a Robert Louis Stevenson?"

"No!"

"Or Walter Scott?" asked Johnson, hope dancing momentarily in his eyes.

"No, we ain't!" said the woman sharply. "And, what's more, this ain't a boarding house. If you're looking for them fellows you might try next door; they take lodgers!"

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

# Special Sale

All This Week of Unbleached Canton Flannel, 5c yd.

#### Bargain Basement

All this week in the Bargain Basement you can buy 26-inch Unbleached Canton Flannel that usually sells for 8 1-2c for 5c yard.

Fancy Outing, in neat stripes, for night dresses, 27-inches wide, for 5c yard.

36-inch Canton Flannel, unbleached, extra heavy, usually 15c yard, for 12 1-2c.

12-inch Pure Linen Belgian Crash, 10c yard.

Lansdown Wool Bats, for comforts, size 72x84, \$2.98 bat.

Sample Lace, new big bunches, 9c.

36-inch Unbleached Outing, extra heavy, the regular 12 1-2c quality, for 9c yard.

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

Mercerized Table Damask, 64 inches wide, several patterns to select from, 50c value, for 39c yard.

52-inch Extra Heavy Coating, green, red and brown mixtures, \$1.25 value, for 75c yard.

50-inch Serge in navy blue and beach, 75c value, for 49c yard.

25 Cotton Blankets in gray, brown and pink plaids, edges slightly soiled, \$1.50 value, to clean up, \$1.19 pair.

Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60, in beautiful bright patterns, \$2 value, for \$1.29 each.

Ingrain Rugs, size 27x54, 88c each.

Velvet size, 27x54, 88c each.

Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas, the regular \$1 quality, for 79c each.

Crib Baby Blankets, size 30x40, in pink only, 50c value, for 29c.

Wool Skirts in new fall styles, in navy blue serge and black, gray and mixtures, with two pockets, extra good value for \$1.95 to \$3.49 each.

New Fall Coats, in blue, brown, gray mixtures and green plaids, also solid colors, all sizes, specially priced, choice of lot, \$5.95.

Crib Blankets, size 30x40, in white with blue and pink borders, 49c pair. Boys' School Pants, in blue, black, gray, brown mixtures and corduroy, choice 50c pair.

Odd lot of Ladies' Wool Sweaters in white, values to \$2.50; all sizes; choice of lot, 98c.

Satin Bed Spreads, extra large, imperfect, \$2.25 value, for 98c each. Bates Dress Gingham, in new fall patterns, the regular 12 1-2c quality, for 10c yard.

New Fall Serge House Dresses, in blue and black, all sizes, \$1 each.

Odd lot of Portieres, in garnet, red and green, values to \$2.50, choice of lot, 95c strip.

36-inch Curtain Swiss with floral borders, in beautiful new fall patterns, 25c value, for 14c yard.

13-inch Brown Art Burlap, can be used for stair tracking and table runners, 3 1-2c yard.

Bargain Table, such as Calico, Gingham, 36-inch Bleaching and Unbleached Sheeting, values to 70c yard; to clean up 5c yard.

Outing gowns in blue, pink and gray stripes, 50c value, for 39c each.

Flannellette for kimono, in beautiful patterns, 12 1-2c value, for 10c yard.

Women's Bleacher Ribbed Vests and Pants, medium weight, all sizes, 25c each.

Odd lot of Buttons, one dozen on each card, values to 25c; to clean up, choice of lot, 3c card.

One Dress Form, size 38, on stand, 79c.

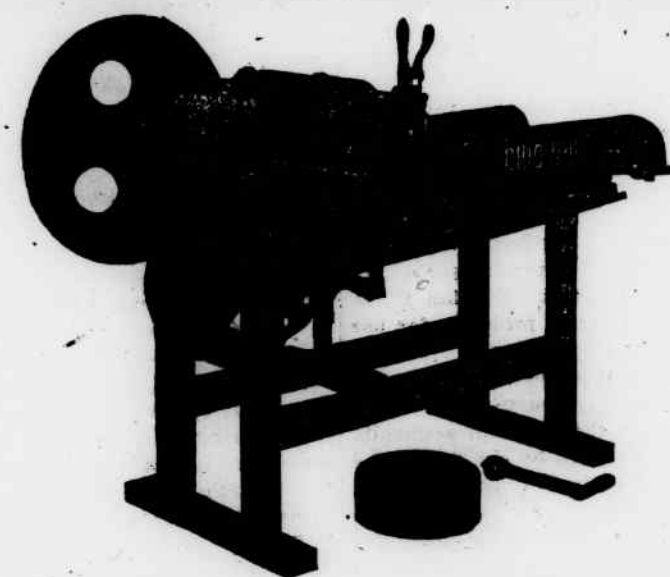
36-inch Curtain Madras, with floral borders, in beautiful new fall patterns, special 5c yard.

Odd lot of Cotton Blankets, slightly imperfect; can be used for ironing boards and single beds; values to 69c; to clean up, choice 25c each.

Cone's Union Made Bungalow Aprons, cut extra full and long, made of good percale, 49c each.

Men's Extra Heavy Fleece Drawers and Shirts, 45c.

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1915.

## GREECE ACCEDES TO DEMANDS

REMOVES UNCERTAINTY AS TO HER ATTITUDE TOWARD ENTENTE POWERS.

Greece at last has removed the uncertainty surrounding her attitude toward the entente powers by sending a reply to the joint note of the powers which, according to an Athens dispatch, "is couched in very friendly terms and gives satisfaction of the demands of the entente powers and all guarantees considered essential."

While the details of the document have not yet been made public, the answer is accepted as meaning that the entente allies will continue unhindered their landing of forces at Saloniki and transferring them across Greek territory to the Serbian front and also that in the event British, French and Serbian troops are forced back into Greece by the Teutonic allies they will not be disarmed and interned.

That the entente allies purpose to operate through Greece indefinitely is apparently indicated by the statement in a news agency dispatch that machinery for an electric power plant is being landed at Saloniki and that contracts are being awarded for the construction of extensive barracks.

### In Western Serbia.

In western Serbia the Teutons are still advancing against the Serbs and Montenegrins. Southwest of Sienica the Austro-Hungarians have crossed the Montenegro frontier, and have reached Vucurn, south of Mitrovitz, while the German and Bulgarian forces are about to cross the Sitnica.

In the capture of Mitrovitz and Pristina, Vienna asserts that 16,800 Serbs and a large number of guns and quantities of ammunition and other war essentials were taken.

In southern Serbia the French report the repulse of Bulgarian attacks east of Krivolak. Unofficial advices are that seven German regiments have arrived at Priep, on their way to aid the Bulgarians against the Anglo-French and Serb forces in the south.

Reports from Berlin say that large consignments of Japanese guns are arriving daily at the Russian Black sea port of Odessa, probably for use in the Balkan campaign.

### Offensive Movement by Turks.

A strong offensive movement by the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula has been put down by the fire of the British and French guns. Numbers dead were left by the Turks on the field. Sapping operations and fighting with grenades are going on at various points in the peninsula. The entente allies' aviators have dropped bombs on the Dedaghat Railway station, while allied monitors and smaller warcraft have bombarded the Asiatic coast.

No important engagements have been fought on the western line in France and Belgium. Only isolated battles are in progress on the Russian front and none of these has assumed the character of decisiveness.

On the Isonzo front of the Austro-Italian line, the Italians are still vigorously on the offensive at numerous points. The Italians repeatedly entered Austrian positions near Monte San Michele, but, according to Vienna, were ejected. The Gorizia bridgehead and the southern portion of the town of Gorizia are still under bombardment by the Italians.

### Bulgars Halt Advance on Monastir.

The Serbian main army having been driven back to the borders of Albania and Montenegro, where they are being attacked by the Austro-Germans, the Bulgarians, with the assistance of Gen. Von Gallwitz's forces, are now giving their attention to the Anglo-French troops. Important military developments may, therefore, be looked for on the Vardar river.

The Bulgars appear to have abandoned indefinitely, for the time being, their advance on Monastir, in order to attack the French positions on the Cerna, where fighting has already been reported. So far the French have held their positions, but dispatches from Saloniki hint

that it may be necessary to withdraw from Krivolak to the southwest where British-French reinforcements are being concentrated. While the results of these movements are being watched with some anxiety, better news from the allies' point of view comes from the northern frontier of Rumania, where a big Russian army is massing.

### German Cruiser Sunk.

The German protected cruiser Frauenlob has been sunk by a submarine of the allies, according to a semi-official announcement made at Petrograd. The Frauenlob is reported to have been sent to the bottom in the same locality where the German protected cruiser Undine, a sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost.

## GERMANY INTENDS TO LEVY NEW WAR TAXES.

The first positive indication that Germany doubts her ability to impose a war indemnity on her enemies is contained in a report from Berlin that the government intends to levy new taxes for war purposes.

Hitherto Germany has paid for the war exclusively on borrowed money. Last August the minister of finance, Dr. Helfferich, stated no war taxation would be levied on the German people because the expenses of the war would be met by an indemnity, exacted from the entente powers. It was this declaration which five days later brought from Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, his famous announcement that as long as Germany was fighting for "supremacy and tribute" the war must go on.

The introduction of a government bill at the coming session of the Reichstag imposing new imperial taxes would not be considered by the kaiser's government unless the most pressing necessity for this course had arisen. Dr. Helfferich's public promise that no war taxation would be levied was made only three months ago and did much to establish a feeling of deep confidence among Germans that the outcome of the war must be wholly favorable to Germany.

For the government to retire from this position and to send the tax collector on new grounds will inevitably have a depressing effect on the German people.

Germany must now begin to count the cost of conducting the war in terms not only of present losses, but also of future financial depression.

The belief that has prevailed since the war began, that the whole monetary cost of the conflict would fall on Germany's enemies, can no longer be maintained if war taxes are imposed. Doubt must begin to arise concerning the fruits of all the victories that the German armies have won. To the frightful casualties among Germany's young manhood and to the food and economic sacrifices which German civilians are now bearing must be added the burden of new taxes, which once imposed, will probably not be raised by a generation. This may become the final straw for German militarism.

## HEALTHY BLOOD NEEDED TO SAVE TORTURED GIRL.

A press dispatch from Easton, Md., gives the following additional facts concerning Grace Marshall, concerning whose rescue from imprisonment in her father's home an article was printed in Thursday's Patriot:

Rescued from her father's home last week after more than 11 years of imprisonment, Grace Marshall tonight is in the new Emergency hospital, in a serious condition, while her father and step-mother are locked up in the jail awaiting a hearing. Marshall is accused of assault with intent to kill, while only a charge of assault is laid against Mrs. Marshall, who was arrested today.

Dr. Charles F. Davidson announced today that blood transfusion will be necessary to save the life of the girl, and that, as soon as some person volunteers to give the required amount of blood, it is quite probable that the operation will be performed. Dr. Davidson said that the girl's expenses will be very great, and he is hoping charitably-inclined persons will help provide for her maintenance while undergoing treatment.

The little emaciated figure, lying in the center of the bed with a nurse constantly in the room, presented a picture of abject misery. For several days after being brought here her condition improved, and the shrunken body appeared to observers to look slightly better. A new light had come into her eyes, the dawn of a new life that would be filled with happiness and comfort. Today, however, at the time of her removal to the hospital, her eyes had a peculiar stare, and she did not appear inclined to take much notice of any visitors.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

Subscribe to The Patriot.

## GAVE HER CHILDREN POISON

UNHAPPY MOTHER COULD NOT LONGER STAND CRIMES OF HER LITTLE ONES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27.—Death came early yesterday morning to the second of the children whom Mrs. Mabel Fields poisoned before taking a portion herself at her father's home, No. 2731 Sherman avenue, Camden, Wednesday night. The boy, Frank, 14 months old, died soon after the admission of the little family to Cooper hospital, and the three-months-old baby girl succumbed several hours later, despite the strenuous efforts of the physicians to save its life. The young mother was in such a serious condition that she was kept in ignorance of the result of her act. The doctors said she was slightly improved last night, but the poison had so affected her kidneys that she had but a fighting chance for life.

Mrs. Fields destroyed her children and tried to end her own life in desperation because she is living apart from her husband and was getting but \$2 weekly from him for the support of herself and little ones.

If Mrs. Fields survives she will be transferred to jail as soon as her condition warrants, and it will then be up to Prosecutor Kraft to determine the nature of the charge to be lodged against her. While the young mother's own story of her terrible act shows premeditation, it is hardly likely that she will be prosecuted for first-degree murder. The impression prevails in official circles that the woman's mind became deranged through the heavy burden she was bearing.

Captain of Detectives Schreger learned that the rat poison Mrs. Fields used was purchased Wednesday morning at McLaughlin's pharmacy, at Twenty-sixth street and River avenue, and that in buying it she casually remarked that she was troubled with mice in the house. To the detectives and Assistant Prosecutor Butler she said at the hospital, after regaining consciousness, that she planned the triple tragedy early in the morning and that she put her plan into execution after all other members of the family had gone out, leaving her alone with her babies. She administered the poison to the children in oatmeal and milk and took her own dose in a plate of baked beans.

County Physician Stem and Coroner Bushey held a postmortem on the bodies of the two babies yesterday afternoon and removed the viscera for analysis. After the autopsy Coroner Bushey had a talk with Mrs. Fields, who repeated to him the story she told Wednesday to Assistant Prosecutor Butler. She added that the cries of her children for the necessities of life practically drove her crazy, and that she concluded all three would be better off dead. It was then that she conceived the plan of killing the children and herself.

Stating that he had his detectives at work on the case to get all the facts, Prosecutor Kraft said last night that if the story told by Mrs. Fields is true, she is to be greatly sympathized with. He added that under the circumstances it will be necessary to lodge a complaint of murder against the woman, and that later moves will be determined by the developments. Mr. Kraft also said that if Mrs. Fields had made known her plight to him he surely could have bettered her condition through the process of law.

### Suffragettes Threaten President.

New York, Nov. 26.—"Put the factory girl above the president." This is the new slogan of four million women voters of the United States. Translated, it means "unless the federal amendment is passed at this session of Congress four million votes will be cast against the Democratic party."

Announcement of this revolutionary plan was made today before the congressional union. Miss Frances Joliffe, of California, and Mrs. Sara Bardfield, of Oregon, brought the message which was backed by a huge petition signed by half a million women voters. This petition will be presented to President Wilson December 6.

### Henry Ford's Millions.

Henry Ford's millions have gone to his head. The fact that a man can make a cheap automobile is not necessarily a qualification for becoming a world leader and showing all the belligerents how much pleasanter and cheaper peace is than war. His excursion party of pacifists will not be any more successful than Jane Addams and her convention of women. There is nothing that either can tell the belligerents about war that they do not already know very well, much better than Henry Ford or Jane Addams do.—Philadelphia Record.

In the United States last year 10,175 new books were published, and there were 1,835 new editions of old works.

## CANADIAN WHEAT SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 28.—The Canadian government has commandeered all high-grade wheat in elevators from Fort Williams, on Lake Superior, to the Atlantic coast.

The action was taken by the Canadian grain commission under the special war act. The wheat was the property of grain shippers and millers and includes all which on Saturday night was in public elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, Midland, Timm, Port McNichol, Collingwood, Goderich, Kingston, Port Colborne, Prescott, Quebec, St. John, Montreal and Halifax.

A revised estimate placed the amount at about 20,000,000 bushels, a considerable part of which is the property of Americans. It is stated officially that the price will be adjusted fairly and the grain owners promptly paid by the Canadian government. It is estimated that there is still in Canada, in the hands of farmers and dealers west of Fort William, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export. It is expected that most of this will be taken in the future for the use of Great Britain, France and Italy. The domestic supply of Russia is more than sufficient to meet the needs of that country.

The Canadian government will look after transportation to the Atlantic seaboard and from there shipment across the Atlantic will be undertaken by the British government in the same way that shipments of oats and hay have been handled for the past year.

## CALLS UNITED STATES THE GREATEST NEUTRAL NATION.

London, Nov. 28.—Three hundred Americans and their English guests today at the American London club listened to a speech by Sir Edward Carson on the duties of neutrals. The speaker was introduced by Henry Thornton, the American general manager of the Great Eastern railroad, who paid the former attorney general some compliments. Sir Edward said:

"America is the great neutral nation at the present time. America is the greatest neutral in its obligations to civilization and humanity—greated and supplied with better opportunities for their fulfillment than exists with any other neutral. When I mention America I naturally turn to the conduct of neutrals in the mitigation of the horrors of war and nothing fills me with dismay so much when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing more than the fact that international law, the product of all the peace instincts of the nations, has, I fear, been entirely abolished or at any rate greatly encroached upon by the impotence of the neutrals themselves."

## Engine Repairing

If you have a gasoline engine or oil engine that is giving you trouble, bring it to us, or if it is too large to move notify us and we will send an expert out to adjust it.

Reboring cylinders and overhauling engines is our specialty.

We are agents for the well known Fairbanks Morse line. Are also in a position to furnish you a second hand engine in good shape.

Come in and see us.

## R. E. Wall Company

513-517 S. Eugene St. CLYMER'S OLD STAND

**N. W. Norfolk & Western**  
Schedule in Force

November 14, 1915.  
Leave Winston-Salem.

6.30 A. M., daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with main line train north, east and west with Pullman sleeper. Dining cars.

2.10 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper. Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York. Dining car north of Roanoke.

4.15 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke and local stations. Pullman sleepers.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11.10 A. M., 1.10 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

W. E. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDERS, Pass. Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pa. A. Roanoke, Va.

# Cold Weather

is right on us now and COLDER weather coming. Are you prepared for it? Do you need any kind of a HEATING STOVES? If you do we have just the stove here that you should use this winter. We have all the desirable sizes and have them priced right too.



Can sell you heating stoves from \$1.50 on up. We want the chance to prove that OUR STORE is the place for you to buy your stoves. Will you give us this chance?

**Beall Hardware & Implement Co.**  
'Phone 240

## Your Opportunity

The cost sale of the stock of the Medearis Furniture Company, who are retiring from business, offers an opportunity to buy furniture at the lowest prices yet offered in Greensboro. There is no fake about this sale.

## We Positively Are Closing Out

everything in our big stock at actual cost, and the quicker we can get rid of it the better pleased we shall be.

No matter what you may need in the furniture line, come to this sale and save real money.

## Medearis Furniture Co.

Opposite American Exchange Bank.

# Center Brick Warehouse

From now on we will buy wrappers on our floor and will make every pile of this and all other grades go to the top. We consider tobacco higher now than at any time since 1913, and advise you to sell as soon as you can get it ready. Look at a few prices obtained on our floor:

Starr & Gant—78 pounds at \$9.25, 90 at \$20, 134 at \$12.50, 38 at \$13.50, 9 at \$15, 130 at \$11.25; average, \$13.23. Lindsay & Fuller—106 pounds at \$6.75, 168 at \$13, 82 at \$19, 36 at \$20.50; average, \$13.50. J. C. Brown—34 pounds at \$7.25, 72 at \$12.25, 110 at \$17.50, 58 at \$15; average, \$14.32. Eli Clapp—172 pounds at \$9.75, 162 at \$14.50, 148 at \$12.50, 156 at \$11.50, 84 at 6; average, \$11.32. J. A. Murray—114 pounds at \$11.50, 126 at \$18, 26 at 20, 34 at \$2, 184 at \$15.50, 170 at \$7.75; average, \$12.77. C. T. Weatherly—42 pounds at \$5.50, 112 at \$15.50, 78 at \$24, 54 at \$35, 86 at \$21.50, 150 at \$14.25; average, \$18.61. J. C. Bull—54 pounds at \$12.25, 204 at \$12.50, 86 at \$17.50, 52 at 19, 132 at \$13, 50 at \$7.50; average, \$13.50.

# Center Brick Warehouse

KING & AYDELETTE, PROPS.

**OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA**  
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE  
B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., Proprietor, GREENSBORO, N. C.

**NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.**  
North Carolina, Guilford County.  
In the Superior Court.  
Fannie Love vs. Sam Love.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the bonds of matrimony on the grounds of fornication and adultery committed by the defendant with various persons whose names are set forth in the complaint filed therein. The defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of Superior court of Guilford county to be held on the 13th day of December, 1915, at the court house in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This November 6, 1915. \$9-95.  
T. E. Whitaker and B. L. Fentress, Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
M. W. GANT, C. S. C.  
Subscribe to The Patriot.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.**  
Having qualified as administratrix with will annexed of R. L. Andrews, deceased, late of Guilford county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said R. L. Andrews to present the same to the undersigned on or before November 3, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment. \$9-99.  
This November 3, 1915.  
EMMA W. ANDREWS, Adm. of R. L. Andrews, Deceased.

**Justice & Broadhurst**  
LAWYERS  
Offices in Banner Building  
Federal and State Court Practice.

**FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER



# 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

### McLEANSVILLE.

Mr. R. L. Davis spent Saturday in Greensboro attending to some business matters.

Mr. P. V. Boone was in Winston-Salem on business.

Mr. S. W. Davis, of Greensboro, spent Thursday here with his brother, Mr. R. L. Davis.

Mr. Will Montgomery, of Greensboro, spent Saturday and Sunday here with his brother, Mr. D. A. Montgomery.

Miss Elizabeth Forsythe, of Greensboro, spent Sunday here on a visit to her parents.

Mr. W. J. Boone was a business visitor in Greensboro Saturday.

Misses Emma and Jessie Pillow, who are attending Greensboro College for Women, spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pillow.

Mr. A. B. Holt, who is in Oak Ridge Institute, spent the latter part of the week with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Holt.

Prof. and Mrs. A. G. Otwell spent Saturday in Greensboro shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hines and little daughter, Dorothy Byrd, of Greensboro, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. Hines' mother, Mrs. Belle Hines.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fair and little daughter, Dorothy Ellen, of Danville, Va., spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting Mrs. Fair's mother, Mrs. Belle Hines.

Mr. Avery Phipps, who is in school at Pleasant Garden, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Phipps.

Mr. J. C. Paisley, who is a junior at Davidson College, spent the latter part of the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Paisley.

Mr. L. J. Ketchie, who has been ill at his home here for some time, is much better.

Miss Mary Ketchie, who was ill last week, is now much improved.

Messrs. S. T. Boone and J. W. Newson spent Wednesday in Winston-Salem.

Miss Mayme Fryar, who is in school at Jamestown, spent the latter part of the week here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Fryar.

Mr. J. L. Dick has returned from a trip to Durham, where he represented the high school of this place in the speakers' contest held at Trinity College.

Rev. R. E. Redding held the regular service at Bethel church Sunday and preached an excellent sermon from the fifth chapter of Revelations. Quite a large congregation was present and the sermon was thoroughly enjoyed.

The schools here closed for Thanksgiving and most of the teachers went to their homes to spend the holiday. Most cases school was not resumed Friday.

Jim Fuller, a negro who lives on the farm of Mr. R. R. Fryar and is commonly known as "Uncle Jim," was caught taking wood from the farm of Mr. W. J. Boone one night last week, was arrested on the charge of larceny and tried in Greensboro Saturday before a justice of the peace and bound over to the next term of criminal court.

The play which was given at the high school here Thursday night proved a great success. Those who took the several parts showed that they were well trained and had put much time and study upon their parts. A small admission was charged and a neat little sum was secured for the use of the school in buying needed supplies.

Over 5,000 Belgian residents in Canada have enlisted as recruits for their country's forces at the front.

### LIBERTY.

The high school boys and girls will give a play entitled "All a Mistake," in the auditorium on the night of the 30th.

Mrs. Will Swaim left Saturday for Roseboro, where she will visit her mother.

Mr. Joe Breedlove, who was run over by the train Wednesday evening between Liberty and Julian, was buried in the Liberty Grove cemetery Friday morning.

Miss Margaret Smith returned home Saturday after a few days visit with her uncle in Greensboro, Dr. J. W. Long.

The Baptist Sunday school gave a picnic to the "Club House" on Thanksgiving day.

Miss Effie McMillan spent the last of the week in Charlotte visiting relatives.

The Lutherans are progressing nicely with their new church which is being built in the center of town.

Misses Ella Lee Smith and Billie Roberson are visiting Mr. L. H. Smith, Sr.

Mr. B. H. Lewis, who has been attending the teachers' assembly in Raleigh, and who also took in the Virginia-Carolina ball game at Richmond, has returned.

Messrs. Lon and Sherr Smith and M. J. Reitzel are back from delivering fruit trees.

Mrs. J. R. Smith entertained a few of her friends at her home on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Will Kime is building a dwelling house in South Liberty.

Among the students who spent Thanksgiving at home are Mr. and Miss Lynch and Messrs. McCarren, Auman and Cox.

Mr. Boyd McClintock's two sisters, of Climax, came down Saturday night to be in town over Sunday.

### CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE ADJOURNED THURSDAY.

The North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference, which met in Durham last week, adjourned Thursday afternoon to meet next year with Union church, in Alamance county.

The closing address of the conference was made by Rev. Dr. J. O. Atkinson, editor of the Christian Sun, on "Supplying the Need of a Missionary Conscience." Systematic investigation of the facts relative to missions throughout the world and a study of God's word were the roads to pursue. He declared that Jesus Christ was the world's first and foremost optimist.

The election of ministers to represent the conference in the Southern Christian Conference which meets in May resulted in these choices: J. O. Atkinson, J. S. Carden, P. H. Fleming, J. W. Holt, P. T. Klapp, S. B. Klapp, C. C. Peel, H. S. Smith, J. W. Wellons and W. L. Wells.

The following laymen were chosen as delegates: Charles A. Hines, W. A. Harper, J. D. Wilkins, D. L. Boone, J. W. Winfree, A. B. Farmer, D. S. Farmer, L. D. Rippey, J. W. Johnston and H. C. Simpson.

The conference ordained Rev. H. Shelton Smith, pastor of the High Point church, to the full gospel ministry. Probationer's license was granted to L. L. Wyrick and Carr E. Geringer.

### Death of Little Boy.

William Herbert, the 22-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clapp, of Whitsett Route 1, died at the home of his parents on November 22. We extend to the bereaved parents and grandparents our heartfelt sympathy. The Saviour saw this little flower and sent an angel down To pluck it from its tender stalk And place it in His crown.

A FRIEND.

### PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM.

Editor Patriot: Preparedness means higher taxes, while we have a war revenue tax already.

Why tax us to build ships, make cannon, as well as a large lot of small arms, shot and shell, etc., to rust out with no war in sight? Mexico and the East are wearing themselves out at war among themselves, killing innocent men, bringing starvation and suffering to helpless women and children.

They will not be in any shape to attack us when they get through with their own cruel and needless war, brought on by Germany after years of preparation, or they would never have entered and destroyed Belgium; laid waste their whole land; insulted their non-combatants.

I saw our own country plunged into war in 1861 by a few hot-headed politicians. They made speeches urging their young men to volunteer, taking them to the front to be slaughtered, and as soon as they saw danger resigned and came home to get jobs to keep out of the war. I am told it was the same in the North—men wanting to make money out of government contracts.

They keep a lot of lobbyists in Washington urging the government to make extravagant appropriations in order that they may make money out of contracts, and call it patriotism in order to fool the people.

If our representatives don't vote against extravagance in everything, we will send men to help Hon. Claude Kitchen to defeat their plans. North Carolina will honor him for his course. We are proud of our representative from the second district and hope all our delegation will stand by his side.

W. A. Graham, John A. Gilmer and Bedford Brown saw the danger in '61 and warned the people. Well do I recollect their speeches. They were conservative statesmen and gave North Carolina the good name of a conservative state. Let us older men that suffered hardships, loss of time and property warn our leaders to not do as politicians did in '60 and bring on a needless war.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. H. SMITH.

Guilford College, Nov. 26.

### RAILROAD HAS SCHOOL OF STUDENT APPRENTICES.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Seeking to enlist in the service of its maintenance of way department young men of technical training who were born and bred in the South, the Southern Railway Company has maintained during the past two years and has now successfully established a school of student apprentices enlisted from graduates of the leading Southern universities. This is in effect a post graduate course in overalls, with an assurance of a practical life opportunity to those who succeed.

The men are carefully selected, after conference with university authorities, their standing with their fellow students and general qualities of leadership displayed in their college life being considered as well as their scholastic attainments, and special consideration being given to men who wholly or in part paid their way through college. The pay offered at the start is comparatively small and the work involves hardship and self denial to an extent that proves the stamina of those who continue the course.

The course has been arranged to take the student apprentice through the daily duties of track work as follows: 1st, as section laborer; 2nd, as laborer in yards and terminals; 3rd, as laborer in extra gang; 4th, as assistant foreman on extra gangs or in yards; 5th, as relief or designated section foreman; 6th, as assistant supervisor. From assistant supervisor the student apprentice may be promoted to supervisor, to assistant roadmaster, to roadmaster, and on up as his qualifications may justify and opportunity may offer as vacancies occur.

The Southern Railway now has in its employ thirteen student apprentices, of whom seven have been promoted to assistant supervisors, and it is a source of pride to the management that, by sticking to the course under the conditions imposed and by winning the esteem of their fellow employees and their superior officers, these student apprentices have justified their employment as well as having assured the success of their individual careers.

### Tobacco May be Shipped.

Great Britain has agreed not to interfere further with the shipment of American tobacco when consigned to neutral persons in neutral countries, and the hope is held out in official circles now that before long the allies will also consent to the renewal of shipments of American tobacco to the central powers.

Watch the date on your label.

### IN-FOURTH PRODUCTION.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina last Monday evening a paper on "The Advantages of Livestock Farming in North Carolina" was read by D. N. Edwards, of Wilkes county. Mr. Edwards gave an analysis of the livestock situation in this state and illustrated his points by a comparison with the livestock industry in the Middle and Northwestern states. "Nothing else in the agricultural line," he said, will mean so much for North Carolina as more and better livestock farming.

Under the head of poultry Mr. Edwards showed how North Carolina compared favorably with the great poultry states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. In 1910 he said North Carolina had only 5,000,000 fowls; while Wisconsin had 9,000,000, and Iowa 23,000,000. Relatively speaking, however, this state showed an equal egg-producing power when compared with these states. But, when it came to raising poultry, North Carolina outstripped them all: North Carolina raised last year 15,000,000 to Wisconsin's 10,000,000. North Carolina has great latent possibilities in poultry raising; and the only thing needed in this state is a little more attention to breed and general care.

The last problem taken up by Mr. Edwards was that of raising horses and mules. "We do not," he declared, "raise enough stock for our own use. Some 25,000 head of mules and horses are shipped into North Carolina yearly. This means an annual drain of \$5,000,000 on our cash resources."

In closing Mr. Edwards declared that "the future growth of North Carolina is largely dependent upon the extent to which she engages in livestock farming. The benefits to be derived are in her case at least, numerous and varied."

### MAKES APPEAL FOR MORE EFFICIENCY IN SCHOOLS.

"The Efficient School" was the subject of the annual address of Miss Mary O. Graham, president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, delivered before that body in Raleigh Thursday night. She declared that the hardest blow that has befallen the cause of education in this state came last February, when the legislature voted down the bill to put the teachers of the state on a professional basis designed to gradually raise the standard of efficiency. She said it was really the temporary defeat of efficiency as a controlling factor in the schools of the state. She insisted that there must be intelligent and complete co-operation and that really no body of workers now has as little of this co-operation as do the teachers of North Carolina.

Miss Graham declared the slogan for the assembly the coming year to be "Efficiency for the individual teachers." She pleaded for better salaries for the really efficient teachers and pointed out the discrimination against the efficient woman teacher as compared with the salaries allowed for the men. She would not argue for suffrage but wanted equal rights and opportunities and pay for the women in the teaching profession. She called on the assembly to launch an efficiency campaign that will embrace the efficient school, more efficient teachers who will assure more efficient children in the schools, the greatest asset of the state, assuring efficient citizenship.

### Must Pay More Taxes.

The Dutch people are to be called upon to pay nearly five dollars per head more taxes every year into the national exchequer as a direct result of the war. Hitherto the annual taxation of the country has usually amounted to something over \$80,000,000 in round figures, or about \$16.20 per capita; but the new bill just laid before Parliament brings the annual total up to approximately \$105,000,000 or \$21 per capita.

### Three Children Burned.

Last week was an unlucky week for children living on Ruffin Route 2. Mr. A. C. Cox's baby crawled into the fire and was painfully burned; Mr. John Chilton's child fell into the fire and met a similar fate, and Mr. A. H. Dickerson's also fell into the fire and had his hand badly burned.—Reidsville Review.

### How Was She to Know?

Mrs. Williams, who had recently returned from abroad, according to the Ladies' Home Journal, was attending an afternoon tea which was given in her honor.

"And did you actually go to Rome?" asked the hostess.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied Mrs. Williams. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."

A patent has been granted a New York inventor for a hollow umbrella.

## THE LATEST STYLES

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

## Miss Leanna Curtis

222 S. Elm Street

Next to Cable & Nichols

## 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

## COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly

believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely.

I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether."

Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy.

Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-45

## Best Treatment for Catarrh S. S. S. Removes the Cause

Specialists in Catarrh troubles have agreed that it is an infection of the blood. The laboratories of the S. S. S. Co., at Atlanta, have proven it. Once you get your blood free from impurities—cleansed of the Catarrhal poisons, which it is now a prey to because of its unhealthy state—then you will be relieved of Catarrh—the dripping in the throat, hawking and spitting, raw sores in the nostrils, and the disagreeable bad breath. It was caused, in the first place, because your impoverished blood was easily infected. Possibly a slight cold or contact with someone who had a cold. But the point is—don't suffer with Catarrh—it is not necessary. The remedy S. S. S., discovered over fifty years ago, tested, true and tried, is always obtainable at any drug store. It has proven its value in thousands of cases. It will do so in your case. Get S. S. S. at once and begin treatment. If yours is a long standing case, be sure to write the S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for free expert medical advice. They will tell you how this purely vegetable blood tonic cleanses the impurities from the blood by literally washing it clean. They will prove to you that thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, after consistent treatment with S. S. S., have been freed from the trouble and all its disagreeable features and restored to perfect health and vigor. Don't delay the treatment. Take S. S. S. at once.



"That's the third time this morning. I can't wait a moment longer on that fellow. Let me see—what is Smith's number?"

"If Jones won't provide sufficient telephone facilities for his customers, he can't blame me for dealing elsewhere. Operator, give me 437."

How do you know this very occurrence doesn't happen with your single telephone. Have an auxiliary line; the cost is trifling. Call the business Office today.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE  
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.



## PRODUCTION OF PORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. M. H. Randolph, of the Mecklenburg county club at the University of North Carolina, has prepared a table on pork production in North Carolina based on the 1910 census report of swine sold and slaughtered in each county. Assuming every pig at 200 pounds, dressed weight, gave the total amount of pork produced in each county. Dividing the pounds of pork produced by the population of each county gave the per capita production, says the University News Letter, which continues:

The yearly average of meat consumption in the United States is 156 pounds per person. The yearly average consumption of pork in North Carolina is around 125 pounds per person. Only 26 counties in the state produced enough pork for home use in the census year.

The production of pork in North Carolina in the census year averaged 93 pounds per person, which means that 32 pounds of pork was imported for every man, woman and child. On this basis 70,000,000 pounds of pork were imported into North Carolina for consumption by 2,206,000 people. If we estimate the price of pork at 15 cents per pound, \$10,000,000 of wealth went out of the state for pork which should have been produced at home.

Every one of the heavy pork producing counties is in the eastern part of the state. All are east of the fall line except Chatham. The next important pork producing counties west of the fall line are Moore, Randolph, Davidson, Yadkin, and Alexander, with Alleghany, Ashe, Yancey, Madison, Jackson, Macon and Clay in the mountain region. None of these counties, however, produced pork enough for home consumption except Chatham, Clay, Alleghany, Yadkin and Randolph.

The majority of the counties producing less than 60 pounds of pork per person are in the piedmont region—in a cereals and hay producing area, where one would naturally expect to find pork produced in adequate abundance.

The leading counties in pork production are in a section of the state where peanuts and yams are abundant. These crops, together with corn, furnish an ideal combination feed, and the cost of production is thus reduced to a minimum.

What the eastern section of our state is doing can easily be accomplished in the center and west. While the soils and climate here are not so well suited to the growing of yams and peanuts, other crops which would serve the purpose equally well can be grown in lavish abundance. This section is admirably suited for the production of pork, and it is amazing to find a very low production in this area. Not only this, but in this region the production of pork is steadily decreasing. In 1914 we have in North Carolina 300,000 hogs more than in 1900, but we still have 358,000 fewer than in 1860. And the decrease is mainly in the middle and western counties. The cereal crops of this territory ought to make it easy for the farmers to produce ham and bacon in abundance.

Some of our more progressive farmers are beginning to see the importance of home-raised pork and other meats. Just as soon as the whole state realizes that pigs and cattle can easily be a leading industry in North Carolina, then will she leap forward and establish herself as a progressive, enterprising, and wide-awake livestock state.

Onslow leads all the counties in the state with a production of 287.3 pounds of pork per capita. Guilford stands near the bottom of the list with a production of only 46.3 pounds per capita.

### Milk From the Desert.

"El Paso, Texas, has one of the most interesting milk supplies of any city," says the current issue of Farm and Fireside. "A considerable amount of the milk is goats' milk produced by a number of goat dairies, one of which has a thousand goats. These goats get their living from the surrounding hot, dry territory, deficient in grass and only moderately covered with sagebrush and cactus. A cow would starve to death, but the goats, though fed neither hay nor grain, give on an average about a quart each. The milk brings the same price as cows' milk, and is sold both in bottles and in bulk."

### Locating the Trouble.

When one is suffering from backache, rheumatism, lumbago, biliousness, sharp pains, sore muscles, and stiff joints it is not always easy to locate the source of trouble, but nine times out of ten it can be traced to overwork, weakened or diseased kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills have benefited thousands of sufferers. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

The distance from which vultures and eagles spy their prey is almost incredible.

## THOMAS WATSON ON TRIAL IN UNITED STATES COURT.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 26.—Two Augustans and ten men residing in smaller towns in the jurisdiction of the Federal court of South Carolina were chosen today to try Thomas Watson for sending obscene matter through the mails in articles on the Catholic church published in his magazines.

The trial, which opened this morning, when Judge Lambdin overruled Watson's demurrer to quash the indictment, proceeded swiftly to the selection of a jury. All the jurymen are virtually men of middle age.

Postmaster J. M. Barnes, of Thompson, Georgia, where Watson's magazines are published, was the only witness heard before this afternoon's adjournment. He testified that the issues of the magazine referred to in the government's bill had been mailed.

District Attorney E. M. Donelson, in outlining the government's case, said it was only necessary to prove the matter obscene and that Watson was responsible for the mailing.

Watson, who is conducting his own case, said his purpose in publishing the articles should be taken into consideration. He said he had been fighting for seven years the fight that Luther and John Knox made against Catholicism.

Watson claimed he had taken the alleged obscene matter from books on practices of the Roman Catholic church. These books, he said, circulated freely in the mails.

A throng which filled the court room until Federal Judge W. W. Lambdin, presiding, ordered that no more persons be allowed to enter than could be seated, had assembled to hear the trial. Many others stood on the steps of the court house.

The indictment, containing four counts, charged Watson with having mailed issues of certain of his publications during 1911 and 1912 which contained matter prohibited by law from the mails.

The articles in the publication called obscene by the indictment were entitled "The Roman Catholic Hierarchy; The Deadliest Menace to Our Civilization," in three of the counts, and "Another Maria Monk Case Comes to Light in New Jersey a Few Days ago," in the other count.

### ASTHMA MORE OR LESS A PERSONAL DISEASE.

A bulletin issued by the state board of health says that asthma, like hay fever, is more or less a personal disease; that is no two people have it alike. What helps one asthmatic is probably of no service to another. As a matter of fact, asthma is no one disease but a combination of several. Therefore, asthma has no one treatment or cure. One man may find relief by having his nose treated; another may get well by changing to a dry climate, where his bronchitis dries up; a third may be benefited by adopting a vegetarian diet, avoiding meat, milk, eggs and those foods rich in acid. But the proper plan is to give careful study to the individual case and that, too, before the disease has run too long.

The main symptom of asthma is a feeling for more air—a yearning for air which somehow cannot be satisfied. This, however, is just a symptom and not a disease at all. The trouble lies sometimes with the kidneys, sometimes with the heart, sometimes with the nose, the tonsils, bronchial tubes or nervous system—anything that prevents a free play of gases between the lungs and the blood. The condition puts all the breathing centers on edge in order to help out.

In the treatment of asthma, two things are quite important. First, the case should be put into the hands of a physician early, when the predisposing causes can be remedied; and second, all store-bought and mail-order medicines recommended to benefit or cure asthma sufferers should be avoided.

### He Knew His Son.

What the young fellow lacked in brains the father made up in money and the latter was very rich.

One day a well-wishing friend, thinking to give the wealthy old fellow a hint, said to him:

"Don't you think your son is wasting his time staying here in this quiet little town?"

A grim smile flickered round the old man's lips as he replied dryly: "Well, he might just as well waste it here as anywhere else."

### Went to the Hospital.

C. E. Blanchard, postmaster, Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley Kidney Pills completely cured me." Men and women testify they banish lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

## PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

It's easier for a new broom to sweep clean than keep clean.

Many a fortune has been dissipated that had no bad habits.

Fame is a bubble than can burst without doing much damage.

Two souls with but a single thought generally double up.

Many a man with a vaulting ambition neglects to look before he leaps.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but a lie will generally beat it out.

The pessimist doesn't necessarily have to be far-sighted to see his own finish.

The principal difference between a luxury and a necessity is in getting used to it.

It is quite possible to give a man back talk, and yet say it right to his face.

There's more hot air in the world than we realize by looking at the thermometer.

The man who profits by his mistakes must feel tempted to keep on making them.

Love laughs at locksmiths, which is better than crying over spilled milk.

You never can tell. Many a man is whole-souled whose shoes need half-soles.

The ambition of many a man is to be able to borrow money to pay his debts.

Some things are hard and some are easy, but hard luck seems to come easiest.

Be sure you are right, but don't jump to the conclusion that everybody else is wrong.

The people most apt to believe in heredity are those who have more virtues than vices.

A pessimist is a man who buys his trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get his money's worth.

You never can tell. Many a man who blows his own horn comes out at the little end of it.

It takes two to make a bargain, in spite of the fact that a bargain generally only benefits one.

Unfortunately, the stamp of approval doesn't always come from those who are well heeled.

Praying for a thing is a great comfort, for a while at least, to those who are too lazy to work for it.

The girl who thinks married life must be monotonous should marry a man to reform him, and find out.

### Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., November 26, 1915.

Miss Neely Austin, Miss Julia Armon, E. P. Bagwell, J. Barrett, J. C. Baxter, Mrs. Madie Barbee, G. P. Baker, Lurie Balmer, N. C. Black, C. W. Caveness, Luther Cates, Mrs. Joseph Curtis, R. R. Dobson, Miss Bertha Elmore, W. G. Ellis, Francis Federal, Miss Ider Freeman, Pless Fuller, Mrs. Robert Garrett, J. W. Galloway, Eliza Gerner, Prof. Will Gordon, Mrs. Leon Graves, J. A. Graves, Mrs. Mary Gray, John M. Griffin, Mrs. Rasie Green, Miss Searie Harry, Odell Harrison, C. H. Hartsook, 2, Walker Headen, Miss Nancy Herring, Mrs. A. L. Harper, N. L. Hobbs, D. H. Holley, Mrs. Nettie Holmes, Leila E. Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lewis, Mrs. Babi Lewis, Zeta Moffield, Mrs. R. L. Mann, T. C. McIlhenny, Miss Rosa McMaster, T. J. Meeks, Lem Moore, Joe M. Moorefield, Mr. Moffitt, Mrs. Mary E. Morris, John Murphy, Cora Murray, J. E. Nichols, Miss Grace Osborne, Mrs. Sallie Permar, P. W. Peace, Mrs. A. S. Pool, W. A. Roscoe, Carl Rigby, Rev. W. R. Richardson, Mrs. Dora Roberson, W. H. Ross, Miss Hallie Rogers, Birk Rosemond, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, B. G. Ross, Master Louis Rosefield, Will Rudt, M. Sanford, G. F. Schenck, J. E. Seburn, Pless Shopshire, Mrs. Richie Shoffie, W. S. Shine, Mrs. P. M. Simons, P. S. Simpson, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Mrs. Polly Boon Smith, James Spencer, E. E. Spaulding, Clarence Stephens, Mrs. Sarah Steward, Miss Beatrice Swain, James Stevenson, Mrs. E. F. Tesh, A. R. Thomas, G. S. Wagoner, Miss Clarice Walters, Master Leroy Walton, Miss Louise Whiteheart, Mrs. Neora Williams, Rev. Henry Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Wood, Miss Lola Woltz, Will R. Wyatt.

### Denim Branch.

Mrs. Nettie Harris, Walter Owen, W. J. Porter, Ben Riddle, W. D. Wilson.

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

### ROBT. D. DOUGLAS,

Postmaster.

Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c. Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents 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 coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Conyers & Sykes.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

# THE PATRIOT'S Special Subscription Offer Extended for Short While

The special subscription offer we made in October met with such a popular response on the part of the public that we have extended for a short while the time in which we will receive subscriptions to The Patriot at the rate of \$1 a year, cash in advance.

Many new subscribers have been added to The Patriot's list, the number really exceeding our expectation when we first made the special offer. We know there are many more people who would like to take advantage of the offer, and for their benefit we are going to hold the proposition open a little while longer.

No subscription for less than a year will be taken at this special price, nor can we make any elubbing offer at this rate.

We have not reduced the regular subscription price of The Patriot, which is \$1.50 a year, in advance, but make this special offer in order to add a number of new names to our list.

The proposition is simply this: Instead of sending an agent to solicit your subscription, we are giving you the agent's commission to bring or send us your subscription to The Patriot. This offer may be withdrawn at any time, so we would advise you to take advantage of it at once. Don't delay. Send in your subscription today and tell your neighbors about this great offer.

To Old Subscribers—For the reason that we have never made a subscription offer that did not apply to both old and new subscribers alike, we will, while this offer remains open, accept renewal subscriptions also at the special price of \$1 a year.

Send all subscriptions to

## THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT Greensboro, N. C.

### SUBSCRIPTION ORDER BLANK

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT,

Greensboro, N. C.

Enclosed find \$1, for which you will send me The Greensboro Patriot one year as per your special subscription offer.

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State ..... R. F. D. ....

### TESTS SHOW WORTH OF SUNSHINE AS A GERMICIDE.

Sunshine is an amazingly potent germicide for the farm housekeeper and in the dairy and stables. The practice of exposing cooking and other utensils used in connection with food to direct sunlight makes use of this fact, although comparatively few appreciate exactly the work done by the sun in this regard. Probably only those who are acquainted with tests which have actually been made realize how quickly sunshine kills disease germs exposed to it. Hence the following tests may be generally instructive and interesting.

A pasty, creamy mass of tuberculous material, which was proved to contain uncountable numbers of virulent tubercle bacilli, was obtained from a tuberculous cow and spread in thin smooth translucent layers on sheets of glass, pieces of wood, and strips of muslin. Some of the sheets of glass, pieces of wood, and strips of muslin were then placed outdoors on a moderately warm, clear, calm day where the sun could shine on them, and an equal number were placed in a dark room. After 15 minutes exposure to the sun, the tuberculous material on the glass, wood and muslin still contained large numbers of living, virulent tubercle bacilli, which were proved to be fully capable of causing tuberculosis, but after 30 minutes exposure to the sun no living tubercle bacilli could be found; every test that could be made proved that they were all dead.

Similar tests with quite large opaque masses of tuberculous material, larger and denser than any tuberculous person is apt to expectorate, proved that the bacilli in such masses on glass are still alive after four, but entirely dead in less than eight hours, and still alive in the material on wood and muslin after eight, but dead in less than 16 hours.

The tuberculous material in thin layers on glass, wood and muslin,

kept in a dark room, was proved to contain fully virulent, living tubercle bacilli after 30 days. The contrast is remarkable, tubercle bacilli of the same kind, on the same kind of material, dying in a smaller number of minutes in the sunshine than the number of days they remained alive in a dark room.

As most varieties of disease germs are more easily destroyed by germicides than tubercle bacilli, and as tubercle bacilli, in the thin layers in which they are likely to adhere to clothing, blankets, rugs, draperies, furniture, walls, floors, etc., are killed by the rays of the sun in less than half an hour, though they remain alive in dark places a month and longer, it is reasonable to draw the following conclusions:

(a) As a general sanitary principle it is desirable that all dwellings, stables, etc., should be so constructed that an abundance of sunshine can reach their interiors.

(b) As a general protective measure against disease germs, it is an excellent practice to expose utensils for handling milk, and milk cans after they have been cleaned, to direct sunlight, and to hang or spread wearing apparel, blankets, bedding, rugs, horse blankets, etc., periodically where the sun can shine on all parts of them.

In the Samoan Islands is a breed of cattle the bulls of which seldom weigh more than 200 pounds and the cows 150 pounds.

### Made Over Again.

Mrs. Jennie Miner, Davidson, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action. I feel like I had been made over again." They keep stomach sweet, liver active and bowels regular. They banish constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

### Will Airships Revolutionize the R. F. D. Service?

That the typical tin box with a flag to indicate the presence or absence of mail may be replaced by a net to catch the letters and packages dropped from above by swift flying aeroplanes is the gist of an article in the current issue of Farm and Fireside entitled "Speed for our mails."

"During a congressional hearing two or three years ago," it says, "a witness brought down on himself some ridicule by asserting that the airship is likely to be used some day for transporting the mails. But it is now seriously proposed that on certain routes between offices separated by mountains or broad waters the aeroplane be used for the purpose of saving time in the carrying of the mails."

"Speed is more important on many routes than the ability to carry weight."

"The light motor-driven vehicle must have the preference in serving rural routes wherever the roads are so nearly perfect that they can be depended upon to be passable every day. The motorcycle must occur to us when this matter is considered. It is swifter than any other carriage except the airship. It is cheap. It will carry more weight than many rural carriers must bear. Moreover, it is legal."

"Postmaster General Burleson has authorized the use on rural mail routes of motorcycles with side cars. With the creation of good roads, gasoline and wheels will place us who live on farms close to the postoffice as are those with offices in the tops of skyscrapers in the city."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams



## THE TIME OF REST

By P. T. Hines.

The wind is in the chimney,  
 An' the snow is on the sill;  
 It's lonesome in the low ground  
 An' it's bleak upon the hill.  
 An' it's mighty pleasant weather,  
 "But I say unto myself,  
 When my barn is full of harvest,  
 An' the folks are in good health,  
 In the mellow glowin' fire-light,  
 I can feel the warmth o' June,  
 The mokes like summer daisies,  
 An' the kettle hums a tune  
 That's like the birds a-trillin';  
 An' I say unto myself,  
 "That's a smell o' summer roses—  
 An' winter time's for rest."

HIS YELLOW BOOK IS  
WILSON'S BAROMETER.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The White House Yellow Book is not a magazine of French yarns, nor a theatrical publication, nor anything like that. In fact, the public cannot purchase it at any newsstand or book store. There has been only one issue, a strictly limited edition consisting of a single copy.

The Yellow Book is a collection of clippings from fifty representative newspapers published throughout the country, dealing with administrative, political and general government questions. It is through the daily additions to this book that President Wilson keeps in touch with public thought.

President Wilson has been credited with this keen practice of keeping his ear to the ground, his finger on the public pulse and his eyes on the scoreboard of national sentiment very closely. It is one of his ways of following the thought of the people, as reflected in the press. The president does not have time to read fifty papers; at least not every day. The White House, therefore, has a clipping bureau consisting of the newspapers and two men to do the clipping.

Every evening, as he leaves the White House, Secretary Tumulty stops for the Yellow Book and takes it home with him, there to peruse it under the influence of a good cigar and comfortable slippers. In the morning he takes it back to the executive offices, and if on the previous evening he has found any item he thinks would be of interest to the president, he tells the executive all about it.

Usually there are no extraordinary results from either the president's or Secretary Tumulty's reading of the Yellow Book, but recently there was an example of what can result. A story had been published in a metropolitan newspaper which did not coincide with the facts. Accordingly, the author was politely but firmly handed his passports at the White House offices, and it was several days before again he was received.

Dispatches from Cornish, N. H., at the time the president was framing his second Lusitania note to Germany further indicated that the president watches the fourth estate. It was then reported that President Wilson was reading the smaller papers of the country, rather than the metropolitan dailies, on the assumption that the former are closer to their constituents than the latter. It has been said that this reading had something to do with the phraseology of the note.

At any rate there is mighty little that goes on in this country, having to do with the nation's business, that goes by the White House Yellow Book.

Majority of Carnegie Heroes Are  
Farmer Boys.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside is an interesting article on the medal winners of the Carnegie hero fund.

"Since the Carnegie hero fund was established," we read, "medals have been awarded to eighty-nine farmers for deeds of bravery. Seventy-eight railroad men—including conductors, brakemen, engineers, switchmen, flagmen, yardmen, and all branches of the trade—have been decorated, while the count for miners—engaged in one of the most hazardous of all employments—is but sixty-five, and for those who follow the sea—including fishermen, sailors, deck hands, and so on—is but forty-seven. No other calling has made nearly so good a showing as farming.

"The surprising thing which the record disclosed is that many of the farmer heroes are boys."

## Officers of Lutheran Conference.

The Northern Conference of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod, in session at St. John's church, Salisbury, Friday elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Rev. W. H. Kiser, China Grove; vice president, Rev. M. M. Kinard, Salisbury; secretary, Rev. M. L. Ridenhour, Salisbury; treasurer, Rev. I. E. Long, Mooresville.

The conference closed last night. There are 44 congregations and 21 pastors in the bounds of the conference.

The water in the Panama canal is gradually becoming salty.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING  
CUTS SELLING COST IN TWO.

Buyers of goods, whether advertised or not, often think: Who pays these big advertising bills? When I buy, don't I pay my share of it? Doesn't the advertising cause prices to be higher? Doesn't it all come out of that universal victim—the ultimate consumer?

This question is answered by an examination of the per cent of the selling price consumed in the cost of selling on goods which are extensively advertised and those which are not.

Among the largest advertisers in the country are two great clothing houses that sell men's and boys' clothing. These people who spend fortunes in advertising get their from their hands to the shelves of their customers at an expense of from five to six per cent of the selling price.

The average cost of selling goods which are not advertised is twelve per cent.

Instead of being a burden on the consumer, advertising is a boon to him. Advertising takes off his back half the burden of transportation from the manufacturer to himself. The advertisement is the lowest salaried agent in the world. If this were not true the best business men would not be the greatest advertisers. If there were a cheaper way of getting to the people the news about their goods, they would find it and use it.

The misfortune of the farmer is that he handles his goods in such small quantities that he cannot economically advertise, and one of the benefits of a broad co-operation ought to be the possibility of using for the products of the farm that cheapest and best of all traveling men—the printed page which makes its journey in a mail bag.

WHAT A ROBESON COUNTY  
FARMER DID THIS YEAR.

An editorial in the Wilmington Star says: Some of us are writing voluminously if not luminously about the resources of North Carolina, and we are talking with volubility if not ability concerning the state's great advantages, possibilities and opportunities. Meanwhile some do not talk much or write much but they go right out and demonstrate that the talkers and writers are right. Men like Mr. L. H. Caldwell, of Lumberton, for instance, take advantage of their opportunities and they do it in such a way as to fully vindicate the balance of us. They are out for the stuff, however, and they get it, just as Mr. Caldwell has done it on some Robeson county land of which he is the fortunate possessor. One of the advocates and guardians of the possibilities in Robeson county is the Lumberton Robesonian, and we may as well let that paper depose and furnish authority for the following:

"Mr. L. H. Caldwell says that he raised on one of his farms this year 112 bushels of Irish potatoes after a good oat crop had been harvested from the land. The potatoes were planted about July 1. Mr. Caldwell ran a deep furrow and planted the potatoes in it, but didn't cover them but very little. Many farmers say they cannot get potatoes planted late to come up. By planting them deep, Mr. Caldwell says, they have plenty of moisture to make them sprout. Think of it! 112 bushels of potatoes for which from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel is easily realized, after an oat crop. Aside from being one of the leading merchants of this section, Mr. Caldwell is an extensive farmer who farms in a profitable way. He is a great diversification advocate also."

## Almost No Potash Now in America.

America bids fair to do without potash in her commercial fertilizers in 1916. The war influence has boosted potash prices from around the \$60-per-ton mark to \$250 per ton for muriate and \$225 per ton for sulphate of potash, without much potash in sight even at these prices.

The July imports this year of sulphate of potash were seventeen times less than in 1914, and thirteen times less of muriate of potash.

There is considerable talk and speculation about developing our own supply from different kinds of seaweed and from deposits that have been found in arid portions of the country. But any supply that is available and sure seems yet to be a future proposition.

## 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 35c, 50c and \$1 a bottle.



## The "Big Three"

- 1—The Maxwell. The world's most popular car—at a popular price.
- 2—The Busiest Spot in Greensboro. The Townsend Buggy Company salesroom of the Maxwell.
- 3—Sld Bumpass—Known to all as the author of the Slogan—

## "BUY A MAXWELL—PAY AS YOU RIDE"

According to our plan you can buy one of these famous sturdy, powerful family cars on payment of a special sum and pay the balance as you ride—on easy monthly payments.

Hundreds of good Guilford county people will take advantage of this convenient method of car owning. There's no reason why you should not.

The Maxwell is not only easy to buy—according to our plan, but it is economical to operate, the keep-up cost being fully 50 per cent less than any other car selling at this price.

Price \$655

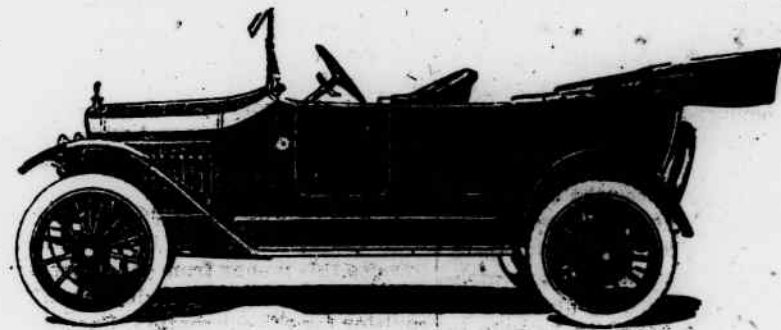
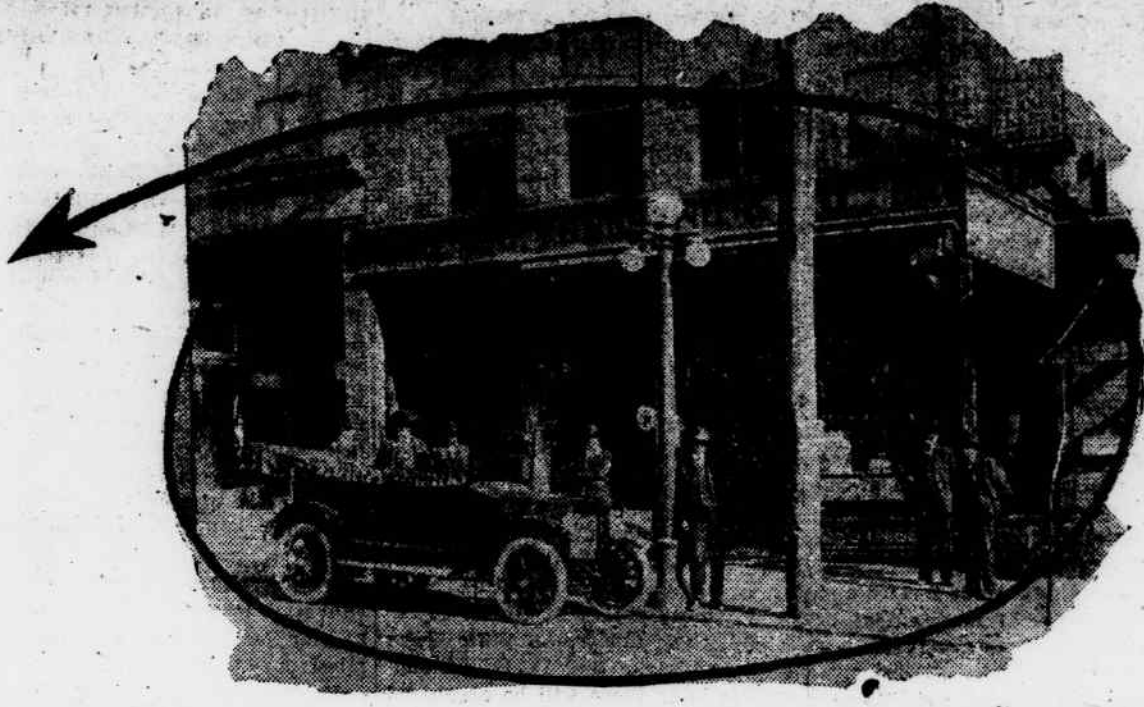
Electric Starter and Lighted

## THE TOWNSEND BUGGY COMPANY

PHONE 154

S. M. BUMPASS, Mgr.

537-601 SOUTH ELM STREET

GERMAN DESERTER FACES  
DEATH IN THIS COUNTRY.

New York, Nov. 25.—Karl Schulz, the first deserter from the German army to reach New York, arrived here today on the freighter Noorderdyk, on which he stowed away at Rotterdam. He will be taken to Ellis Island tomorrow and his exclusion from this country may mean that he will be returned to Germany. In that event he will be shot.

Schulz is a mental and physical wreck from terror that his deportation from America means death.

The story of his escape from his regiment—the king of Saxony's light infantry—the help given him by a French girl with whom he was in love and the risks he ran in getting from the interior of Belgium to Rotterdam reads like a movie drama. He deserted because he said there was not enough food to go around and the men were starving.

Here is his story in part as he told it to an international news service reporter on the deck of the ship:

"It seems I have escaped from death in the trenches or starvation only to be taken back and shot as a criminal. Had I known of the United States immigration laws and regulations that surround stowaways I never would have endured the hardships I did to desert the army.

"I know that there is nothing meaner nor more contemptible than desertion, but I could stand it no longer. Our regiment lost every battle in which it had been engaged. Our commanding officer had men demoted and sent back.

"Our king of Saxony's light infantry was covered with shame. I was a private and had been with the regiment for two years before the war broke out. We were at the siege and capture of Leige, the first victory for the German colors. From then on we never won anything.

"After a three days battle we were repulsed, but were told that we were near Paris. This went on for weeks. We lost count of time and one day at the approach of what proved to be a serious defeat for our arms we were told that Paris was only a few miles distant. The signs identifying the town were torn down and we were kept in ignorance of our exact locality.

"We waited there for weeks. Half rations was the order of the day and

later quarter rations. Some days there was no food at all and the men were kept on the verge of rebellion. Only the thought that we would soon be in Paris kept the regiment together.

"Half the regiment agreed to desert. I know of 110 men who got to Holland as I did. My escape was due to the love of a Belgium-French girl whom I had met when we first entered the town. She aided by lending her clothes and as a laundry girl I managed to make my way from the fighting line to the Dutch frontier."

ALL FEDERAL DEPOSITS  
GO TO RESERVE BANKS.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that he had decided to appoint the federal reserve banks as depositories and fiscal agents of the government. The banks will assume this function on January 1, 1916, as a result of the exercise by Secretary McAdoo of the discretion placed in him by section 15 of the reserve act.

Secretary McAdoo announced that as a beginning funds of the government now on deposit with the national banks in each of the cities where a reserve bank is located will be transferred to the latter. This amounts to about \$7,000,000.

It is expected that Mr. McAdoo's action will be applauded by the bankers of the country, who have urged this step for a long time. A determined effort was made during the formulation of the federal reserve act to have the reserve banks become the only fiscal agents of the government. Financial authorities say that in every bill previously offered for reform of the banking and currency system provision was made to take the United States treasury out of the banking business.

## Cured Boy of Croup.

Nothing frightens a mother more than the loud, hoarse cough or croup. Labored breathing, strangling, choking and gasping for breath demand instant action. Mrs. T. Neureauer, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of croup after other remedies failed." Recommended for coughs and colds. Conyers & Sykes. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

## The Banks and Usurious Interest.

Washington, Nov. 26.—In reply to criticisms of the American Bankers' Association in connection with its declaration that many national banks charge usurious interest rates, John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, issued a statement tonight again giving instances of such practices.

Mr. Williams said it was true that a majority of the national banks obeyed the usury laws of the various states, but that the reports rendered to him showed, as he announced in speeches and previous public statements, that this was far from being universally true.

Mr. Williams suggested that hereafter national banks be required to print in their published statements of condition the maximum rate of interest charged. He expressed the hope that the association will work with the comptroller's office to end the practices complained of.

## The Next Bond Election.

In a statement issued by the city commissioners it is pointed out that the \$50,000 street improvement and \$75,000 sewerage extension bonds to be voted on December 14 are badly needed to help along the future growth and development of Greensboro. So far the registration is very light, and unless there should be a great improvement this week a small vote will be polled. The registration books will close next Saturday. The people of the city generally are manifesting but slight interest in the matter. There is some opposition to the bonds, and should this opposition develop into an effective organization the proposition might be defeated.

## Watch the date on your label.

Southern Railway  
Premier Carrier of the South

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

12.55 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.

1.47 A. M.—No. 30 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 cars 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. 21, daily. Augusta special. Pullman drawing room, sleeping cars 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 P. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local to Ramoth.

8.10 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.

8.15 A. M.—No. 237 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Handles Raleigh and Winston-Salem sleeping car.

8.20 A. M.—No. 133 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

8.20 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 Waynesville. Connecting at Asheville with Carolina special. Chair car Goldsboro to Asheville.

1.30 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. 36 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York. Pullman sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham. Connecting at Asheville with Carolina special. Chair car Goldsboro to Asheville.

1.40 P. M.—No. 207 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday for Ramoth.

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.

5.05 P. M.—No. 131 daily. For Mt. Airy.

6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.

6.43 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte.

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

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

7.30 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.

10.20 P. M.—No. 12, daily. Local for Richmond. Pullman sleeping cars Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk.

10.35 P. M.—No. 32, daily. Augusta special. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars Augusta and Asheville to New York and Charlotte and Asheville to Washington. Dining car service. Day coaches.

10.45 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 sleeping car service. No coaches.

R. H. DEBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

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



ADDRESS BY WELL KNOWN  
SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER.

Rev. Dr. William A. Brown, of Chicago, field secretary of the International Sunday School Association, delighted a large audience at West Market Street Methodist church Thursday night, when he delivered a splendid address before the Greensboro training school for Sunday school workers on "The New Development in Religious Education." It was a strong appeal for better and more modern training of Sunday school workers.

He gave statements of the large number who are now enrolled in the "teen" classes and stated that, although organizations of this kind were in comparative infancy, that these were making great strides and are now enrolled to the number of 19,000 classes in the international association.

Dr. Brown discussed with hearty approval the new "movement" in Guilford county to employ a director of religious education who would so direct the Sunday school forces as to bring to even the most remote places in the county an opportunity for training for more efficient Sunday school work. He stated that he was telling people all over the country of the movement and that it was making a great impression in many places. He said that he was watching the work here with great interest and that he hoped to be able to hold up Guilford county as a pattern to the continent of North America.

He discussed at length the problem of religious education, stressing the point that the test was the introduction of control into confidence. Although the school was held on a holiday evening, a large audience was present and the classes in all departments well attended. The Greensboro training school has been before the people of the state a number of times during the past few days and the Sunday school people in other cities are greatly interested in the work that is being done here.

Dr. Brown came to Greensboro from Salisbury, where he had spoken and led conferences at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Sunday School Association. Thursday he addressed the students of the State Normal and Industrial College. Other addresses made by him while in the state were at the Western North Carolina Conference in Reidsville, the North Carolina Methodist Protestant Conference in this city, to the faculty and student body of Guilford College and before the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in Raleigh.

RECORD OF TRANSFERS OF  
GUILFORD REAL ESTATE.

Deeds recording the transfer of Guilford county real estate have been filed since the last issue of The Patriot as follows:

E. C. Boyle to L. M. Tucker, a tract of 34 acres in Deep River township for a consideration of \$1,000.  
W. S. Clary and wife to John W. Cosner, a lot 40 by 145 feet on Maple street, city of Greensboro, for \$245.

Edna Morehead to E. A. Adkins, a lot 64 by 120.5 in the eastern part of the city of Greensboro, for \$100.  
J. A. G. Ward to J. D. Ward, a one-ninth undivided interest in a tract of 71 acres in Deep River township, \$50.

A. J. Lambeth to A. D. Chandler, a tract of 86 acres in Monroe township, the consideration being \$1,030. This deed bore date of November 25, 1892.

The Summit Avenue Building Company to W. R. Shoffner, a lot 50 by 145 feet on Cypress avenue, in the city of Greensboro, \$500.

George White to J. Albert Walker, a tract consisting of less than an acre in Friendship township, \$1,450.

J. M. McMichael to G. H. McKinney, a tract consisting of 6.3-16 acres in Oak Ridge township, \$310.

J. L. Grubb and wife to William Lewis, lot 20 in block "B" of the G. L. Taylor subdivision in the city of High Point, \$100.

G. L. Taylor and wife to J. L. Grubb, lot 20 in block "B" of the G. L. Taylor subdivision in the city of High Point, \$56.

## Building Fertilizer Storage Warehouse.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, one of the country's big manufacturers of fertilizer, which recently purchased 50 acres of the Benbow land south of the city, near the Armour fertilizer factory, has awarded the contract for the erection of a large storage warehouse. The contractors, Hugger Brothers, of Montgomery, Ala., have begun work on the building, which is to be completed in ample time for next spring's fertilizer business. The property is well located on the A. & Y. branch of the Southern Railway.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company will make Greensboro a distributing point for its products in this section of the South, and later on, it is stated, will build a big fertilizer factory here.

ANOTHER GREAT LAYMEN'S  
MISSIONARY MEETING.

Plans are being formulated for a big convention of religious workers to be held in Greensboro February 9, 10 and 11 under the auspices of the laymen's missionary movement. It will be similar to the great convention held here five years ago, when over 1,200 delegates were registered. The attendance at the approaching convention is expected to be much larger. Greensboro will be one of about 75 cities in the United States in which these meetings will be held during the winter and spring.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of a general committee on arrangements for the convention: A. M. Scales, chairman; H. C. Snider, secretary; F. H. Nicholson, treasurer; C. A. Hines, Dr. C. W. Moseley, J. Norman Wills, John A. Kellenberger and C. H. Ireland. A little later there will be organized a separate committee for each of these men to take up detailed arrangements. It is planned also to employ an executive secretary for a period of ten weeks preceding the date of the meeting. He will have his headquarters here and will advise the gathering to the best possible advantage.

It will require about \$2,000 to finance the meeting, and it is planned to raise this money from the churches of Greensboro and the delegates who register for the convention. Each delegate will pay a registration fee of \$1.

The sessions of the convention will be held in West Market Street Methodist church. Addresses will be made by missionary leaders of international reputation, including such men as William T. Ellis, Dr. John R. Mott and Robert E. Speer. It is probable that Rev. Dr. D. Clay Lilly, of Richmond, Va., who presided over the convention held here five years ago, will be secured as the presiding officer of the approaching convention.

METHODIST PREACHERS  
ARE CHANGED AROUND.

While in the city Friday Bishop Lambuth, who presided over the recent Western North Carolina Conference in Reidsville, authorized changes in six appointments made at the close of the session as follows: Rev. Parker, Holmes, who had been transferred at the conference from North Wilkesboro to Canton, was made pastor of the Newton station. Rev. J. H. West was moved from Newton to West Asheville and Rev. W. M. Biles from West Asheville to Canton. Rev. F. L. Townsend was transferred from Morven to Walnut Street and Carraway Memorial, Greensboro, and Rev. W. M. Robbins from Walnut Street and Carraway Memorial to the West Greensboro circuit. Rev. S. T. Barber was moved from the West Greensboro circuit to Morven.

Perhaps all of these preachers have acquaintances among readers of The Patriot. Rev. Parker Holmes has many friends in this county, having at one time been pastor of the Stokesdale circuit. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. M. W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court. Rev. F. L. Townsend has been pastor of the Greensboro circuit for several years and his friends here are glad to know that he is to remain in the county.

## Family History of the Late Col. R. W. Wharton.

A member of the family informs The Patriot that Col. Rufus W. Wharton, concerning whose recent death in Washington, N. C., at the age of 88 years a notice appeared in Thursday's issue of this paper, was a son of Evans Wharton and a grandson of Watson Wharton. His grandfather, Watson Wharton, was the founder of the Wharton family in Guilford county. He moved to the county from Maryland or Pennsylvania about 1760 and settled on North Buffalo. He acquired a good deal of land and amassed a considerable fortune for those days. The farm of the late W. P. Wharton, now occupied by his son, Walter L. Wharton, was the home place of Watson Wharton.

Col. R. W. Wharton had two brothers—Clinton Wharton, who settled in Forsyth county, and Newton Wharton, who remained in Guilford. Both have been dead for many years.

## Please Add the Discount.

Patrons of The Patriot who send us remittances by checks drawn on banks outside of Greensboro are requested to add the discount in every instance. The discount on any amount up to \$25 is 10 cents; from \$25 to \$50, 15 cents, etc. This is what the Greensboro banks charge depositors for collecting checks on out-of-town banks, with the exception of the banks in High Point, Winston-Salem and a few more distant points. This is a rule generally followed by banks in all cities, and we would thank our friends to remember it when sending us checks.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

BISHOP W. R. LAMBUTH A  
VISITOR IN GREENSBORO.

Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, who presided over the recent session of the Western North Carolina Conference in Reidsville, spent Friday and Friday night in Greensboro as the guest of Dr. J. W. Long and while in the city made two addresses.

Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock he spoke to the faculty and students of Greensboro College for Women, together with a number of people from the city, in a most interesting manner on his experiences while engaged in missionary work in foreign lands. Bishop Lambuth is known as the "missionary bishop" of the Southern Methodist church. He was born in China, where his parents were missionaries, and after completing his education in this country he returned to that heathen land and engaged in missionary work.

Friday night Bishop Lambuth made a very interesting talk in West Market Street Methodist church on hospitals and their relation to the welfare of humanity. He spoke of the necessity of large and well equipped hospitals in communities such as Greensboro and told of their efficiency in preserving the life and morals of the people. It was a talk from a man who knows whereof he speaks, since he is both a surgeon and physician, having practiced both professions while doing missionary work. He spoke most interestingly of the vital connection of hospital work with that of the church in foreign fields.

The address was greatly enjoyed, especially by those present who are interested in the movement recently launched for the establishment of a Protestant hospital in Greensboro.

ANOTHER TERM OF COURT  
CONVENES NEXT MONDAY.

The December civil term of Guilford Superior court will convene next Monday and is scheduled to continue through the week. The calendar has 89 cases on it, a number of them being suits of long standing. It is not to be expected that more than a few of the cases will be tried, though it is probable that quite a number of them will be disposed of by non-suit and otherwise.

The civil term will be followed by a two-weeks' criminal term, and the indications are that there will be enough work to keep the court busy during the entire term. There are over 30 prisoners awaiting trial and more than twice that number of defendants out under bond, to say nothing of the cases that will be sent up by the city courts of Greensboro and High Point and the magistrates of the county during the next two weeks.

Judge M. H. Justice will preside over both terms of court.

## Death of Salisbury Man.

William M. Wiley, a well known citizen of Salisbury, died Thursday afternoon in a hospital in Baltimore, where he had been some time for treatment. He was a son of the late Samuel H. Wiley, was 56 years old and is survived by a widow and one son, a brother and two sisters. He was related to the Wileys of the Jamestown section of Guilford county.

## Britons Want No Interference.

A report from London says: Henry Ford's peace-ship plan has greatly upset many members of the American colony, who say it will only bring ridicule on America in Europe and have an unfortunate effect on American business enterprises.

One well-known English peace exponent strongly condemned the idea, saying: "It is most ill-advised, especially as great feeling already has been aroused here against Ford because the British people don't care to have things crammed down their throats by Americans, or persons of any other nationality. Americans would feel resentment if we tried to do the same thing to them."

"Those Americans who want to further the cause of peace could do the most good by consulting with those interested in peace in this country, who will let them know what is best to do and the proper time to do it."

Returning Licenses.—Some of the ministers and magistrates who perform marriage ceremonies in Guilford county are occasionally dilatory in returning the licenses to the office of the register of deeds, the delay causing unnecessary trouble and inconvenience. The law specifies that every license shall be returned within 60 days after the ceremony and provides a penalty for failure to do so. Register of Deeds Rankin is anxious that all licenses be returned to his office promptly.

The latest aeroplane invention is the use of a recording photograph by which the operator may make notes of his observations.

The dollar sign was designed from the letters "U. S." in monogram.

At least four-fifths of the damage wrought by earthquakes is due to the neglect of the ordinary requirements of sound construction.

## 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.

IF YOU RECEIVE A SAMPLE copy of The Patriot it is an invitation for you to subscribe. Read our special subscription offer on the sixth page.

SEE TOWNSEND BUGGY COMPANY's auto ad. They are still selling vehicles and farm machinery, too. 94-4t.

FOR SALE.—A FINE ABERDEEN-Angus bull. Paul C. Lindley, Pomona.

BUGGIES ARE GOING CHEAP AT Townsend Buggy Company to make room for their line of autos. See them quick.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE have taken advantage of The Patriot's special subscription offer and we can take care of a few more new subscribers before this offer expires.

TOWNSEND BUGGY COMPANY have taken on autos and accessories to accommodate their friends who have cars or expect to buy. See them.

THE PATRIOT'S SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION offer, which will be found on the sixth page, will interest you. Look it up and send in your subscription today.

YOU CAN GET A BUGGY CHEAP at Townsend Buggy Company's. They need the room for other lines and have put a sure enough low price on buggies.

This is a  
Shoe Store  
All Right

We carry a large stock of shoes and sell more shoes than the average shoe store, but it's not an exclusive shoe store. In addition to shoes we sell dress goods, staple dry goods, underwear, hosiery, table linens, carpets, matings, rugs, curtains, trunks and many other lines. Anybody who lives in or near Greensboro will tell you this store is a good reliable place to patronize. If you don't know us, ask the people who trade here, or better still, come in and get acquainted.

THACKER &  
BROCKMANN

## The Iowa Cream Separators



The Curved Disc kind, easily cleaned, and does the work to perfection. This number 16 has a capacity of 225 lbs. of milk per hour, for \$25.00, popular priced, and is at the head of the list. Took the grand prize at the San Francisco exposition that is still going on. Let us show you this wonderful Separator. Always a full line of every thing needed on the farm. Let us show you.

We are yours to please,

## Greensboro Hardware Co.

Call and get a booklet telling you of this great Separator

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

## An Open Letter

From the Farmers' Warehouse

This advertisement was written because we believe that nearly every farmer is vitally interested in obtaining every dollar for his tobacco possible. It is a matter of great importance, involving a whole year's work, hence you should know where you will receive the best prices.

Written in plain language, we tell you the Farmers' Warehouse, Greensboro, N. C., will get you the very highest prices for your tobacco that can be had anywhere. We mean this for all grades. For the above reasons we ask you to come to the Farmers' Warehouse to sell your tobacco. Of course you know that a good auctioneer can be of great benefit in assisting in the sales, and this we have; also you will understand that our knowledge of buying, as well as selling, gives you further advantages which possibly you do not find everywhere.

Again we will give you a few prices obtained on our floor in the last few days:

J. H. Huffines 486 pounds for \$92.98, average \$19.13. S. W. Cobb 458 pounds for \$56.85; average \$12.41. E. P. Huffines 420 pounds for \$48.62; average \$11.58. Foust & Smith 686 pounds for \$111.81; average \$16.29. S. J. Atkins 374 pounds for \$52.93; average \$14.12. J. S. Clapp 1068 pounds for \$159.80; average \$14.95. Lacy Melvin 218 pounds for \$32.43; average \$14.87. Z. T. Melvin 1044 pounds for \$140.67; average \$13.47. J. A. Murray 488 pounds for \$65.77; average \$13.47. C. T. Weatherly 831 pounds for \$150.08; average \$18.06. T. D. Green 548 pounds for \$81.31; average \$14.83. C. G. Joyce 434 pounds for \$51.17; average \$11.79. Arthur Garner 212 pounds for \$30.24; average \$14.26.

We will be glad to see you at the Farmers' Warehouse. We believe you will be convinced by the above statements that this is the house to sell at when you can be sure every man will receive the same cordial treatment and each one will have the same business showing. With best wishes and hoping to see you soon, we remain,

Very Respectfully

Whitt & Mitchell, Props.

## FOR FALL PLOWING

Buy  
The "Genuine" Oliver Chilled Plow

For Your Fall Building

Get Our Prices on Everything  
in Building Material

Our Goods Are Right,  
Our Prices Are Right

Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.