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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Revival at Centenary.—A revival meeting at Centenary Methodist church will begin Sunday and continue as long as the interest may warrant. The preaching will be done by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Bennett.

February Arrests.—During the month of February the Greensboro police officers made 120 arrests and 91 defendants were found guilty in the Municipal court. The fines imposed and collected by the court approximated \$248.30.

To Operate Foundry.—Mr. A. C. Snyder, who was formerly associated with the Cook-Lewis Foundry Company, is preparing to move to North Wilkesboro, where he will engage in the foundry business. He is now getting the new plant in readiness for operation.

Building Permits.—The report submitted to the city commissioners yesterday by the building inspector showed that permits were issued during the month of February for the erection of new buildings at an aggregate cost of \$32,350. The majority of the permits were for the erection of residences.

Dairy School.—The dairy school conducted at Brightwood yesterday was well attended and much interest was manifested. The school was conducted by representatives of the state agricultural department, in co-operation with the county demonstration agent, and the instruction given was of a practical nature.

Mrs. Blair Recovering.—Mrs. H. M. Blair, wife of the editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, who underwent a double operation at St. Leo's hospital a month ago and was in a serious condition for a while, has returned to her home on Hendrix street. Her friends will be glad to know that she is almost fully restored to health.

Civil Service.—A civil service examination will be held at the post-office in Greensboro on Tuesday, April 4, for positions as deputy collector, inspector and agent in the income tax division of the internal revenue bureau. The positions pay from \$1,400 to \$1,600 at the beginning, with an opportunity for advancement to \$7 a day, with an expense allowance of \$3.

Home For Children.—The North Carolina Children's Home Society, which is engaged in the business of finding homes for destitute orphan children in the state, has rented a residence on Litchia street to be used as a receiving home. The children will be kept there until placed in permanent homes. Mr. A. M. Scales is president of the society and Mr. L. H. Putnam superintendent.

McNeely-Hobbs.—Mr. Maurice C. McNeely, of Mooresville, and Miss Nina Elizabeth Hobbs, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hobbs, of this city, were married yesterday at noon at the Church of the Covenant. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Murphy Williams. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McNeely left on a bridal trip to Washington and New York and upon their return they will be at home in Mooresville.

Takes New Position.—Mr. R. G. Campbell, of Friendship, has been employed as superintendent of the Rockfish Mills Company, a corporation that recently purchased four idle cotton mills at Hope Mills, Cumberland county. Arrangements are being made to put the idle plants into operation as early as possible. Mr. Campbell is a practical cotton mill man of long experience and for a number of years was superintendent of the Proximity Manufacturing Company. He gave up that position a few years ago and moved to his farm at Friendship.

O. Henry Memorial.—The committee in charge of arrangements for the O. Henry memorial announces that a public meeting in the interest of the movement will be held Saturday night, March 11. The meeting probably will be held in the Grand opera house. An address will be delivered by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, who is engaged in the task of writing a biography of O. Henry, who was known and is remembered by many Greensboro people as William Sidney Porter. It is probable that the memorial to be erected by Greensboro admirers of the distinguished writer will take the form of a tablet to be placed in the public library.

NAME DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

REPUBLICANS SELECT JUDGE W. P. BYNUM AND J. R. JOYCE TO REPRESENT THEM.

The fifth district Republican congressional convention was held in the court house here Tuesday afternoon and was attended by a large crowd, probably 400 or 500 men being present. No doubt the attendance was increased considerably by the presence in the city of a number of Republicans en route to Raleigh to attend the state convention.

Mr. John T. Benbow, of Winston-Salem, was chairman and Mr. J. Zeb Waller, of Burlington, secretary of the convention. The only business transacted was the selection of delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago in June. Judge W. P. Bynum, of this city, and Mr. J. R. Joyce, of Reidsville, were elected delegates, with Mr. W. E. White, of Mebane, and Mr. Heenan Hughes, of Graham, as alternates.

Something was said about the selection of an elector, but it was thought better to defer this matter until after the nomination of a candidate for president.

The honor of being a delegate seems to have been wished on Judge Bynum. At any rate, his attitude was not that of a man who was seeking or expecting political preferment. After the delegates had been elected the convention, being hungry for a little oratory and knowing Judge Bynum's ability to thrill and enthuse an audience, sent a committee to wait on him and ask his presence before the convention. But Judge Bynum had forgotten all about the convention and the committee returned to report that he could not be located.

Mr. Joyce, the other delegate, was then pressed into service and made a speech that evoked much applause. He was certain that the name of Democracy this year is Dennis and that even in the imperial fifth district Maj. Stedman is to go down in defeat before the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. All this pleased the crowd mightily.

Cotton Merchant Suicides.

O. P. Heath, a well known cotton merchant of Charlotte, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself through the head. Bad health and financial reverses are assigned as the cause. Mr. Heath was 58 years old and is survived by his widow and six children. He was one of the most prominent cotton dealers in the South and had made and lost several fortunes. A few years ago he was reputed to have had \$1,500,000 in cash on deposit in Charlotte banks. About a year ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and the condition of his health had seemed to prey on his mind a good deal. He did not seem to mind the loss of money, but when his health became impaired he became despondent.

Negro Training School.—A number of colored Sunday school workers of the city have organized a training school for the people of their race, somewhat along the lines of the training school conducted by the white people. The first meeting for work will be held tonight, when Rev. J. W. Long, secretary of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, will deliver a lecture.

Fire in High Point.—Fire in High Point Tuesday night destroyed the machinery building, engine room and kiln of the Rankin Coffin and Casket Company. The store room, which contained a quantity of manufactured goods, was saved. The loss is in excess of \$10,000, with very little insurance. The fire started on the second floor of the machinery building and its cause is unknown.

Policeman Pugh Dead.—Mr. John M. Pugh, a member of the Greensboro police force for the past five years, died at St. Leo's hospital yesterday morning at 12.30 o'clock, following an operation for appendicitis last Friday. Mr. Pugh was 58 years old and a native of Chatham county. He is survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters. The funeral was held from Spring Garden Street Methodist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt and members of the police force served as pall-bearers.

WILSON CALLS FOR SHOWDOWN

ASKS CONGRESS FOR VOTE ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION.

President Wilson has served notice on Congress that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the president's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the president lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight, out and out question.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Wilson decided today that he cannot proceed with the German submarine negotiations while dissension in Congress weakens his position before the world, so he called for a showdown on the pending proposals to warn Americans off merchant ships of the European belligerents armed for defense.

Making clear that he considers the president, and not Congress, charged with the conduct of foreign relations of the United States, he wrote a letter to Representative Pou, acting chairman of the house rules committee, asking him to provide parliamentary means for bringing the agitation out into the open on the floor of the house for full discussion and a vote.

Administration leaders, working steadily for the last week strengthening their lines and counting on the support of the Republicans, now are so sure of their position that they plan to end all agitation with a vote of confidence in the president.

This course was decided on after today's cabinet meeting, at which it was discussed, and after a week's quiet, steady work at the capitol. Prompt action is desired particularly in the house, where agitation has been most turbulent and where Speaker Clark predicted anti-administration resolutions when first introduced would have passed by a majority of two to one. There never has been any question of the administration control of the senate side.

Adoption of the pending resolutions practically would amount to congressional repudiation of policies announced and contended for by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, all through the submarine negotiations, which more than once were in a crisis. With their defeat and an affirmation by a majority of Congress of their confidence in the president's course, Mr. Wilson's supporters point out he will be enabled to continue to contend for the principles of international law and humanity with a united government behind him and with the same force as he did before a minority in Congress weakened his position more than all the arguments of the foreign diplomats with whom he had to contend.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna have pictured how the congressional agitation was received there as indicating that the president, in his demands upon Germany and Austria, did not have the support of his own party and there was immediately a stiffening of the German determination not to recede from the announced purposes of the new submarine campaign to sink without warning all armed merchant ships, despite President Wilson's reiterated contention that such a practice was contrary to the principles for which the United States had contended with Germany ever since the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is known that among the elements leading to the president's action were repeated declarations of Germany's unyielding attitude expressed in inspired statements from Berlin by the highest officials of the German government, some of which even approached intimations of bad faith on the president's part because the United States would not accept the view that the Lusitania guarantees applied only to ships carrying no armament whatever.

News of the president's decision

Continued on Page Eight

BUTLER TAKES POSSESSION

FORCLOSES ON REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA — E. C. DUNCAN DEPOSED.

Marion Butler foreclosed on the Republican party of North Carolina at the state convention held in Raleigh yesterday and now must be accepted as the real leader of the G. O. P. forces in this state. Butler attained his position of leadership by deposing E. C. Duncan, who was defeated for re-election as national committeeman. John M. Morehead, of Charlotte, former congressman from the fifth district, was the Butler candidate for national committeeman and defeated Duncan by a vote of 761 to 335. Previous to the convention Morehead had pledged his support to Duncan and promised to stand by him to the last ditch.

The following were elected delegates-at-large to the national convention in Chicago: J. S. Lewis, of Randolph county; Thomas Settle and J. J. Britt, of Asheville, and W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro. The alternates are: Clarence Call, of Wilkes; L. L. Wrenn, of Chatham; H. S. Williams, of Cabarrus; and John E. Cameron, of Lenoir.

The convention was a noisy and turbulent affair and was marked by a display of much bitterness.

When the Butler forces were about to put E. C. Duncan to his death Dr. Cyrus Thompson, an old-time war horse of the party, proceeded to tell the members of the convention just what he thought of them in words that were red hot. "If you want the Republican party to be run from Washington," said he with great heat, "go right on as you have started. Let your slogan be 'Butler and Bonds.' It's fine work you are doing for the Democratic party. You are howling down a man who has given time and money to the Republican party, whose service has been unselfish and untiring and you are following a leader."

Here his words were drowned in a chorus of howls from all parts of the house, but he managed to hand out a parting shot as he left the stage, mad clear through. "If you can run the Republican party without men like me and Carl Duncan, take it and run it," said he.

In the midst of the excitement Mr. Duncan addressed the convention, saying:

"I am placed today in the most embarrassing situation of my life. Nothing could have forced me here except that my honor and integrity are at stake. I am aware that the state has been flooded with printed matter, all assailing me viciously. All of this was issued from Marion Butler. I knew 90 days ago that Butler was coming back to North Carolina to attack me with the purpose of winning over the Republican party and taking charge of the state. I paid no attention to his assaults, because I thought that surely Marion Butler was so well known in North Carolina that his attacks could not hurt me.

"Not long ago I received from John M. Morehead a letter asking me to meet Butler with the view of settling our differences. I answered that I could not have dealings with a man of Butler's character and standing and wanted no conference with him. I did not recognize him as a factor in the Republican party. I got another letter from Morehead, stating that the conference was for the purpose of getting rid of Butler, and in that letter he agreed to stand or fall with me. Now I call on Mr. Morehead to make good his promise to me. I demand that he refuse to accept the nomination and take his stand by my side.

"Then, fellow Republicans, I demand that Marion Butler come into the open and that there be a roll-call between me and him. It is unfair to Morehead to place him in this embarrassing situation and there is no fight on him. I am willing to fight it out with Butler himself and if he wins on a roll-call vote, I will move to make it unanimous and turn the party over to him."

The proposition was a stunner and things were quiet for a brief season, during which the leaders looked blank and uneasy. Nobody had looked for such a challenge. Then the Butler influence got to working again and jeering and hissing started and Duncan could not make himself heard.

Morehead told the convention that he had promised Duncan to stand or fall with him, but he did

GRAVELY WAITS FOR RESULTS

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES TOWARD NEW POLICY NOT FULLY DETERMINED.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Results of the new Austro-German submarine campaign against armed merchant ships of the entente allies, beginning at midnight, are awaited by the United States with grave concern.

Although under their new instructions Teutonic naval commanders are authorized to sink without warning all armed enemy merchantmen they encounter, it is understood they have been told to make sure if possible that no American citizens are aboard any ship attacked. Furthermore, in the latest communication regarding submarine warfare, Germany has assured the United States that the new orders are so formulated as to prevent the destruction of enemy liners "on account of their armament unless such armament is proved."

The attitude of the United States government toward the new policy of Germany and Austria has not been definitely determined. President Wilson today discussed the subject in a conference with Secretary Lansing and then laid the German communication before his cabinet. Later it was said that because the all-important appendices to the German memorandum had been delayed in transit, the state department thus far was unable to determine if the claims set forward by Germany and Austria in justification of their course were sustained.

Meanwhile if any American citizen is injured during the attack by a submarine on a merchant ship which does not and has no intention of using its armament otherwise than defensively, a grave situation will arise.

The United States stands at this time, as it has always done, for the right of American citizens to travel with safety on defensively armed ships. If the German contentions are sustained, however, and it is proved conclusively that a ship upon which an American may be injured use defensive armament for purposes of offense it is considered unlikely that this government will take any action.

NEBRASKA "DRYS" ARE SUSPICIOUS OF BRYAN.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., to the Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

W. J. Bryan is trying to capture the prohibition sentiment in Nebraska, and state Prohibitionists are wondering if their efforts are to be utilized to punish Bryan's enemies and reward Bryan's friends, instead of to make Nebraska "dry" this fall. At the November election Nebraska is to vote, under the initiative and referendum laws, on a state-wide prohibition measure. The Prohibitionists, 30,000 of them, signed the petition, placed them on file and called upon their friends to rally to the support of the movement. The Bryans, William J. and Charles W., "rallied" all right, but they are now trying to capture the prohibition campaign and turn it to their own advantage.

W. J. Bryan is a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention; his brother, Charles W., is a candidate for governor. Both Mr. Bryan and his brother are demanding that a prohibition plank be placed in the Democratic state platform, and that all candidates of the party subscribe to that measure before the primaries are held.

In order to force the party to adopt this plank, Mr. Bryan is coming to Nebraska several weeks before the primary and will stump the state for prohibition—and, incidentally, for his own candidacy and that of his brother.

Mr. Bryan, while posing as the leader of the prohibitionists and calling upon all the "dry" voters to get behind his men, is not adhering to his own demand that all those who expect his support shall declare for prohibition. Instead, the demand, in its practical effect, has been changed to "Bryan" instead of "prohibition" as the qualification upon which rests the support of the prohibitionists.

not refuse to accept the position of national committeeman as Duncan's successor.

GERMAN VESSELS ARE SEIZED

ITALY TAKES POSSESSION OF INTERNED STEAMERS—MAY LEAD TO WAR.

The announcement that the Italian government has seized 34 German steamers interned in Italian ports is attracting much attention in official and diplomatic circles, and in some quarters the belief is expressed that the seizure was the first of a series of acts which eventually might lead to war between Italy and Germany. Although diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off, they have not been at war.

One of the leading explanations advanced for Italy's action was that she proposed to answer the new German submarine campaign by sending German-owned ships to sea to meet the Teutonic submarines. Another explanation advanced was that Great Britain, short of ocean ships from submarine activities, wanted to use the ships in Italian ports, and was urging Italy to war on Germany.

The ships seized by Italy are worth millions of dollars. A total of 57 German and Austrian vessels are in Italian ports, the Austrian ships having been seized when Italy declared war on the dual monarchy. The status of the German vessels until now has been the same as that of German vessels which remained in American ports after war began.

The allied nations are short of ships and transfer of the German vessels to the flag of Italy and their use by the entente allies would do much toward relieving the congestion of goods on American docks awaiting shipment to the allied countries. Officials explained that vessels of an enemy country impressed into service are operated by the government and revenues derived are kept as separate accounts. At the conclusion of peace the revenues are accounted for and a settlement made.

Purse Snatcher at Work.

Two Greensboro ladies have been badly frightened this week by an unknown negro purse snatcher—at least the presumption is that both offences were committed by the same man. Just after she had alighted from a street car at the corner of Spring Garden street and Highland avenue about 9.30 o'clock Monday night and started to her home, a few yards distant, Mrs. W. L. Clement was approached by a negro who seized her handbag, which contained her purse and several small articles. Mrs. Clement held on to the handbag and screamed and the negro was frightened away. While returning to her home on North Elm street about 8 o'clock Tuesday night Mrs. F. A. Austin was followed by a negro who, at the intersection of North Elm and Fisher avenue, seized her handbag and ran. The handbag contained only some pieces of embroidery.

More Testimony in Brandies Case.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Explanations of the charges against Louis D. Brandies, being investigated by the senate committee, considering his nomination for the Supreme court, began today by Edward F. McClellan, of Boston, member of Brandies' firm.

McClellan, referring to the charges that Brandies had been employed by the New Haven railroad to help wreck it, declared the office diary showed that Brandies severed connection with the road before it went into the hands of a receiver. He admitted that his firm was counsel for the Equitable Life Insurance Company when Brandies attacked the company in a public speech in 1906.

Court House Burned.

The Davie county court house, at Mocksville, was totally destroyed by fire Monday night. All the records were saved. The court house was a new building and cost \$40,000. It is stated that there was no insurance on the property. The building was equipped with a private water system for use in the event of fire, but the apparatus refused to work.

One of Lee's Officers.

Norfolk, Va., March 1.—Col. Walter H. Taylor, one of the best known men in the South, died at his home in this city tonight. He served as adjutant to General Lee in the Civil war. He was one of General Lee's advisers and served in every campaign with the Southern chieftain.

Some Folks Pride Themselves

on being hard to please. The average man knows what he wants and recognizes it the moment he sees it. While the other fellow don't know it when he sees it. However, it is our business to please you all, and our best efforts are at your service.

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BILLY SUNDAY IN BALTIMORE

EVANGELIST IS CHEERED BY THOUSANDS AS HE HURLS DEFIANCE AT EVIL.

Rev. Billy Sunday, the famous baseball evangelist, began a revival meeting in Baltimore Sunday and is preaching characteristic sermons to great throngs of people. The Baltimore American gives the following account of the opening of the religious campaign, which is to continue for eight weeks:

In screeching defiance of the devil, hell and all the powers of evil, Billy Sunday threw down the gauntlet to sin at the very outset of his campaign yesterday morning.

Climbing on a chair just back of his table, he roared and hissed at his enemies, daring them to come on, while the 16,000 souls before him in the tabernacle rose and cheered.

To an even larger crowd at the afternoon services, he reiterated his boast of fearlessness, proclaimed his intention of putting Satan in the hospital before the fourth of July, handing the rum interests the hot end of a poker, and cleaning up generally. Attacking the degradation of high society before the great throng at the night meeting, he preached the most thrilling, the most interesting and most exciting sermon of the day.

With a characteristic bang, Billy Sunday, always one to start things, has started things in Baltimore. The greatest evangelistic campaign this city has ever witnessed at last is underway. The months of preparation have been well spent, for now that he is here, his great organization is perfected and complete and from now on Sunday will be at the iniquities of Baltimore hammer and tongs. If he keeps the pace he set for himself yesterday—and those who are close to him say he will surpass his first efforts—there unquestionably will be an army of trail-hitters when he calls for converts later in the campaign.

So complete a control of the vast throngs that heard him as yesterday he exhibited was a profound marvel to all. At the close of his famous grandstand sermon in the afternoon, he had worked the great crowd up to such a pitch of excitement that as one individual it rose to its feet, singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic, waving hats and handkerchiefs and umbrellas and cheering at the prospect of a conflict with evil in which there was to be no fear, no treachery, only a whole-hearted army fighting for the gospel that Sunday preaches.

His Challenge to the Devil. It was no idle or sensational boast, no play for the gallery, that challenge to the prince of evil—Billy really believes there is such a creature—in the morning. It was his proclamation of war in Baltimore—his ultimatum to every influence and every individual arrayed against the scriptures.

Panting, hoarse and quivering with excitement, he seized a chair as one possessed and mounted it. In his eyes there was a fierce light, that beamed out over the rostrum and conveyed its message to all who watched him.

"I defy you!" he remarked. "You have lied about me. Now I am here. Come on! Come on, you forces of iniquity in Baltimore that have made the church a sin. Come out! I defy the every dirty one of you! Come on, you traducers; come on, you triple extract of infamy; come on, you assassins of character; come on, you sponsors of harlotry; come on, you defamers of God and enemies of the church; come on, you bull-necked, beetle-browed, hog-jowled, pear-ut-brained, weasel-eyed four-flushers! You false-alarms and excess bugaboo! In the name of God, I challenge and defy you!"

The man seemed overwhelmed with a fervor, an influence, that transfigured him. His body was bent forward, breath came in quick, short gasps. From his brow the perspiration ran in thick, swollen streams and his arms beat the air frantically.

"It's mighty easy to lie about a man when he isn't on the job," he snarled. "I'm here now for eight weeks. Come on and I'll deliver the goods, express prepaid."

Then, as if suddenly galvanized, he leaned forward, with a rigid finger pointing to some imaginary sinner far out in the crowd.

"Look here!" he shrieked. "I'm going to preach hell here. I'm not responsible for the plan of salvation. And if you don't want to hear hell preached don't poke your head around this tabernacle. The same way if you don't like my preaching. A lot of people don't like my preaching. They know more about preaching than I do. That's why I'm preaching and they're not."

Mr. Sunday's Epigrams.

Some people say, "There is no hell." They won't be there a minute before they are ready to admit they were wrong.

Our churches are organized to death now. You can hear them squeak. There's not enough oil in the world to make them run smoothly. What they need is the Holy Spirit.

I don't blame a man for staying out late in a club instead of being home with his wife, if he has to play second fiddle to a bowlegged bull pup.

If you don't fix it with God before the undertaker pumps the embalming fluid into you you'll never get to heaven.

If you sleep with dogs, you must expect to get up with fleas.

A hobnob, with God in his heart, is worth a whole lot more to his country than a millionaire booze-hoister.

Some people talk through their noses to keep from wearing out their false teeth.

I don't bother about grammar when I preach. I just grab up chunks of truth, hurl it out, and if it's got any jagged edges, let her rip.

When you sneer at revivals you spit into the face of God.

The sons of the majority of our bridge-whist society women are the missing link between the monkey and the man.

A lot of fine-dressed society women and men only count when the census takes comes around.

If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.

If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite and a liar.

If I were a wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean your old spittoons. I say let every hog clean his own trough.

Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hog-gut you do as you have.

HAITI NOW UNDER UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE.

The senate has unanimously ratified the treaty with Haiti under which the United States assumes a protectorate over the turbulent island republic, taking over control of its finances and police, guaranteeing its territorial integrity and undertaking to develop its resources. The treaty already has been approved by the Haitian Congress and its terms virtually are in operation under the eye of a strong American marine expedition.

The principal articles of the convention provide for:

American supervision of finances and the collection of customs.

American supervision of the payment of the public debt, inquiry into the validity of existing debts and regulation of the contracting of future debts.

Policing of the republic by a native constabulary, officered for the present by Americans.

Intervention by the United States if necessary to preserve order and for guaranteeing territorial integrity and independence.

Development of Haitian resources under American auspices.

It is set forth particularly that the United States shall by its good offices aid the Haitian government in proper and efficient development of its agriculture, mineral and commercial resources and in establishment of the finances of the republic on a solid basis.

Cows Mustn't Get Drunk.

A press dispatch from Lansing, Mich., says:

Michigan's prohibition movement is spreading. It has now reached the cows.

The propaganda in favor of total abstinence from alcoholic commodities among Holsteins and Jerseys came to the office of the state dairy and food commissioner in the form of a letter to Commissioner James Helme from a woman at Portland, Mich. She informed the commissioner that cows were becoming intoxicated eating fermented ensilage and that their milk was injurious to babies, in that it created a taste for alcohol. She asked that an order prohibiting farmers from feeding ensilage to cattle be issued.

Helme replied that he had been feeding ensilage to cattle for 23 years and has yet to see a cow made drunk on it or milk which could honestly be said to be alcoholic as a result of ensilage feed.

The Reidsville Herald.

The Reidsville Herald is the name of a new paper just launched at Reidsville by M. L. Misenheimer, who conducted Webster's Weekly under a lease until a few weeks ago, when the plant was sold. The Herald is an eight-page paper and will be published every Thursday. Mr. Misenheimer is well known in Rockingham county, having published the Madison Herald for several years prior to his removal to Reidsville. His friends wish him well in his new venture.

Watch the date on your label.

SING SING CONVICTS PLAY THE WALL STREET GAME.

The New York Herald prints the following interesting story:

Fortunes were made in "war brides" during the stock market rise by convicts in Sing Sing who were provided with stock quotations and with every facility for having their orders executed through the agency of William Willett, according to the information which has come to District Attorney James C. Cropsey in the course of his investigation of the liberties which have been accorded Willett and Joseph Cassidy.

Willett, who is said to have made more than \$15,000 before his transfer to the prison at Great Meadow, is reported to have acted as the agent for a New York broker. Willett reported the latest market quotations at intervals during the day and accepted the orders from fellow-convicts, it is said. It is understood that the broker would accept no checks and the business was done only in cash. The cash and the orders were delivered by Willett to the broker's messengers.

It is said that there are more than half a dozen small fortunes in this broker's office awaiting convicts on their release.

Although it was announced that Willett was transferred from Sing Sing because several attacks had been made upon him by fellow-convicts who oppose his rulings as judge of the court set up by the Mutual Welfare League, it is said that Willett's influence was so great that he was able to disregard the orders of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and that he was able to carry on his stock operations and the negotiations for the operations of others in Wall street in spite of objections from Mr. Osborne. This is reported to have been the reason for his transfer from Sing Sing.

District Attorney Cropsey has seen the facts unearthed in his investigation to the members of the parole board in opposing the release of Willett and Cassidy, whose minimum terms of one year have expired.

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

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

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FORD OWNERS

We guarantee to increase your mileage from three to ten miles on a gallon of gasoline or your money refunded. This is the same as paying about 15c per gallon for your gasoline.

The starter we are selling is the best ever put out, and it is guaranteed. Come in and let us show you these in operation.

We make a specialty of Ford accessories and repairing and guarantee satisfaction.

Wall Machine Company

513-517 S. Eugene St.

Clymer's Old Stand

Farms For Sale

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

Brown Real Estate Co.

103 East Market Street.

Valuable Farm For Rent

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

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

A. B. KIMBALL, Attorney in Fact.

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SPRAY NOW WITH BOWKER'S LIME SULPHUR

Before the Buds Show Green at the Tips



Myer's Buffer Spray Pump.

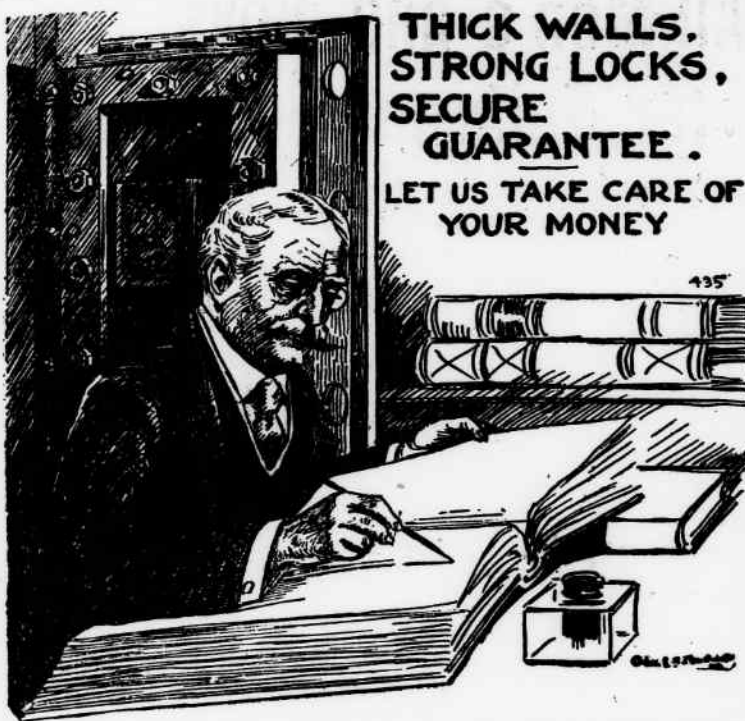


Kant-Klog Sprayer with shoulder strap.

Bowker's concentrated lime sulphur will destroy San Jose scale, bark lice, leaf blister mites, the eggs of many insects, and the fungus spores and lichens, cleans up trunk and large branches, and goes a long way towards putting the tree in good condition at the opening of the growing season.

Sold in quantity.

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SECURE
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LET US TAKE CARE OF
YOUR MONEY**

If you come in and see our safes and vaults, and realize how well equipped we are to take care of your money, it will give you a very safe feeling when you go to bed at night to know that fire or burglars cannot disturb it. If you have any money matters on which you wish advice, come to us. We will be glad to see you in our bank.

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TAX REFORM PLAN SUGGESTED

NEW IDEA ADVANCED BY BOARD OF TRADE OF ASHEVILLE AS FAIR SOLUTION.

The board of trade of Asheville has sent the press the following contribution on the subject of tax reform in North Carolina:

Briefly stated, the North Carolina constitution provides that all property, both real and personal, shall be listed at full value and that all shall pay the same tax rate. Of course, this is actually not done and therein lies the reason of all the present inequality and trouble. A change in the constitution has been tried but failed; therefore, the law must be drawn in conformity with the present constitution and the object should be to leave no room for the present inequalities and discriminations; and also the law should be simply drawn because the administrators will be numerous and without technical and legal training.

Heretofore the property tax law has been drawn with the idea of raising certain sums of money that were necessary for the different governments, state, county and city, with not much thought of what should be fair and just to the owner of property. Now every owner of property is willing to contribute yearly some percentage of his holdings towards governmental expenses, but when the law demands more than about ten per cent of the average possible income from property, or of its equivalent in money value, the owner will and in fact does evade payment and in doing so has the sympathy and even assistance of every other owner, as well as of the tax gatherers themselves. As under our present law the government is demanding for taxes forty to sixty per cent of the possible income from property or of its equivalent in money value, naturally there is evasion, as well as bad administration.

The object then should be a complete reversal of our present system and to do this it is necessary to first fix a low definite tax rate, so that the assessments may be at full value, and all excuses of property owners about the tax rate eliminated. To determine this rate the average interest rate over the state should be taken as a base. This is practically six per cent. The owner can and will pay not more than ten per cent of this six percentum. That would be sixty cents on every hundred dollars worth of property, real or personal, or a rate of sixty cents for the combined state, county and city taxes obtained by the property tax system.

The plan now endorsed and advocated then is this:

First. Before any tax listing or valuation is done let the legislature put a limit of five mills (fifty cents on the hundred dollars), as a total maximum combined tax rate that can be levied by all governmental bodies, state, county and city.

Second: Let the legislature then give the tax commission and the

governmental bodies full power with which to enforce listing and full valuation.

The question of how the five-mill rate should be divided between the state, county and city is a matter of detail. The main object is first to fix the idea that no form of good government should demand more than ten per cent of the possible average income from property or of its equivalent value in money, and the detail of division can readily be made by those in authority.

It will not take so much argument to prove to the owner of property, who pays the taxes, that this would be an equitable and just plan, as it will be to prove to the officials of the present governmental bodies that such a law would raise enough revenue for their requirements. But in any case the present system is not raising enough revenue and again if ten per cent of the possible average income from property is all that is just and right, why should this not be taken and then look to other sources besides the general property tax for what more is necessary? It is the opinion of some, who should know, that the true value of all the property in any community is really five to seven times the present value on the tax books, that is including both listed and unlisted property in the community, and the least estimate would be that a five-mill rate would give more revenue than is at present being raised by the property tax as now administered.

There can be no compromise with this plan, nor the rate raised beyond six mills at the most. If it were raised to eight mills for instance, or if there is left open any opportunity for the people by vote or the officials in power to raise the rate after the list taking and valuation is done, the whole plan falls and the desired results would not be obtained any more than they are under the present way of administering the system.

A great deal more could be said in argument, but if any one reading this will study from his own experience the results of what conditions would be after such a plan was put into effect, it is believed that every voting citizen would advocate its adoption.

The secretary of the Asheville board of trade will be glad to receive any inquiries or criticism regarding this plan.

Colds Quickly Relieved.

Many people cough and cough—from the beginning of fall right through to spring. Others get cold after cold. Take Dr. King's New Discovery and you will get almost immediate relief. It checks your cold, stops the racking, rasping, tissue-tearing cough, heals the inflammation, soothes the raw tubes. Easy to take, antiseptic and healing. Get a 50 cent bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "It is certainly a great medicine and I keep a bottle of it continually on hand," writes W. C. Jessiman, Frankonia, N. H. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

PRESIDENT WILSON, THE PEOPLE AND MR. BRYAN.

We have already called attention to some of the more important questions involved in the attempt to arouse an insurrection in the Democratic party against the president. The most important of these is the vital issue of preserving all that there is of international law, most of which is for the restraint of belligerents and the protection of non-combatants. Another is the fact that our national interests should prompt us to restrain depredations upon shipping. Too much is sanctioned by international law now; our interest as a great commercial power, rarely a belligerent, is to get further protection for commerce, and not to extend the right of a belligerent to destroy it.

But there are minor interests which should not be overlooked. When Mr. Bryan retired from the state department he was candid enough to say that he should engage in an effort to create public opinion adverse to the position of the president. He would kindle a fire in the rear if he could that would prevent the president from going on with the policy he laid down in February and defined more particularly in May, but which does not seem to have been understood by Mr. Bryan until June. This insurrection in Congress appears to be some of his work. At any rate, he is encouraging it and egging on the members of the legislative branch of the government who would usurp the functions of the executive.

Mr. Bryan is the author of the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform. The president does not regard himself as bound by it, and the country, so far as it has been heard from, has not the slightest idea of paying any attention to Mr. Bryan's attempt to amend the constitution of the United States by means of a party platform. But if he can accomplish a break between the president and a substantial faction of the Democratic party in Congress he will succeed in enforcing his one-term plank.

The party has not the ghost of a chance of carrying the November election if its president and its Congress fall out. But it may induce caution and reflection in some of the recalcitrants to remember that issues between the president and Congress—though of a less momentous character—have occurred before, and invariably, or nearly invariably, the country has rallied to the support of the president. Congressmen who would bark at him, and snap at him, and bite his legs, should remember the case where

The man recovered of the bite:
The dog it was that died.

The president is the president of the whole nation, while senators and representatives belong to small fractions thereof, and it is notorious that local influences weigh with them as they do not with the president. The people instinctively understand this. They also understand perfectly well that the president is better informed regarding national affairs, domestic and foreign, than any men in Congress are apt to be, and that the responsibility of the executive is placed on him, and he is conscious of it, and no man upon whom it is not placed can imagine himself placed under that load.

The result is that the people, whether by instinct or sound reason, pretty generally support the president when Congress quarrels with him. And if the gentlemen in Congress are wise a word to them will suffice.—Philadelphia Record.

Wants the Sheriffs to Hurry.

State Treasurer B. R. Lacy is sending out urgent appeals to the sheriffs of the counties to hasten as much as possible payments on the state taxes collected and the final settlements. He says there was scarcely ever a year in which so few sheriffs had settled their state taxes due as there are at this time in the settlement of the 1915 state taxes. The fact is only two sheriffs in all the state have as yet settled their state taxes in full. These are Greene and Stanly, two of the smaller counties.

Dangers of Draft.

Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is neuralgia, stiff neck, sore muscles or sometimes an attack of rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from neuralgia or neuralgic headache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for neuritis too. Price 25 cents at your druggist.

TOO MUCH LOAFING ADDS TO THE COST OF LIVING.

In seeking the causes of the high and advancing costs of living newspaper items of current news often throw interesting sidelights upon the problem. Take, for instance, the statement of the vice president of the United Mine Workers of America that his organization aims to secure a four-hour working day for its members, but with the pay, of course, that has been given to an eight or a ten-hour day. Output is to be diminished, but the cost of production is to be maintained. The burden of the increased cost of coal under such conditions would fall naturally upon the general public.

Of a piece with such a statement is that of a popular lecturer, a so-called publicist, that in order to keep up the enthusiasm of public school teachers they should be given every third week as a vacation. This would necessarily involve the employment of one-third more teachers at the taxpayers' expense. And why confine this beneficent reform to pedagogues? Why should not everybody dawdle away a third of his working time in order to keep his mind fresh and alert? Let the other fellow pay for this loss of production in higher prices for everything.

A popular movie star has just signed a contract (according to his new employers) by which he is to receive \$520,000 a year, or seven times as much as the president of the United States. President Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says he is glad to give bonuses of half a million or a million dollars to faithful employees. In New York, according to the testimony before an investigating committee, the presidents of traction companies, though liberally compensated, demand bonuses of \$100,000 to \$150,000 for extra services.

Is it any wonder that the cost of living keeps jumping? Lots of workers want to loaf most of their time, and others seated in high places exact princely rewards for their precious time and brains. Between the two extremes the great mass of the American people have to grin and bear it as best they can.

TO PUT ALL POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in Congress which seeks to remove the postoffice from politics. The bill would eliminate all forms of patronage from the postoffice department, and this fact alone would bring a protest from both Republicans and Democrats.

For the beginning of such rearrangements, the bill provides that existing postmasters in the first, second and third classes shall remain in office unless removed by the postmaster general, who is enabled by the bill to remove postmasters without consulting anyone. Thereafter they shall be appointed under the rules of the civil service and retain that status. The bill provides that the postmaster general shall revise the existing civil service classification to include in the new arrangement postmasters of the first, second and third class.

The measure has the support of the National Civil Service Reform League.

In speaking of the measure, Mr. Tinkham said:

"The fact that first, second and third class postmasters are appointed by the president, always at the behest of a party boss, shows that the postoffice, which is the greatest business institution the people own, is in the hands of politicians, first, last and all the time.

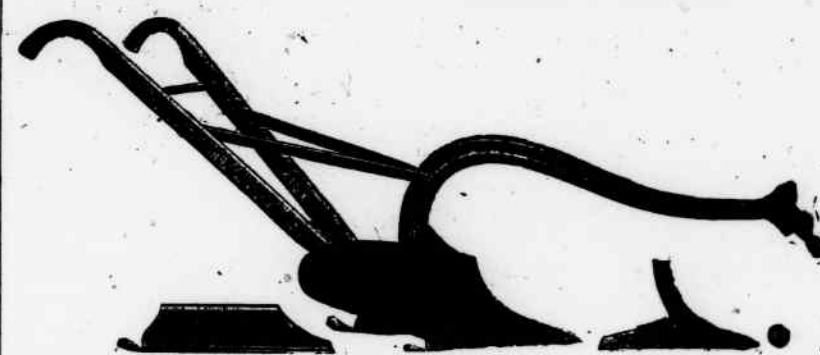
"There is no doubt that the greatest efficiency would be obtained by a system of selective promotions, based on merit, and that is what my bill is aimed at. I know it will cause politicians to stampede in an effort to bury the measure, but nevertheless I am right."

Revenue Collections Break Record.

The month of February broke the record for internal revenue collections in the fifth district of North Carolina, the report of Collector Watts showing collections to the amount of \$1,055,345.55, the largest amount ever collected in the district in a single month. It is significant that the collections on tobacco ran over \$1,000,000. The source and amount of the collections were as follows: Tobacco, \$1,024,925.56; emergency taxes, \$15,622.38; income taxes, \$14,351.78; liquor licenses, \$415.64; fines, penalties, etc., \$76.46; oleomargarine licenses \$28.50; narcotic taxes, \$25.23. It is of local interest to note that the collections reported by the Greensboro stamp office for the past month amounted to \$5,370.76, divided as follows: Tobacco, \$4,412.61; emergency war taxes, \$958.15.

New coal fields are announced in Manchuria.

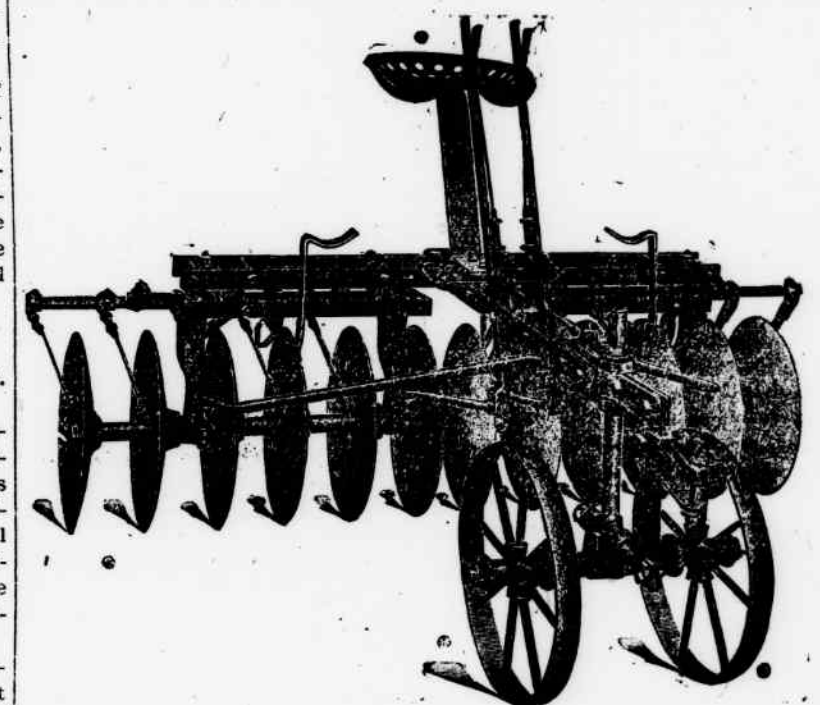
"They Pay Big Profits"



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

RIGHT NOW,

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



Beall Hardware & Implement Co.
'Phone 240

HORSES AND MULES



I have at my barn on North Greene street some extra good Mules and Horses. If you are in the market to buy or trade come to see me. Prices right.

J. E. DILLON
Next to Farmers' Warehouse.

Fruit Trees and Fruit Plants at One-Half Price.

and for every dollar paid us for fruit trees and plants at one-half price we will give two of our new 50c peach trees, or Beauty apple trees. Do not let this opportunity pass, as we hope never to be in position to make this offer again. We have thousands of the finest trees we have ever grown that will have to be burned if not sold.

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1891.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

GERMAN ADVANCE EXTENDED

FRONT OF 12 MILES COVERED BY DRIVE EAST OF VERDUN.—RUSSIAN GAINS.

With the lessening of the activity of the contending forces to the north of Verdun, the French in the Woëvre region east of Verdun are using their artillery to break up German preparations for further advances toward the fortress. At various points the fire of the French guns have prevented the Germans from launching offensives.

In the Vosges mountains there also has been great artillery activity by the French near Senones and Ban-de-Sapt; while near Seppois the Germans have been driven out of trenches they had previously taken. In the Champagne region the German fortified works have been battered by the French guns and the crater of a mine exploded by the Germans was occupied by the French.

The Germans have added several additional points to their terrain in the fighting about Verdun, having been enabled to construct trenches on the slopes north of the Cote-du-Poivre and to capture an armored work northwest of Douaumont, and have taken the towns of Manheulles and Champton, 13 miles southeast of Verdun.

In this drive to the east of Verdun the advance of the Germans has extended over a front virtually 12 miles—from Dieppe to Champton.

Berlin reports that thus far they have taken prisoner 228 officers, 16,575 men and a large number of guns, machine guns and much war material.

There has been considerable artillery activity and fights in the air between battalions of German and British aviators along the British front in France and Belgium.

In the Dvinsk region of Russia the Russians have driven the Germans back and advanced their line and put down under heavy fire an attempt at a counter-attack.

In a lengthy statement in reply to an official communication issued from Constantinople, the Russian general staff describes the powerful defenses which guarded Erzerum, and declares that the force of the blow dealt by the Russians can be estimated by the fact that some of the Turkish army corps of three divisions each now number only a few thousand men, all the remainder either having perished or been taken prisoners.

Details are lacking concerning the disaster to the French auxiliary cruiser Province, which has been lost in the Mediterranean. While the French ministry of marine estimates the number of survivors at 870, no estimate is made of the casualties.

Armed Himself Against Girls.

A dispatch from Racine, Wis., to the New York Sun says:

Ebenezer Smith, 65, a bachelor, has fought and lost, but he was game to the last ditch.

About New Year's day some joker told him the Leap Year girls would get him if he didn't watch out. The aged man fled to his cabin, barricaded all the doors, saved the floor loose near the threshold, filled his cellar with water and sat armed at his window.

Sheriff Hollock and five deputies besieged and stormed his fortress. The sheriff broke down the front door and the five deputies broke down the back doors. Smith was taken to jail for an examination as to his mental condition.

Vitality of the Horse.

The vitality of the horse is astonishing. The trolley car was going to annihilate him, and, although he survived that blow, there were confident predictions that the automobile would be the death of him. But the breeders in Iowa indignantly deny the report that there is no market for draught horses, as traction engines are displacing them. They cite recent sales of draught horses at prices about twice as high as a year ago.

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

With our present facilities for transportation it is hard for us to realize with what difficulty our forefathers went about the country on official business. To the present generation it reads like a romance, the journey of George Washington from his quiet home at Mount Vernon to New York city to be inaugurated the first president of the United States.

After Washington had bid farewell to his army and retired to the seclusion afforded him at his beautiful home on the Potomac, this quiet was to be interrupted by his being chosen the first chief executive of the new nation on the first Wednesday of February, 1789. He did not have very much time to prepare for his inauguration, which was supposed to take place the first Wednesday in March, and only two days elapsed after he was notified of his election before he set out from Mount Vernon.

His first stop was at Alexandria, where he was given a public dinner by his friends and neighbors. As he continued his journey from this small Virginia village, the road was lined with people to see him and cheer him as he passed. In every village the people from the farm and workshop crowded the streets to watch his carriage, and the ringing of bells and firing of guns marked his coming and going.

At Baltimore a cavalcade of citizens escorted him and cannons roared a welcome. Finally Chester, Pa., was reached, and here Washington mounted a horse, and in the midst of a troop of cavalry he rode into Philadelphia beneath triumphal arches, the day of his arrival being given over to public rejoicing and festivities.

At Trenton, instead of snow and darkness, and a sudden onslaught upon surprised Hessians, as on the Christmas night of 1776, there were mellow sunshine, an arch of triumph and young girls walking before him strewing flowers in his path and singing songs of praise and gratitude.

At Elizabethtown Point Washington was met by a committee of Congress and thence was rowed to New York, followed by a long procession of barges with music and song, while the flag-bespangled ships in the harbor fired salutes in his honor.

When Washington arrived in New York, accompanied by Governor Clinton, he was dressed in the familiar buff and blue uniform. He walked the entire distance from the boat landing to the house where it was arranged he should reside. It is noted that "As the people caught sight of the stately figure and beloved colors, hats went off and the crowd bowed and cheered as he went by."

Owing to the length of the journey, and the delay caused by the citizens of the new republic to pay their first chief magistrate appropriate honors, instead of its being the first Wednesday in March, as set by Congress, Washington did not reach New York until April 30. He immediately repaired to his home, dressed himself in a suit of dark brown broadcloth of American make, with white silk hose, silver-buckled shoes, and a dress sword and, accompanied by a military escort, he went to Federal Hall, and, in the senate chamber, where both houses were assembled was received by Vice President John Adams, who had been inaugurated a few days before.

The oath of office was administered to Washington by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, after which the first president bent and kissed the Bible that Otis, the secretary of the senate, had brought forward. "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," shouted Livingston, turning to the sea of upturned faces. At the signal a glad huzza rent the air and the cannons at the battery nearby thundered the first of presidential salutes. The president then withdrew to the senate chamber and there read his inaugural address.

Shortly before Adams was chosen vice president he had returned from his weary and almost fruitless mission to the Court of St. James. When he was notified of his election he set out from Boston for New York. He was escorted by a troop of horse through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in a similar manner from the state line to New York city. It was a more imposing escort than was given to Washington, but the president's reception everywhere along the route was in marked contrast to that of the vice president, who was looked upon as a man of vain, irascible disposition, and lacking in tact, although his great ability was generally recognized.

For Washington's executive mansion in New York, a very handsome edifice was constructed in Bowling Green in 1790, but he never occupied it, as the capital was removed that year to Philadelphia. It was afterwards used by Governor Clinton.

THE FIRST GREAT REVIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Puritanic severity in religion which marked the early days of our country, in which church and state was most closely linked, gradually gave way to more liberal ideas, and by the time of the Revolution the two were entirely dissociated. The nation was engrossing itself in important national questions, and freedom of thought and speech was left entirely with the individual, as it is today.

The first great religious revival in this country came early in the nineteenth century. Methodism had made rapid strides in this country by Wesley's followers. In 1784, with the approval of their founder, they organized a separate American body, and largely through the efforts of Bishop Francis Asbury the church made multitudes of converts, especially in the South and West.

The West was regarded as an ungodly place, a sort of Satan's stronghold. Churches were few and far between, and a revivalist felt the necessity of carrying the gospel into this section, as is now done into far off heathen lands.

In the summer of 1799, two roving evangelists, John and William Magee, brothers, one a Presbyterian minister and the other a Methodist local preacher, set out from their settlement in Tennessee for a revival tour into the wilds of Kentucky. Their work caused great excitement, especially along the Green and Cumberland rivers, and the people traveled fifty miles to attend the meetings.

The first religious camp meeting was held in July, 1800, at Casper River church, in Logan county, Ky., where James McGready, a Presbyterian clergyman, with terrific vehemence, pictured "the future hell with his red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains," and "the burning of hell" with its fiery willows rolling.

This meeting was followed by a dozen others in quick succession. At daylight a trumpet would summon the multitude to prayer and, during the day and well into the night, the preaching, the praying and the singing went on without intermission and under tremendous emotional stress. The minister generally preached from a rude platform and the congregation sat before him on stumps and hewn logs. The meeting sometimes lasted for seven days, and at night they not infrequently ended until the eastern sky began to redden with the morning light.

At Cane Ridge, in Bourbon county, twenty thousand persons gathered and three thousand sinners professed themselves. Of the many who came to scoff some remained to pray and preach, while others, shrieking in agony, plunged into the forest with the despairing cry, "Lost! Lost!"

As the meetings continued, the excitement increased and, in many cases, broke out in nervous manifestations, popularly known as "the jerks." The disorders of nerves and muscles were followed by strange mental phenomena. "Men dreamed dreams and saw visions," we are told, "and some fancied themselves dogs, went down on all-fours, and barked like they grew hoarse. It was no uncommon sight to behold number of them gathered about a tree, barking, yelping, 'treering' the devil."

Later came a new manifestation, we are told. "Sincere professors of religion would, on a sudden, burst into loud laughter; others, unable to resist, would follow, and soon the assembled multitude would join in. This was the 'Holy Laugh'; rapturously solemn, and it excited laughter in none but the religious."

Peter Cartwright said: "I always looked upon the jerks as a judgment sent by God; first, to bring sinners to repentance, and, secondly, to show professors that God could work with or without means." He, no doubt, would have accounted for the other manifestations in a similar way.

Another writer, less sympathetic, speaks of "this carnival of folly" and explains "the people were gathered into an atmosphere pregnant with animal excitement, mesmeric force and religious zeal which would readily operate on the sensitives, the impulses, the excitable, the ignorant and the weak. The character of the leaders, however, is a guarantee of their honesty."

In his "The Winning of the West," Mr. Roosevelt speaks of this first great religious revival as follows: "Often man backslides, and to a period of intense emotional religion succeeded one of utter unbelief and of reversion of the worst practices, which had been given up. Nevertheless, on the whole, there was an immense gain for good."

Distilled water is supplied to the men in the United States army. An ingenious sterilizing and distilling apparatus is mounted on an army wagon and carried wherever the troops may go.

No Liquor Advertising.

The Mississippi senate has passed the house bill which would prohibit liquor advertising, through newspapers, circulars, street cars, billboards or other means in the state. The measure is to become effective in 60 days after passage. It now goes to the governor for his signature.

Watch the date on your label.

SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

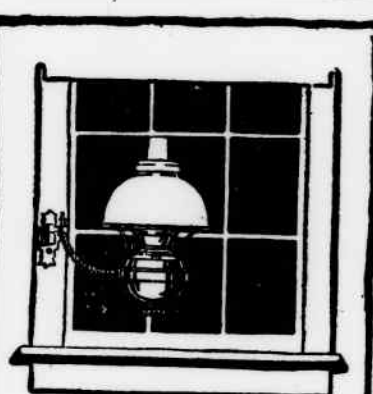
By virtue of the power granted in a deed of trust executed on the 25th day of February, 1916, by and between John A. Hodgins and wife, Nannie E. Hodgins, of the county of Guilford, and state of North Carolina, to Charles A. Hines, trustee, recorded in book 213, page 72, in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, default having been made in the payment of the principal secured by said deed of trust, and the holders of the notes secured thereby having instructed the undersigned to foreclose, the undersigned trustee will on

Friday, March 31, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale the following described property: First Tract: Lying on the west side of South Elm street and adjoining the lands of W. F. Jackson on the south and R. P. Correll on the north and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the western margin of South Elm street, 75 feet north of north margin of Lewis street, same being W. F. Jackson's northeast corner, and running thence northwardly with the western margin of South Elm street 25 feet to R. P. Correll's line; thence westwardly with Correll's line 100 feet to Ham's line; thence south with Ham's line 24 feet to Jackson's northwest corner; thence eastwardly with Jackson's line 100 feet to South Elm street, the point of beginning, together with the rights, and privileges secured by a party wall contract between the South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company and M. Vancaton, see book 99, page 298. The above land was conveyed to grantor by R. L. Woodard and wife and W. T. McCuiston and wife, see book 206, page 411.

Second Tract: Lying on the north side of Lewis street, beginning at a point on the north side of Lewis street 100 feet west of South Elm street and running northwardly on a parallel line with S. Elm st. 400 feet to lot formerly owned by Miss C. J. Correll, now H. T. Ham's lot; thence with said lot 50 feet to a stake; thence southwardly on a parallel line with first line about 100 feet to Lewis street; thence eastwardly with Lewis street to the point of beginning. Five feet on the west side of this lot is to be kept open for an alley. The above land was conveyed to grantor by R. L. Woodard and wife and W. T. McCuiston and wife, see book 206, page 410.

Terms of sale cash.
This February 29, 1916.
CHARLES A. HINES, Trustee.



The RAYO LAMP SAVES TROUBLE

YOU don't have to spend the greater part of your time cleaning it—and wondering why it won't burn. The Rayo is simple in construction and in design. It lights without removing the shade and gives the best sort of light—the kind that won't hurt your eyes.

Rayo Lamps

Rayo lamps are an ornament to any home. They require very little attention—yet always add to the attractiveness of the room.

The Rayo is the symbol of efficiency—economy—convenience.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain best results in Oil Stoves, Lamps and Heaters.

The Rayo is only one of our many products that bring comfort and economy to the farm. Ask for them by name.

Matchless Liquid Gloss
Standard Hand Separator Oil
Standard Household Lubricant
Parowax

Eureka Harness Oil
Mica Axle Grease

If your dealer does not carry these, write to our nearest station.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)
BALTIMORE

Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.
Richmond, Va. Greensboro, N. C.
New York, N. Y. Charleston, S. C.

All Men's and Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats Going at a Great Sacrifice

A few Strause Bros'. \$20 and \$22.50 Suits, special, \$14.95.

\$15 Suits, Special \$9.95

Many of these Suits are medium weight, and can be worn any season.

Men's Half Price Suits

This lot comprises many fine Worst and Casimere Suits. Priced at one half their regular price.

Choice of Our Fine Overcoats For \$12.75

Other fine Overcoats, priced, \$9.95 and \$7.50.

Boys' Overcoats

\$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.98, values up to \$7.50.

Boys' and Men's Mackanaws

\$3.50, \$3.98 and \$4.98.

Boys' \$10 Doublebreasted Suits

Special \$4.95. Many other good Suits, priced \$3.98, \$2.98, \$2.50, \$1.98 and \$1.50.

We Have Added Many Shoes to Our Bargain Counter

Special values in Ladies' Shoes at \$1.48, \$1.68 and \$1.98.

Boys' and Children's Shoes

98c, \$1.19 and \$1.48.

BROWN-BELK COMPANY.

ONE OF THE TWELVE BELK STORES.

Our Strong Points.

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

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294



AUTO CASKET WAGON

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

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

Our Undertaking Department Has Very Little Expense

Because our undertakers are furniture men as well as undertakers, and are busy all the time. We have no loafing at our store.

HUNTLEY-STOCKTON-HILL COMPANY

Export Embalmers

Undertakers

OPIMUM, DRUG ADDICTIONS, ALCOHOL, NEURASTHENIA, AND INSOMNIA
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
CURED SEVERAL CASES OF
B. B. WILLIAMS, M. D., P. O. BOX 100, GREENSBORO, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of C. A. Boone, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned duly verified on or before the 3rd day of February, 1917, or this

notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are expected to make immediate payment.

This January 31, 1916.
GEO. V. BOONE, Admin.

Watch the date on your label.

Ours

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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

WHITSETT.

Prof. B. B. Daughtry, superintendent of the Gibsonville graded school, accompanied by his teachers, spent some hours here Saturday.

Charles J. Greeson, of Burlington, spent yesterday here with his sisters, Mrs. G. W. Davenport and Mrs. T. L. Fitzgerald.

W. H. Stone, of Thomasville, returned home today after a visit of two days with friends.

Miss Sallie Boone, who is teaching in Alamance county, visited her parents Saturday and Sunday.

M. L. Shepherd, who is working with the postoffice force in Burlington, was a visitor yesterday.

A large audience heard the drama, "Valley Farm," presented on Saturday evening, and it is safe to say that nothing of the kind ever given here made a better impression.

It was a decided success from start to finish, and the undivided attention of the large audience was tribute that all were well entertained.

Dr. W. T. Whitsett and Floyd B. Greeson spent Sunday at Alamance Presbyterian church attending the funeral of the late Gideon C. Foust.

Mrs. N. J. Mitchell, of Marion, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Robert C. Dick.

Mrs. Dr. J. V. Dick, of Gibsonville, was a pleasant visitor on Saturday and remained over to attend the play at night.

Several of the older people of the community have been quite sick for the past few days, during the recent cold spell of weather, among them B. F. Low, Miss Mary M. Foust, John F. Foust and Mrs. C. T. Foust.

The regular quarterly conference of the M. E. church for this circuit was held here today. The presiding elder was present and the usual church reports for the past quarter were made, showing a very gratifying state of affairs. After the recent visit of Dr. Frank Siler the churches adopted the duplex envelope system of weekly payments and the plan is working well.

The first baseball game of the season will be played here on Thursday, March 2, at 3 P. M., when the boys will play the team from Pleasant Garden.

Dr. J. H. Weaver, of Greensboro, preached a great sermon in the chapel last night from the text, Matthew 28-29, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." He showed that Christ while in the flesh could be in but one place at one time, but that after his departure and the coming of the holy spirit that He could be with all men everywhere, at all times. The work of the flesh was limited; that of the spirit unlimited. The holy spirit is a real presence; a permanent presence; to comfort in every moment of sorrow; to help in every hour of temptation; to guide when all earth's wisdom fails; to equip us for life's great duty—service. All true sons of God are missionaries in the various walks of life. The call is to go or send or die to life's finest possibilities. The sermon will be long remembered by all who heard it; and the close attention of the splendid audience present showed their appreciation of the very fine discourse.

While here today Dr. J. H. Weaver was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Perrett.

The commencement dates this year are May 20, 21 and 22. The sermon on Sunday, May 21, will be preached by Dr. William J. Martin, President of Davidson College, and the address on Monday, May 22, will be by Lieutenant Governor E. L.

Daughtridge. The other features of the program will be announced later. There will be a reunion of all former students this year, making the occasion an attractive one beyond the usual commencement.

CLIMAX ROUTE 1.

Wheat through this section seems rather worsted by the recent cold, stormy weather.

Monday evening and night one of the most beautiful snows fell that we have had in years.

Hubert Gregson has purchased a new automobile.

The Sabbath school at Providence is progressing nicely, with Solon Reynolds as superintendent.

Some of our good people are interested in good roads and quite a bit of work has been done, and we hope for and think more work will soon be done on some of the roads.

Rev. Ada E. Lee preached at Providence Sunday to a small congregation, the weather being tough.

Mr. J. P. Lineberry, of Lineberry, attended the Republican primary at Providence Saturday.

Quite a number of our people were visitors in Asheboro Monday.

Thomas Tucker, from near Asheboro, is visiting some of our public schools with a moving picture show.

The health of our community seems somewhat improved at this writing.

BUCHANAN.

Some of the young people in this neighborhood enjoyed a rook party given by Miss Ruth Buchanan last Saturday night. Those present were: Misses Mary Lynch, Myrtle Clapp and Donnie Heath, Messrs. Charlie Clapp, Chalmers West, Chester and Adolphus Dodson.

Mr. Grady Harvey has purchased an automobile.

Miss Maud Montgomery visited the school at Oak Hill last Friday.

Miss Donnie Heath spent last Saturday night with her aunt, Mrs. Emma West.

Miss Venia Dodson spent last Saturday night with Mrs. Benjamin Cheek.

Mr. Clyde Heath visited his cousin, Mr. Chalmers West, last Sunday.

Mr. John West was a welcome visitor at Mrs. Sallie Pool's last Saturday night.

Mr. E. W. Iseley visited at Mr. Henry Hanner's last Tuesday night.

Mr. T. B. Gant and son Willie are visiting the former's father, Mr. William Gant, this week.

MOREHEAD.

The farmers of this community are planning to build a new telephone line.

Mr. John Teague spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Siler City.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave a play at Glendale school house Wednesday night. It was attended by a large crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Campbell spent Saturday and Sunday at his home southwest of the Battle Ground.

Mrs. Frank Gay, who has been ill for quite a while, is improving nicely.

Mr. Eugene Oliver spent Sunday with his brother in Randleman.

Mr. Stinner Layton, who has been sick for quite a while, is improving. There will be a box party at the Hallsburg school house Saturday night, March 4. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

School Closing.

The Sandy Ridge school closes March 18, with a short exercise by school in the morning. In the afternoon the Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 456, of Sandy Ridge, will be present. The public cordially invited.

GIBSONVILLE ROUTE 1.

We were glad to see the ground covered with snow Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. C. Cobb, who had his arm broken recently, is improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirby and little son have returned to their home at King after spending a few days with relatives and friends near McLeansville.

Mrs. O. W. Hines and Mrs. Dr. Holt visited at Mr. T. F. Iseley's recently.

A pound party given at Mr. C. V. Cobb's Monday night was enjoyed by a large crowd, the event being in honor of the birthday of Messrs. Vernon and James Cobb.

Mrs. Mamie McCanness and little son, Charlie Iseley, are spending some time with their aunt, Mrs. J. E. Turner, at King.

Mrs. H. M. Brown and daughter visited Mrs. R. R. Wyrick Tuesday.

Master Roland Iseley, who was quite ill Monday, is reported as some better.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fryar visited the former's parents Saturday night.

Messrs. W. A. Brown and C. W. Iseley were callers at Mr. A. L. Harrell's Sunday night.

ALAMANCE.

Mrs. John Royal continues quite feeble.

Mrs. Ernest Allred is on the sick list.

Little Miss Emma McMasters continues in poor health.

Mr. C. E. Glass spent Saturday night in this neighborhood.

Mr. Alfred Marsh, of High Point Route 3, spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr. R. M. Gladstone's.

The Poultry Game.

I've read a lot of stuff about the poultry game, and when you come to weight it up it's all about the same.

I've bought purebreds of many kinds and used a lot of feed but somehow never seem to get exactly what they need. I fed them corn about a year and then I saw a piece that said a proper balanced feed was meal mixed up with grease.

It seemed to be the proper thing; 'twas logic, yes sir-ree, for what would make machines run smooth should make a hen lay free. But anyway it didn't work—that feed they called a mash, but it went way down into my jeans and took a lot of cash.

The paper said that I should have a house all nice and clean and have some softly padded pole on which each hen could lean. This seems all right for fancy chicks, but it is not for me; my hens may always have their roost up in the apple tree.

They have a springy restful bough on which their heads to lean, and when it comes a blowing rain they're washed off nice and clean. I see them resting up there now, close to my best grape vine, and while they nod and dream and rest they're bathed in good moonshine. They don't lay much for me, that's plain, but what they do is just clear gain.

P. T. H.

When Dreamers Die.

A few days ago a captain of industry, a man of millions, died in New York. His name was John A. Hill, and he was the publisher of the Engineering News, the Mining Journal, the Coal Age and other trade publications.

A quarter of a century ago, or a bit more, he was engineer of a freight train in the Colorado mountains. One day, while the train waited on a siding, both he and his fireman leaned from the cab and gazed dreamily at the distant mountain tops. The fireman spoke first.

"What are you dreaming about John?" he asked.

"I was dreaming that I'm going to have a million dollars some day," answered the engineer. "What were you dreaming about?"

"Oh, I was dreaming that I'll write a book some day," answered the fireman.

The story is true. The fireman told it. His name was Cy Warman, and he published his book—several of them, in fact—and reached the hearts of millions by his words. Thus the dreams of those young dreamers came true. The young workers who have followed them have the same dreams and others. And do not laugh at them; most of the things worth while in history have been accomplished by the dreamers. For "the dreamer lives forever, but the toiler dies in a day;" and "of all this broken world, what else endures save only dreams?"

Cancer has been traced to roaches by a Danish scientist, who has succeeded in producing the disease in rats by feeding them with eggs of parasites that infest the insects.

The only completed railroad in Ecuador is that between Guayaquil and Quito. A branch of this road, to extend 190 miles from Curaray to Ambato, is now under construction.

Ground has just been broken in London for a huge new permanent exhibition building to be known as the place of industry.

IN MEMORIAM.

Gideon Crawford Foust.

Gideon Crawford Foust was born at the old Daniel Foust home, near Whitsett, on August 7, 1833, and died at his home near Alamance church, in Guilford county, February 26, 1916. He was married to Scille R. Green, of Randolph county, September 20, 1877. He is survived by his widow, one son, Egbert Foust, and one daughter, Mrs. David Young. Of his large family of brothers and sisters, there survive him one sister, Miss Mary M. Foust, and one brother, John F. Foust.

About forty years ago he joined Springwood Presbyterian church, near Whitsett, and remained a member of this church until his death. He was a man of high character, but with a disposition so modest and retiring that he seldom mingled in public affairs, choosing the quiet of his home circle rather than the busy outside world.

His funeral was conducted by Rev. Dr. E. C. Murray, who preached his funeral from the text, first Peter, third verse, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." Dr. Murray spoke of the preparation for a life beyond this present world as demanding of all (1) purification, which is obtained by the various experiences of this life, suffering, sorrow, etc.; (2) expectation of that which is to be, and the higher state awaiting us all, and last of all of (3) holy obedience to God's will and law in this present world. Heaven is reserved for the finally faithful, and we are preserved by the abundant mercy of God's unfailing goodness.

The Philadelphia Record a Real Newspaper.

There never was a time in this country's history when a broad outlook upon the progress of events of national and international importance was so essential to everybody who wants to keep posted as the present. The European war is not only remarking the maps of at least three continents, but its influence is shaping political, commercial and economic conditions in the United States. It is not the function of the best of local newspapers to trace in detail the progress of these changes. That is the task of the big city daily, with its unlimited facilities for news-gathering in every corner of the world, and there is no newspaper better fitted for it than the Philadelphia Record.

The Philadelphia Record, daily and Sunday, ought to be in every home. It is clean, comprehensive, fair and fearless. It prints all the news without sensationalism; rides no hobbies and grinds nobody's axes; its columns cover every field of human interest and present all the facts worth knowing about current events in concise, readable and attractive form. Its daily cartoon by DeMar is appreciated—and copied—all over the country. Its sporting page is authoritative. Farmers swear by its market reports. The Record was the first newspaper in Philadelphia to establish a department for women readers, and that department has led in its field ever since.

The Sunday issue of the Philadelphia Record, with its big fiction magazine bound in a separate cover, its colored comic section, its domestic science and fashion pages, its prize contests and its special feature departments, successfully aims to add to the superlative merits of the daily wholesome and informative reading and entertainment for every member of the family, including the juveniles.

Daily and Sunday, the Philadelphia Record follows the war, on the battlefields abroad and in the provinces of diplomacy legislation and industry at home, with expert understanding and tireless energy. Its services in the news field alone make it as indispensable in the home as it is on the exchange desk of its contemporaries.

Eggs Must be 95 Per Cent Good.

Eggs not 95 per cent good will be barred from interstate commerce hereafter under a ruling by the United States department of agriculture. Shippers packing more than five per cent bad eggs will be regarded as violating the food and drug act by adulteration.

Investigation has shown, the department announcement says, that through the method of handling shippers may eliminate all but about five per cent of bad eggs.

Decomposed eggs to be used for tanning or such purposes, under the department's ruling, must be removed from the shell before shipment to render them incapable of being sold for food.

A hydraulic stretcher is raised and lowered by an easily-moved lever from the level of the bed to that of the operating cable.

Special Reduction

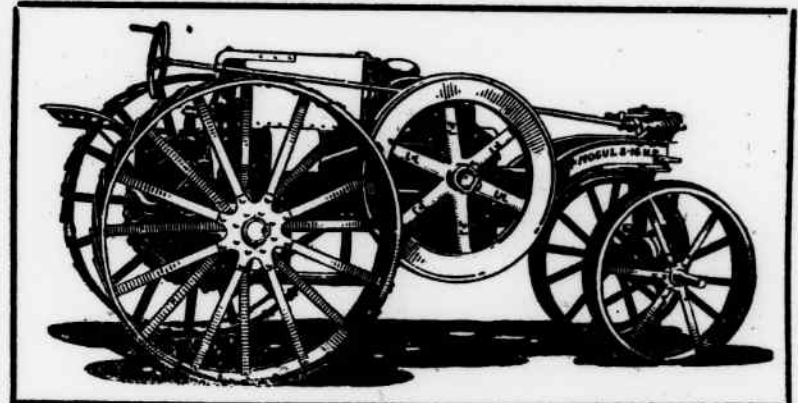
We have made a reduction in prices of a special line of Shoes, consisting of broken lots and odd sizes. The reduced prices range from \$1 up.

It will always pay you to come to this store first when you are looking for shoes.

Coble & Mebane,

The Shoe Store That Sells For Less For Cash.

Plowing Demonstration



Come and see the 8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR demonstrated pulling a Gang Disc Plow with Subsoiling Attachment.

March 10 and 11, Friday and Saturday

we will operate this outfit on the farm of Mr. J. E. Latham, near the Finishing Mill, Greensboro, N. C. This farm is near the North Elm Street car line, located between Fisher Park and the Country Club.

We want all farmers to see this demonstration.

For further information call on

M. G. Newell Company
Greensboro, North Carolina

Last Call For Taxes

I will attend in person or be represented by deputy at the following places on the dates named below, from 11 to 2 o'clock, to receive the state and county taxes for 1915:

Concord School House, Wednesday, March 1.

Brown Summit, Wednesday, March 1.

McLeansville, Thursday, March 2.

Summerfield, Thursday, March 2.

Hillsdale, Friday, March 3.

Whitsett, Friday, March 3.

Tavernacle, Saturday, March 4.

Sumner's Mill, Saturday, March 4.

Pleasant Garden, Monday, March 6.

Colfax, Tuesday, March 7.

Gibsonville, Wednesday, March 8.

Merry Oaks, Thursday, March 9.

Stokesdale, Friday, March 10.

Oak Ridge Saturday, March 11.

Jamestown, Monday, March 13.

Guilford College, Tuesday, March 14.

Bennett's Store, Wednesday, March 15.

Rate of Taxation: State, 23 2-3 cents; pensions, 4 cents; county, 19 cents; road, 25 cents; school, 20 cents.

This is positively the last round that will be made for these taxes, and it is very important that all taxpayers pay up in full, as I shall be compelled to advertise and sell property for unpaid taxes after March 15. Please do not ask me to hold your taxes for a later date, as I cannot do so.

The taxes for High Point township are payable to J. L. Parrish, Deputy Sheriff, at his office in High Point, N. C.

Vary Respectfully,
D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Guilford County, In the Superior Court, Special Proceedings.

W. C. Tucker, Mrs. Nannie Coble and husband, D. T. Coble, Mrs. Annie Fields and husband, W. A. Fields, C. L. Tucker, Ed. R. Tucker, John W. Tucker, C. A. Tucker, Nannie B. Ross and husband, J. F. Ross, Emma Brown and husband, Rosser Brown, Mattie Lowe and husband, William Lowe, Robert Tucker, Oscar Tucker, Pink Tucker, Webb Tucker, John F. Smith and Paul F. Smith, Infant, by their guardian, J. F. Smith, Plaintiffs,

vs.
Isaac Stanley, Dena Stanley, Infant, Harry Stanley, Infant, and J. B. Minor, administrator of Mary Branson, deceased, Defendants.

The defendants, Dena Stanley and Harry Stanley, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county to sell the lands of Susan Tucker, deceased, for partition among her heirs; and the said defendants Dena Stanley and Harry Stanley will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county on or before Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1916, at the court house of said county in Greensboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint or petition filed in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint or petition.

This February 15, 1916. 14-20
M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

Wilson & Ferguson and C. C. Frazier, Attorneys.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County, In the Superior Court, March Term, 1916.

George Coble
Jane Coble,

The defendant above named will take notice that an action as above entitled has been commenced in the Superior court of Guilford county for the purpose of securing a divorce from her; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior court of said county to be held on the 15th day of March, 1916, at the court house in the city of 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 his complaint or petition.

This February 2, 1916. 12-18
M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

Clifford Fraser, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FOLEY-KIDNEY PILLS
FOR URINARY AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS

MAKE OUR NAVY STRONGER

SHOULD LIMIT CONSTRUCTION ONLY BY FACILITIES OF COUNTRY TO BUILD.

New construction for the navy should be limited this year only by the country's facilities to build, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the navy war college, told the house naval committee a few days ago. If an adequate fleet is to be made ready by 1925, he declared, an immediate inquiry should be made to determine the extent of these facilities and to plan for even greater building programs each year until the United States navy is the strongest force afloat.

"It is a big program, of course," said Admiral Knight, "but we have a big country to defend."

Only the limits of construction facilities, the admiral explained, had caused the general board to fix 1925 as the date the American fleet should equal any afloat.

"If we could get it," he added, "I would say we need it now, today, tomorrow."

In reaching its decision, the witness said, the board had before it the spectre of a double assault against the United States, with enemies in the Atlantic and Pacific to meet at the same time. He said the fleet proposed would meet any such combination that did not include England, and he thought it unlikely that a combination against the United States including that country ever would be formed. Asked if he had any reason to believe that there was danger of another combination, the admiral said "Yes," but he was not pressed to amplify his statement.

Representative Butler asked whether the sudden entrance of the United States into the race for naval supremacy would not cause other nations to increase their programs. The admiral thought not, for several years at least, or until the American fleet began to approach the British, for instance, in size.

Asked by Representative Kelly what the present fleet could do in case of an attack, Admiral Knight said:

"If we were attacked by the English fleet, I think the navy ought to shut itself up in some harbor, but against any other navy, we ought to go out and do the best we can." He was not without hopes, he said, that victory might lodge with the smaller force.

It was suggested that war with England was extremely unlikely. Admiral Knight said this was open to question, although the general board's plans had not contemplated any possible enemy combination including England. The strange diplomatic developments of the present war, he thought, made almost anything possible, and added:

"Certain features, which we have heretofore regarded as features of safety, have now become points of danger. I am not so sure we will ever have a war with England."

Admiral Knight said the battle cruisers and scouting craft were the navy's greatest liability to make the present fleet of dreadnaughts effective.

The facilities of the country could be strained immediately, he said, to provide at least six battle cruisers and eight scouts. Nine battle cruisers would be better, he thought, but with six and 25,000 additional men, the navy would be in efficient shape within two or three years, within the limits of its numbers.

The world produced, he added, no better ships, officers or men than those in the American fleet. He said Secretary Daniels had done more for the war college, more than any of his predecessors, and that the education was being brought to a high state of usefulness, not in preparing war plans, but in training the men who did prepare the plans and those who executed high commands.

The negotiation of the mountain trails afforded by the Mount Mitchell national forest is fascinating sport and, in the salubrious climate of the park, is among the most healthful of physical exercises.

The practical advantages to be offered in the national forest, through Chief Forester Graves, even outweigh the sentimental and scenic advantages. Charming sites for cottages and temporary camps are to be placed at the disposal of those who may desire them. Only the mildest restrictions will be imposed upon campers, visitors and permanent residents.

Mount Mitchell national forest is, indeed, to be a park for the people, where, in the most beautiful and healthful environment of nature, they may reside either temporarily or permanently.

In the very heart of the Southland, the government in establishing this reservation first of all for the protection of the streams has made available for the people this wonderful forest park which offers the benefits and delights of an out-door life in the midst of ideal surroundings.

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

The United States in 1915 built 1,354 miles of railway.

All the parks, gardens and available open spaces of Vienna are laid out as vegetable gardens.

MOUNT MITCHELL FOREST
MAGNIFICENT PLAYGROUND.

A magnificent national playground, for recreation and camping purposes, is now a reality in the Mount Mitchell national forest of western North Carolina. Under the direction of Mr. H. S. Graves, chief forester of the United States forest service, arrangements have been completed for the use of this wonderful region to all who may wish, either permanently or temporarily, to enjoy its advantages and beauties.

For years it has been a dream of those familiar with the sublimity of the Southern Appalachian Mountains that the territory included in the Mount Mitchell national forest should be preserved, in its primeval grandeur and sylvan beauty, as a pleasure park for the people of the entire country. The dream now is about to be realized.

Through the action of the national government and the state of North Carolina, the Mount Mitchell region will be preserved as one of the beauty spots of the western world.

Mount Mitchell, the peak of commanding interest in the new national forest, took its name from Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor of the University of North Carolina. A man of great learning and notable achievement in the realms of science, he measured the height of the mountain, in 1835, and established the fact that its summit was the highest land in North America, east of the Mississippi river. Twenty-two years later, while verifying his original measurements, he lost his life near the summit of the mountain which he loved so well.

The scene of his death was romantically beautiful. Pouring over a precipice, a mountain torrent originally had tumbled sheer many feet to solid rock below. The attrition of its waters for centuries had worn out a smooth, circular basin, quite fourteen feet deep and as many feet in diameter. In the clear, cold, limpid water which filled the basin lay the body of Dr. Mitchell, perfectly preserved. He had fallen down a steep declivity into the pool and, among the mysteries of nature which he had studied so diligently, he had given up his life. His grave today is at the very summit of his beloved mountain.

For all time and in perpetuity for the American people, assurance now is given that this grand tract of forest and mountain land will be kept; but it was only two or three years ago that the woodman's axe menaced its sublime beauty. Lumbermen had purchased the timber on Mount Mitchell and were about to cut it when the Hon. Locke Craig, governor of North Carolina, intervened. Through his urgency, the general assembly made an appropriation for the purchase of the land and timber around the summit for park purposes. Additional mountain lands have been taken under the supervision of the government and converted into the Mount Mitchell national forest, which stretches in a magnificent panorama of sylvan scenery north and west and east of the city of Asheville.

Fine automobile boulevards and roadways radiate from the city into this superb natural park. They are well-maintained and lead to innumerable points of historic and scenic interest. Scores of horseback and foot trails beckon the follower into the very midst of primeval solitude. Many of the trails are easily followed and all of them afford delightful out-door experiences; but the traveler uninitiated in mountain-craft would better accompany a guide.

The negotiation of the mountain trails afforded by the Mount Mitchell national forest is fascinating sport and, in the salubrious climate of the park, is among the most healthful of physical exercises.

The practical advantages to be offered in the national forest, through Chief Forester Graves, even outweigh the sentimental and scenic advantages. Charming sites for cottages and temporary camps are to be placed at the disposal of those who may desire them. Only the mildest restrictions will be imposed upon campers, visitors and permanent residents.

Mount Mitchell national forest is, indeed, to be a park for the people, where, in the most beautiful and healthful environment of nature, they may reside either temporarily or permanently.

In the very heart of the Southland, the government in establishing this reservation first of all for the protection of the streams has made available for the people this wonderful forest park which offers the benefits and delights of an out-door life in the midst of ideal surroundings.

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

The United States in 1915 built 1,354 miles of railway.

All the parks, gardens and available open spaces of Vienna are laid out as vegetable gardens.

ABJECT POVERTY THAT
AFFLICTS THE EGYPTIANS.

In the whole land of Egypt there are now only two cities, Alexandria and Cairo. Yet once Egypt was the grandest country of the world, having as many as 200 cities, but these have been all long swept or covered with the sand of the desert.

In these two cities, Alexandria and Cairo, all the principle people of Egypt reside, while in the country districts up the Nile there are no towns and hardly any villages, but only scattered settlements of peasants, who are called fellahs or fellahin.

These fellahs, though of the same Arab race and religion as the people of Cairo, are very different in most other ways. Instead of the turban, the flowing robe and the gray slippers, which the men of the city wear, we see only a half clad figure with matted hair and skin blackened by the sun; instead of the veiled lady in a robe of silk, here is a poor woman with naked feet in a dress woven of grass. One thing, however, both are in common—a bracelet.

The fellahs of upper Egypt are very numerous, but they are all very poor. Their houses are mud huts, used only to sleep in, as they are in the open air most of the day. Their food consists chiefly of vegetables, which they eat uncooked, such as maize, melons, ground, beans, lentils and dates; those that have a cow can milk, and all can get fish. Meat they seldom taste, and their bread is only a half baked paste of bruised maize or millet. Rice is too dear for them. One luxury, however, all the men—and women, too—manage to get whatever else they go without—that is, the ever present long wooden tobacco pipe, smoking.

The poverty of many fellahs is so great that a family of children is often a great burden to the parents. Many cases yearly occur of parents selling their children as slaves to escape from the expense of their support.

A parent will sometimes make a long journey to Cairo to get rid of his young children. Some time ago a woman brought to a rich lady of that city an infant, which she said she found at the door of a mosque. The lady said she would take the child and adopt it and handed the woman a small sum as a reward for her trouble in bringing the child. The woman refused the offer, blushed and withdrew. She was the child's own mother.—Hartford Post.

QUACK DOCTORS ARE
BANISHED FROM STATE.

More has been done in the last six months by the state board of medical examiners to protect the people of the state against quacks and quackery than any previous board of examiners in their entire six years of office, according to the state board of health, which, in the latest bulletin, expresses commendation of the work of the board in general and of Dr. Robert A. Royster, of Raleigh, its executive officer, in particular.

"Relentless and successful fight" against "unqualified, unlicensed, dangerous medical imposters" is the way the state board of health describes the effort to which it attributes the departure from this state in the last year of twelve unqualified and unlicensed medical imposters who left out of fear of prosecution. Three others have been prosecuted and convicted, the bulletin says:

"This enviable record of the present board of examiners has been made under a law which went into effect July 1, 1915," it continues.

"The statutes heretofore have left to the local medical profession the prosecution of unqualified practitioners. If the local profession did not act, many over trustful people were imposed upon, many lost their health, and some their lives; if the local profession did act, then a few of the friends of the scoundrel who was prosecuted would charge the local profession with jealousy and inability to compete with the advertising doctor. The present law, in placing the responsibility for the protection of the public against quackery upon state machinery instead of upon the local medical profession, places such responsibility where it belongs and does away with the embarrassment and expense and public misconception that falls upon a local profession in their prosecution of a quack."

For Your Child's Cough.

If your child has a cold, nose runs or coughs much get a small bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Its a pleasant Pine-Tar-Honey syrup, just what children like and just the medicine to soothe the cough and check the cold. After taking, children stop fretting, sleep good and are soon entirely well. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c at your druggist.

Kansas City public library circulated 691,134 books in 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA OUGHT
TO BE AMERICA'S GARDEN.

It is a serious problem that confronts the Southern farmer this year. With only guesses concerning the outlook for reasonable cotton prices, he must, if he still insists upon growing cotton, pay an almost prohibitive price for the fertilizers necessary to the production of a fair yield. He faces the alternative of either a very poor crop or a very expensive one—that is, he is going to still pin his hopes upon so fickle a master as King Cotton has proven to be.

With those facts in view, it appears that the Southern farmer must use his brain in order to conserve his own interests. In North Carolina there is no especial reason why a farmer should depend upon cotton, in any sense. Here we have soils suited in the cultivation of any number of other crops whose profits would total much more than cotton ever has. Last year's venture in small grain did a lot to open the eyes of farmers to the great possibilities that lie along the line of agricultural work. The truck patches of the east, the cattle and sheep farms of the west, the rich grazing lands of the valleys, have brought large profits to those who have put them to work.

North Carolina can easily be made the garden of America; it can produce enough vegetables to supply all the cities of the east; it can produce grain and hay to supply the stock of many states; it can have here beef cattle of the highest grade and best quality; it can supply any quantity of chickens, ducks, turkeys, eggs, milk and butter, and it can work out its own salvation along these lines without paying any attention to cotton—and that at a smaller cost.

Cotton cannot be produced at anything like the small cost of former years. And after it is produced there is no assurance that prices will justify the increased cost of production. Therefore, it is time to turn the state's great natural advantages to good account. Diversify is the call. If cotton is raised it should be only after there is full provision made for "living at home" by means of the other crops. And again we say that diversification of crops is the road to prosperity.—Raleigh News and Observer.

LAW UNDER WHICH LAND
MAY GO TO THE TENANTS.

Yucatan, away down south in Mexico, is the latest country to develop ideas of the kind classed as "progressive" a year or two ago. And take it from us, Yucatan is developing them to the limit, stretching them as far as they will reach. The eight-hour day and all the rest of the reforms that have occupied attention up this way are away out of date in the land of sunshine and sisal; folks there have advanced farther along.

One of the up-to-the minute reforms they have started to try out in Yucatan is a statutory provision that after a man has paid rent for a house 10 years the property shall become his and the state shall give him a clear title. It's a glittering idea. The wonder is that somebody up this way hasn't sprung it on our people before now, but since it has come to notice no doubt that oversight will be corrected.

Looked at from the tenant's point of view the first-sight attractiveness of the plan needs no comment. But stop and think how it would work out in practice.

What would the landowner do if we had a law like the one in Yucatan? Either he would keep out of the real estate business, in which case the whole plan goes up in smoke because there wouldn't be any houses for the 10-year tenant to acquire; or he would build the house and charge enough rent to pay him back his capital in the 10-year period. This latter plan would mean that rents would double and in the end everybody would be just where he was when the law was passed. The tenant would pay full price for his house when he rented it for 10 years.

Some of these dream-stuff reforms are truly delightful to think about, but analysis certainly does play the mischief with their attractiveness.—Detroit Free Press.

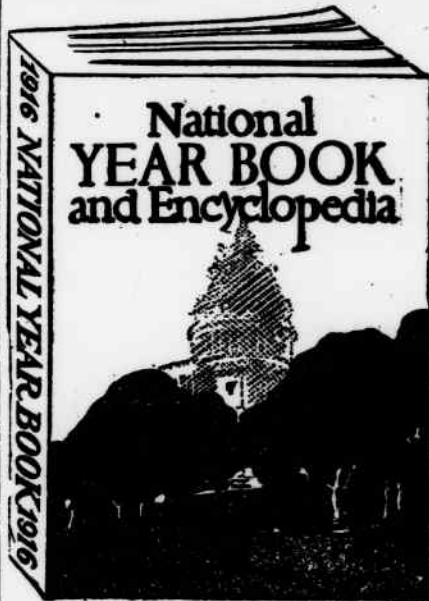
Will Let Dyes Come Over.

Great Britain will permit the shipment of two cargoes of dyestuffs, valued at \$5,000,000, from Rotterdam to the United States, Ambassador Page, at London, has advised the state department at Washington, and officials are hopeful that Germany will make an exception to its embargo by granting permission for their exportation.

Ambassador Page said that the British foreign office had given him assurances that the cargoes would not be interfered with.

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"The best book of the kind for the home ever published."
An elaborate description of the good things to be found within its covers is not possible in this space, but here is a brief digest of what you will find in the wide range of subjects treated:
Important Events of 1915, including an account of the great world war, with chronology, correspondence with Germany and other matters of interest.
Almanac Matter, showing calendar, astronomical calculations, legal holidays, ready reference calendar for 200 years, etc.
Articles and Statistics on Such Topics as the Commission on Industrial Relations, the League of Nations, the United States Army and Navy, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Reclamation Service, etc.
Federal Laws in which are vital, such as Pure Food, Interstate Commerce, Copyright Laws, etc.
Bankruptcy, Banking and Currency, Copyright Laws, etc.
State Laws, such as Woman Suffrage, Marriage and Divorce, Eight-Hour Day, etc.
Sporting Records, giving records in aviation, automobile speed records, baseball, horse racing, Olympic games, etc.
Information and Statistics on Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mining Industries, Political Parties and many other vital things.
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This new book is the biggest we have ever offered our readers. There are 416 pages, thousands of different subjects are covered, and everything right up to the minute—it answers every question.

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SOUTHERN FARMING Published in Atlanta every week, is recognized as one of the best farm journals in the south. It has a circulation of over 75,000, being widely circulated from Virginia to Texas. It treats on every topic of interest to the farmer and the farmer's wife, and is an authority on southern farming and meets the problems of the southern farmer.

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION comes three times a week with all the latest news. It is the best newspaper in the country, and, besides the news, carries many departments of interest to all the family. Its continued stories, humor and editorials are of the highest order—making it "The standard newspaper of the south."
We have arranged special clubbing rates which enable us to make the above remarkable offer for cash subscriptions. Copy of the Year Book and Encyclopedia, Southern Farming and Tri-Weekly Constitution can be seen at this office. Call at once, renew your subscription and take advantage of this remarkable offer.

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What
M. G. Newell Co.
of Greensboro

have to say about
cream separators
this week.

Ninety-eight per cent of the world's creameries use DeLaval separators.

DELAVAL SEPARATORS have better opportunities than other separators to see which separator is most efficient and available. That is why they select DeLaval.

More DeLaval separators are in use on farms than all other brands combined. Time and experience have proved to a vast majority of farmers that no other separator gives as good service as the DeLaval.

Each year in the United States and Canada alone, some 40,000 inferior separators are replaced with DeLaval separators. They learn from experience that the so-called cheap separators are wasteful and costly at any price. They would have saved money if they had bought a DeLaval in the first place.

If you will bear these facts in mind in selecting a separator, you will realize that the wisest course is to buy a DeLaval. We will be glad to bring a DeLaval out to your farm and let you try it out and see for yourself that it does offer you the greatest value for your money. We are willing to prove every claim we make for the DeLaval. Just phone us or send a post card and we will see that you get an opportunity to try a DeLaval.

Sooner or later you will buy a DE LAVAL

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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.

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EXECUTRIA'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix of the estate of Stacy Kirkman, deceased, this is to give notice to all persons having claims against said estate or present them to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of March, 1917, of this notice, will be placed in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt settlement.

This March 1, 1916.
LELIA B. KIRKMAN, Executrix.

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MADE BY A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER
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After the expenditure of considerable time and effort, we have succeeded in arranging for readers of The Patriot the most attractive list of clubbing offers we have ever seen advertised in a North Carolina paper. Every one of the offers is a genuine bargain, and the publications that make up the different clubs cover such a wide range that the most exacting reader cannot fail to be suited.

Owing to the extremely low rates at which they are offered, only one club can be allowed with a year's subscription to The Patriot at the advertised price.

The publishers with whom we have made clubbing arrangements do not guarantee the low rates quoted for any specified length of time, and therefore are at liberty to withdraw them at their pleasure. We would suggest that you make your selection and send us your order without delay.

If your subscription to The Patriot or any publication named in a club is paid for a considerable period in advance, it will be extended for a full year upon receipt of your remittance for a club subscription.

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The Patriot, semi-weekly \$1.50
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All one year for only \$2.

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Regular price, \$3.20.

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McCall's Magazine, with pattern, Housewife, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.
Regular price, \$3.

MAY BE ANOTHER REVOLUTION

GEN. FELIX DIAZ THOUGHT TO
BE ORGANIZING FORCES
AGAINST CARRANZA.

Felix Diaz, who has been watched for several months by department of justice agents because of suspected activities in violation of American neutrality, apparently has left the United States for Mexico with the intention of launching a revolution against the Carranza de facto government. Information reaching officials in Washington indicates that he hopes to organize and lead the troops of his native state, Oaxaca, and such other forces in southern Mexico as he can gather about him.

General Diaz left New Orleans Friday for Havana, where several Mexicans whose names have been associated with his in reports of a revolutionary movement were understood to be awaiting him.

Although Diaz eluded the federal agents detailed to watch him, department of justice officials said that since no evidence warranting his arrest had been found, and as he left the country, according to reports, as a private citizen of Mexico and not a leader of any organized revolutionary movement, nothing probably could have been done to detain him.

Gen. Diaz, a nephew of the former Mexican president of that name, has been absent from Mexico since Huerta, whom he helped establish in power, sent him abroad on a diplomatic mission. Most of this time he has spent in the United States, and although he was suspected of being connected with the revolutionary plot for which Huerta and several others were indicted, no direct evidence against him ever developed.

Oaxaca, where Diaz is expected to launch his movement, is the only state that has held aloof during the fighting of the past two years. Led by state officials, the people declared their independence and Carranza and other leaders were told that the state would be glad to resume its place in the union whenever any one demonstrated that he had restored a stable central government.

After Carranza's recognition by the foreign governments he chose not to parley with the people of Oaxaca, however, demanding that they accept his government unconditionally. To enforce this demand military expeditions now are being directed against the state and the state's army is said to be preparing to resist. It is toward this nucleus of organized resistance that Diaz is said to be moving, accompanied by Lee Christmas, an American widely known throughout Central America because of his participation in revolutionary enterprises.

With the Oaxaca forces as a basis it is estimated that Diaz might marshal nearly 25,000 men, but they would be poorly equipped and almost without artillery. The new movement is not regarded by officials as seriously menacing Carranza's government, because they doubt Diaz' ability to establish himself as a popular leader or to secure sufficient funds. They admit, however, that an organized revolution among the hills of southern Mexico, where a small band might hold out against vastly superior forces, would further complicate the already complex situation confronting the de facto president.

Shirt Sleeves in the Pulpit.

The Ohio clergyman who preaches to his congregation in a gray flannel shirt and old trousers, without a coat and with a red bandana handkerchief sticking out of his hip pocket, may imagine he is making a hit with the workingman who goes to hear him, but the chances are they would be glad to see him conform a little more closely to the conventions. In their well-meant endeavors to be "good fellows," "all-round mixers" and "get down to the level of the people" ministers often make the mistake of overdoing the thing. In this particular instance the preacher derides the placing of too much emphasis on the matter of dress and yet he is actually going out of his way to accentuate oddity in attire for the purpose of attracting attention. There is no reason to suppose that workingmen care to be reminded on Sunday of the kind of clothes their occupation compels them to wear during the week or that their respect for the pulpit is increased appreciably when the occupant goes coatless or assumes a garb that is manifestly inappropriate to the surroundings.

Whatever conditions may be in other lands, in the United States laboring men are accustomed to wear clothing of excellent fit and quality and to take a pride in doing so.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Licorice root, to the value of \$109,794, was involved at the American consulate at Madrid, Spain, for the United States during 1915, compared with \$111,431 worth for 1914.

SPOT CASH SALE

War or no war, we are still on the market with a great stock of Farm Tools at unheard of low prices for spot cash or for a reasonable advance over spot cash prices if sold on time.

See some of the prices given below and compare them with prices asked you elsewhere, and these are not trust made goods.



6-16 Disc Harrow with pole	\$12.75
8-16 Disc Harrow with pole	\$16.75
10-16 Disc Harrow with pole	\$18.75
8-20 Disc Harrow with pole	\$18.75
10-20 Disc Harrow with pole	\$21.50
Front truck when pole is not taken	\$ 3.75
50 T Spike Harrows	\$ 8.75
60 T Spike Harrows	\$ 9.50
Corn Planters from \$7.50 to \$18.	
Wheat Drills from \$25 to \$75.	
Land Rollers from \$20 to \$35.	

P. S.—A few Buggies and Carriages at factory prices to make room for new goods.

The Townsend Buggy Company

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Fasts are stubborn things. They hamper one so!

No man is so great as to escape the charge of being lucky.

The lazier a man is, the harder he tries to work other people.

Of course automobiles have horns, but that isn't what hurts when they hit you.

Many a fellow never takes a firm stand until every avenue of escape is cut off.

A wedding isn't the only place where the best man can't always prove it.

Wisdom is power, and wise is the man who knows half as much as he thinks he knows.

A man deserves to lose who permits a 10-cent argument to lead him into a \$10 bet.

If beauty is only skin deep, it makes us feel like turning some people inside out.

You never can tell. Many a man wants the earth who steers clear of real estate agents.

It naturally makes a fellow feel pretty cheap to be told that every man has his price.

It isn't simply because he likes to see things growing that a fellow sows his wild oats.

Bow-legged people are not the only ones who are inclined to follow their natural bent.

Talk is cheap, but the fellow who cuts off his nose to spite his face doesn't blow about it.

The man who has his price is a marked man. In fact he can generally be marked down.

A man can afford to be perfectly frank if he doesn't care whether he has any friends or not.

There's a difference between being treated like one of the family and like a poor relation.

The one man in all the world who ought to be a stickler for good form is the corset manufacturer.

Clothes don't make the man, nor the woman, either. You can't always tell a typewriter by her ribbons.

The barber doesn't have to be a pugilist to give you an upper cut when you have your hair trimmed.

The poor man may find it hard to serve two masters, but at any rate he doesn't have to master two servants.

The man who talks about having himself saddled with a wife has a sneaking hope the girl will break.

Just because a girl sits on a fel-

low's knee she shouldn't get the idea that he is going to support her forever.

We like a man to be interested in what he is talking about, provided he isn't always talking about himself.

The man who acknowledges his faults when he sees them will find plenty of people willing to point them out.

The singing teacher demonstrates how many people are having their imaginations cultivated instead of their voices.

If it wasn't for the coffee mother used to make, many a married man would be at a loss for something to kick about.

If it wasn't for the word "obey" in the ceremony, a man who is getting married would seldom know he was at his own wedding.

A husband who ceases to care for his wife will cause her almost as many heartaches as her dressmaker would under the same circumstances.

Postoffice Bill Passed.

In the face of bitter opposition from the railroads, the house of representatives has passed the annual postoffice appropriations bill, carrying provisions for substituting a space basis for the present weight system of paying for the transportation of mails.

The bill, which prohibits an increase in the existing limit of 50 pounds on parcel post packages, carries an appropriation of \$321,000,000 for one year's operation of the postal system.

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 1.30 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh until 7 A. M.

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

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

1.50 A. M.—No. 39 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York and Washington to Birmingham. Observation sleeping car Richmond to Atlanta. Tourist car Washington to San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.

2.45 A. M.—No. 31 daily. Augusta Special. Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Augusta and

Asheville and Washington to Charlotte and Asheville. Dining car service. Day coaches.

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

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

7.30 A. M.—No. 103 daily. Local for Raleigh.

7.30 A. 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. 227 daily for Winston-Salem and North Wilkesboro. Handles Raleigh and Winston-Salem sleeping car.

8.30 A. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.

8.30 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.

12.45 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

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

1.30 P. M.—No. 36 daily. U. S. Fast Mail for Washington, New York, Pullman sleeping cars New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.

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

2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday, for Madison.

3.30 P. M.—No. 236, 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.

10.55 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.

11.15 P. M.—No. 38 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Pullman and observation sleeping cars New Orleans and New York. Pullman sleeping car service. No coaches.

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

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

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER DENTIST

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