

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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LOCAL MATTERS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Building Operations.—During the past year the city building inspector issued permits for the erection of 186 buildings at an estimated total cost of \$381,632. The greater part of this amount was expended in the erection of dwelling houses.

Injured Improving.—Messrs. Noah Breedlove and Jesse Swalm, of the Hilltop community, both of whom were seriously injured in a fight a week ago today, as related in Thursday's Patriot, are reported to be improving and their recovery is confidently expected.

Mr. Field Recovering.—Rev. M. C. Field, a well known superannuated Methodist minister residing southwest of the city, who has been a surgical patient at St. Leo's hospital for the past six weeks, is regaining his strength and expects to be able to return home in a short while.

Sells Home.—Mr. G. C. Hampton, who moved his family from Greensboro to Hendersonville some time ago, has sold his home on the corner of West Market and Tate streets to Mr. C. S. Watson. The price paid for the place, which is a desirable piece of property, has not been made public.

Many Marriages.—The month of December was a record-breaker for weddings in Guilford county, 122 licenses having been issued from the office of Register of Deeds Rankin during the month. It is stated that never before were so many couples married in this county in a single month.

Open Headquarters.—Rev. C. A. Bridgman, who has been elected executive secretary of the great laymen's missionary convention to be held in Greensboro February 9-13, is expected to arrive in the city tonight from Montreal and tomorrow will open headquarters for the convention.

Moves Grocery.—Mr. Z. E. Noah has moved his grocery store from the Beville building, on the corner of North Elm and East Gaston streets, to 109 East Market street, opposite the postoffice and American Exchange National Bank. His advertisement will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Patriot.

U. C. T.'s at Home.—The members of the Greensboro council of United Commercial Travelers were "at home" to their friends at the Country Club Saturday night from 8 to 11 o'clock. Music, cards, dancing and bowling, with refreshments on the side, constituted the evening's entertainment.

Officers Banquet.—The annual banquet of the sheriff's force and the police department took place in the Grand opera house Friday night and was one of the biggest "feasts" served in Greensboro in a long while. In addition to the members of the police and sheriff's forces, a number of the city and county officials were present. The feast was spread on the stage of the opera house.

Taking Stock.—Nearly all the Greensboro merchants took advantage of the lull following the holiday rush to take stock and cast up their accounts for the past year. It is a safe proposition that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods in Greensboro stores have been inventoried during the past week. The merchants generally appear to be well satisfied with the holiday trade.

New Pastor Arrives.—Rev. Dr. A. D. Wolfinger, formerly of Philadelphia, who succeeds Rev. Shuford Peeler as pastor of the First Reformed church of this city, arrived Friday night and occupied his new pulpit yesterday morning and evening. Dr. Wolfinger is one of the most prominent ministers of the Reformed church and for the past five years has been engaged in educational work. His family will follow Dr. Wolfinger to Greensboro in a few weeks.

Request Refused.—The city commissioners have declined the request of the North State Telephone Company, of High Point, to be allowed to increase the number of its long distance stations in Greensboro. The company has never sought to operate a local exchange here, but has 25 pay stations, which is the full quota permitted under the terms of the franchise under which it operates. Under the provisions of the city charter it is stated that the franchise could not be amended except by a vote of the people in an election.

CANVASS FOR FUNDS FOR NEW COLLEGE DORMITORY.

The canvass for funds for building a new dormitory at Greensboro College for Women is proceeding very satisfactorily, it is announced. It is desired to raise \$30,000, and of this amount \$8,500 has been subscribed.

President Turrentine states that it is the purpose to make provision for the students so desiring to have the benefit of the co-operation system of boarding, thereby saving to each student annually about the equivalent of a scholarship. The proposed new dormitory will cost \$30,000 and will be modeled after the Fitzgerald hall, noted as being one of the best appointed college dormitories in the South.

The proposed new dormitory will have 36 rooms, each suited to two occupants. On the ground floor, extending along the entire length of the building, there will be a kitchen and a dining room for the co-operative plan of boarding, and also a well-equipped section for household economics.

In securing this building three results are obtained—room for about 70 more students, provision for aiding students for self-help, and the better equipment of the department of household economics. Fifty dollars will furnish a dormitory room for two, \$500 will build one of such rooms, \$1,000 will build the reception hall, while \$10,000 will entitle the donor to name the building.

The result of the canvass for funds over the state, including the recent canvass in Greensboro, is as follows:

B. L. Duke, Durham, \$1,000; J. W. Harris, High Point, \$500; C. C. Covington, Wilmington, \$500; citizens of Wilson, \$450; Mrs. M. H. White, Hertford, \$100; W. B. Cooper, Wilmington, \$100; other contributions outside of Greensboro, \$738; total outside of Greensboro, \$3,388; business men of Greensboro, \$3,075; members of West Market church, \$1,087; J. A. Odell, Greensboro, \$1,000; total subscriptions to date, \$8,550.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE LAMAR DIED LAST NIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Joseph Rucker Lamar, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, died at his home here tonight after an illness of several months. He was 53 years old and had been on the Supreme bench five years.

The immediate cause of death was gradual heart failure, hastened by inflammation of one of the lungs which had threatened to develop into pneumonia. The attending physician declared, however, that the primary cause was overwork due to the arduous duties of a member of the Supreme court and as commissioner of the United States in 1914 to the mediation conference between the United States and Mexico at Niagara Falls.

Arrangements for the funeral were not completed tonight, but the burial will take place at Augusta, Ga., for many years the home of the justice. The funeral party will leave Washington for Augusta Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Had Justice Lamar lived until tomorrow, he would have completed five years service on the Supreme court bench. During the entire period he was regarded as one of the hardest workers ever on the bench and his opinions were excellent specimens of diction.

In 1886 Judge Lamar was a member of the Georgia legislature and served till 1889. In 1903 he became an associate justice of the Supreme court of Georgia and continued a member of that tribunal until 1911, when he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States by President Taft.

Hotel Changes.—Mr. W. G. Tennille, who has been connected with the Guilford hotel for several years, has purchased the stock of the Guilford Hotel Company, which holds the lease on the building. Mr. Tennille takes over the stock of Messrs. A. N. Perkins, J. P. Saunders and W. C. Petty. Mr. Cabell Young, formerly with the Zinzendorf hotel, in Winston-Salem, succeeds Mr. A. N. Perkins as manager of the Guilford. Mr. Perkins will remain with the hotel temporarily while the new management is getting its hand in.

Mr. S. L. Shepherd, a well known young man of the Brick church section, was a welcome caller at The Patriot office Friday.

ANOTHER STEAMER IS SUNK

NORTH CAROLINA MAN AMONG THOSE DROWNED WHEN THE PERSIA WENT DOWN.

The British liner Persia, with 160 passengers and a crew of 250 to 300, was sunk by an unidentified submarine Thursday afternoon off the island of Crete, in the eastern Mediterranean. Messages received from various sources say that nearly all on board were lost. Robert Ney McNeely, of Monroe, N. C., American consul at Aden, Arabia, and Robert Grant, of Boston, were on the liner. Reports say that McNeely lost his life and that Grant was saved.

The crew of the Persia virtually all were Lascars. Four boats are known to have got away from the sinking vessel, each capable of carrying 60 persons, but it is not known if the boats were full.

Between 150 and 160 survivors were picked up by a passing steamer and have been landed at Alexandria, Egypt.

Unofficial reports say the Persia was torpedoed and sank in five minutes. Details of the sinking came in slowly.

Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude.

The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface.

A dispatch from Cairo says that two boat-loads of people were drawn down with the steamer Persia when she sank, as there was no time to cut the ropes. Four boats got away, but it was 30 hours before a trawler picked them up. Several ships passed by without assisting refugees, being afraid, presumably, of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel heeled over.

Mr. McNeely, who is among the passengers reported missing, was recently appointed United States consul at Aden and sailed from New York for London November 27. He was 32 years old and a promising young lawyer of Monroe. He was a member of the legislatures of 1913 and 1914.

Anxiety in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Anxiety over the news of the sinking of the British steamship Persia increased in official circles here today when a consular dispatch brought the information that the ship had been torpedoed without warning and that at least one American citizen, Robert N. McNeely, new consul at Aden, Arabia, was missing. At the same time officials were much gratified at the indication, emanating from Baron Erich Zwielinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, that the Vienna government would be quick to "satisfactorily adjust" the matter should it develop that an Austrian submarine commander had disobeyed instructions in regard to torpedoing passenger-carrying ships without warning.

UNLAWFUL NOW TO USE OLD-FASHIONED MATCHES.

Probably quite a few readers of The Patriot may not be advertent to the fact that, beginning with the first day of the new year, it is now unlawful to sell or use in North Carolina any matches save those of the safety variety—that is, specially prepared matches that will strike only on the side of their box or other container. The old-fashioned parlor or dipped matches, which have been used almost universally in this state since the cheap matches first came out, are outlawed and any person selling or using them becomes a violator of a state law.

The safety match law was passed by the last session of the legislature, the object being to reduce the fire hazard in North Carolina. It was claimed by the advocates of the new law that the old-fashioned matches, often carelessly handled, were responsible for a majority of the fires in this state.

While the fact that the law would become effective January 1 has been frequently mentioned in the newspapers, many people seem to have overlooked the matter, and even numbers of dealers allowed the new year to find them with stocks of outlawed matches on hand.

Mr. J. E. Johnson, editor of the Mt. Airy News, was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

SEVERE BATTLE IN GALICIA

RUSSIAN ARMY AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE—NO DECISIVE RESULTS DESCRIBED.

The rejuvenated Russian army, equipped with munitions from Japan, America and England, is engaged in a great attack on the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia. Reports from Vienna and Petrograd claim the advantage for their respective forces, but neither capital describes decisive results. The details, which are few and conflicting, give no definite description of the battle line.

Newspaper correspondents in Petrograd estimate that one and a half millions of Austro-Germans are engaged and assert that whatever changes have occurred in the fighting line are in favor of the Russians. The Austrian war office official report says that the Russian attacks were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

A significant fact is that the Russian army has again been able to take the offensive. Recent telegrams from the war theater where this battle is raging say that the Austrians show better fighting qualities now than in the earlier stages of the war.

The result of the battle is expected to have an important influence on the Balkan situation, particularly on the Rumanian policy. Apparently Russia has been preparing for these operations for some time past.

Allies at New Points in Greece.

Two new landings by the entente allies in the near East are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Saloniki to Ofano, a small Greek port 60 miles east of Saloniki, with the intention of thus checking any possibility of a hostile advance from this quarter. The second landing was made by the French on the Greek island Casteleroso, off the southeast coast of Asia-Minor, not far from Adalia.

A dispatch says the occupation of Adalia is the object of the landing. A railway runs north of Adalia and the presence there of a strong entente force would menace the communications of any hostile force operating against Egypt or the lower Tifris region.

These movements indicate that the entente allies' positions around Saloniki are now considered secure, and indications are that the campaign around Saloniki will develop into a long drawn-out warfare, as on other fronts.

Rome reports that the central powers have begun a general withdrawal from the entente Macedonia front, owing to the serious Russian campaign in Bessarabia, but this lacks confirmation. In the entente capitals, however, there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia, which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing on the whole war situation. According to one version, Russia's new move is the forerunner of the impending Rumanian entry into the war on the side of the entente allies.

Russians and Austrians at Grips.

From the Pripiet river to Bukovina, the Russians and Austrians are at grips at various points in fighting that Petrograd unofficially advises say is expected by the Russian military observers to change in a few days the aspect of the military positions in the Russian theater of war. The intense action of the past days by infantry in the Vosges region of the western line in France has now given way to active bombardments by the French and Germans, especially in the region of Hartmanns-Werkkopf, Metz and Ling. The fighting on the Italian front is still being carried out mainly by the big guns.

Heavy battles are in progress on the Sanjak front of Montenegro, and a Montenegrin communication reports that the Austrians have been compelled to retreat on the Raskovogora sector.

British Cruiser Blown Up.

Official announcement was made in London Friday that the British armored cruiser Natal had been blown up by an internal explosion.

In accordance with its procedure of late, the admiralty has given no indication as to the locality of the Natal disaster. The loss is generally attributed to foul play. In support of this theory attention is called to similar disasters which overtook the

TRANSFERS OF GUILFORD REAL ESTATE RECORDED.

Deeds for the transfer of Guilford county real estate have been recorded during the past few days as follows: C. O. Crews, commissioner, to Daniel Smith and C. F. Smith, a tract consisting of 78.38 acres in Deep River township, a part of what is known as the Pegg tract, adjoining the holdings of Henry Long, J. R. Smith and others, \$1,567.60, or \$20 per acre.

Miss Pattie Newlin to J. H. Adams, a lot 40 by 170 feet on North Main street, in the city of High Point, adjoining the property of J. H. Adams and Miss Pattie Newlin, \$1,200.

C. A. Barbee and others to J. H. Adams, a lot 112.5 by 190 feet on Montlieu avenue, in the city of High Point, \$1,000 and other valuable considerations.

W. H. Matthews and wife to H. F. Burgess and Claudie E. Burgess, a lot 55 by 175 feet on Julian street, in the city of Greensboro, Guilmer township, \$380.

R. H. Wheeler to C. W. Bowers, a lot 50 by 130 feet on Walnut street, in the city of High Point, \$100.

W. A. Patterson and wife to the J. E. Latham Company, a tract 112.5 by 138.2 feet on Wilson street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Laura A. Cosand to J. M. Joyce, a tract consisting of two acres in Friendship township, \$60.

Allison Gray and wife to Elvira Gray and Jessie Johnson, a lot 50 by 150 feet on Taylor street, in the city of High Point, \$250.

D. H. Fall and wife to J. H. Adams, a lot on North Main street, in the city of High Point, \$1,800.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S WIDOW DEAD AT RIPE OLD AGE.

Many of the older readers of The Patriot especially will be interested in the announcement of the death of Mrs. Emma K. Tourgee, widow of the late Judge Abner W. Tourgee, which occurred last week at her home in Mayville, N. Y. She was 76 years old and was known as an author and magazine writer of note.

Judge and Mrs. Tourgee came to Greensboro from New York state after the Civil war and made their home here during the reconstruction days, residing on Asheboro street, in the house later occupied by the family of Judge R. M. Douglas. Judge Tourgee played a leading role in some of the stormy scenes of the reconstruction era. He was a judge of the Superior court and presided at the trial of some of the famous Ku-Klux cases.

Aside from his partisan political activity, which was very distasteful to the larger element of the state's best citizenship, he was a genial and cultured gentleman. It was during his residence in Greensboro that he wrote "A Fool's Errand" and other books. He collaborated with him on his literary work. Judge Tourgee died years ago while United States consul at Bordeaux, France.

To Elect Attorney.—The next move on the political board in Greensboro will be the election of a city attorney to succeed Mr. A. W. Cooke, who will become postmaster in a few weeks. The position, which is one of considerable responsibility in connection with the city government, pays \$1,000 a year. The gentlemen most prominently mentioned for the office are ex-Judge N. L. Eure and Messrs. Thomas C. Hoyle and Charles A. Hines. Other lawyers have been mentioned, but it is thought that one of the three gentlemen named here will be elected by the city commissioners.

battleship Bulwark, blown up off Sheerness in November of last year, with the loss of 700 or more, and of the steamship Princess Irene in Sheerness harbor last May with a loss of between 300 and 400 lives.

The Natal's sinking is the severest loss which the British navy has sustained in several months. No British naval vessels of importance had been sunk since last May, when the Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed at the Dardanelles. The Natal, although a powerful man-of-war, was laid down eleven years ago, and her displacement was only about one-half of the largest British sea fighters. The Natal's complement was 704 men. Her displacement was 13,660 tons. Her largest guns were 9.2 inch.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN UNION

SECRETARY LANSING HAS PLAN TO PRESERVE PEACE ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Secretary of State Lansing has suggested to all the nations which, with the United States, comprise the Pan-American union that they join in a convention for the arbitration of all boundary line disputes and for the prohibition of shipments of war munitions to revolutionaries.

Secretary Lansing's proposal, which has the full support of President Wilson, is being forwarded by the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers to their home foreign offices for consideration. It is regarded as one of the steps in a wide plan for preservation of peace on the Western hemisphere and a closer union of all the Americas.

The status of all the negotiations and the details of Secretary Lansing's proposal are being held as confidential between the state department and the Latin-American chancelleries. Mr. Lansing declined entirely to discuss it in any phase and the diplomats uniformly declared they could not discuss a matter which was in its preliminary stage and under consideration by their home foreign offices.

It became known, however, that soon after Secretary Lansing delivered his Pan-American unity speech before the scientific congress in which he advocated a Pan-America, "one for all and all for one," he began inviting the Latin-American representatives to the state department two at a time and outlining to them his proposal. At the same time, it is understood, the secretary's public declaration, which had attracted much favorable attention among the Latin-Americans because of its suggestion that all the Pan-American nations should, if necessary, constitute a united bulwark against any unjust invasion or aggression upon a neighbor, was discussed in some detail and understood, the Latin-Americans appreciated of Lansing's statements.

One of the first elements of the proposal which has for one of its ultimate objects the welding of a thoroughly united America is the preservation of peace on the American continent. It is realized that the chief menace to such a peace are boundary disputes and revolutionary activity. It is pointed out that if all boundary disputes are removed to the realm of arbitration and all the Pan-American nations bind themselves to absolutely prohibit shipments of war munitions to any other than established governments, peace among the nations themselves would practically be assured and the attention of all the American nations could be devoted to what Secretary Lansing expressed in his speech as working out their destinies.

WIFE BELIEVES IN THE INNOCENCE OF HUSBAND.

Newbern, Jan. 1.—Sitting in the reception room at the county jail, with her face marked with lines of trouble and worry, Mrs. Annie Suggs, wife of Claud Suggs, who on Christmas night shot and killed J. James, his father-in-law, at the latter's home near Jacksonville, Onslow county, told a newspaper man that she still loved her husband and that she felt confident that he did not intend to kill her aged father, and that deep down in her heart she felt as though he would be cleared of the charge against him when he was placed on trial.

According to the story told by Mrs. Suggs, she and her husband were married four years ago and that they had lived happily since that time. She admitted that Suggs slapped her a few weeks ago, but stated that this was done in a moment of passion and that she held no anger against him on this account.

Mrs. Suggs stated that she knew nothing of the killing except what the neighbors had told her, she not being at the scene of the affair at the time it occurred, but that she felt sure it had occurred just as her husband had previously stated.

Mrs. Suggs denied the report that she was said to have declared that she hoped her husband would have to pay the penalty for his crime and instead voiced the assertion that she sincerely trusted that he would be freed.

Mrs. M. C. Coble has returned from a visit to relatives and friends in Ramour.

Cook's POULTRY TONIC
for
Molting Hens



builds up their tired-out, run-down organs and makes feather-growing easy. There is no cayenne pepper or any other harmful ingredient in Cook's Poultry Tonic; it is just good medicine that helps nature do its work.

Get a Pailor Package and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

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Phone—Office 1648; Residence 1647
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General Surgery and Diseases of Women.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

S. Glenn Brown

Attorney-at-Law

610 BANNER BUILDING,

Green Hides Wanted

Bring me your Green Hides. I am paying 14 cents per pound.

J. C. OLIVE,
Phone 713 City Market

CHARLES A. HINES

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building,
North Elm St. Opposite Court House

FOUR SHOT; THREE BURNED

SHERIFF'S POSSE IN GEORGIA
ENGAGES IN DEADLY FIGHT
WITH NEGROES.

Four negroes were shot and killed, three burned to death in a negro cabin, two white men seriously injured and several other whites slightly hurt in a series of pitched battles near Blakely, Ga., Thursday, growing out of the assassination of Henry Villipigue, an overseer on the E. H. Coachman plantation.

When the news of the death of Villipigue spread posess were formed, one being led by Sheriff Howell, of Early county, in which the killing took place. Grandison Goolsby and an unknown negro, it is thought, were shot and killed by the sheriff's posse. Grandison's sons were burned to death later in a negro cabin in which they sought refuge after being driven from the one in which their father and the other negro were killed, and Early Hightower and James Burton, the former a cousin to Grandison Goolsby, were killed early in the afternoon by a posse composed of white farmers aroused over the death of their neighbor.

Early reports said several bands of about 50 men each were scouring the country around the Chattahoochee river bottoms. Swamps were searched and negro cabins visited by angry men seeking the Goolsbys.

The posse which killed Hightower and Burton was said to have gone to Hightower's cabin because of his kinship to the Goolsbys. When the whites rushed toward the cabin, reports say, either Hightower or Burton opened fire without parleying. After an exchange of shots the white men rushed in and found the two negroes dead.

Later in the afternoon Sheriff Howell came upon a cabin in which the Goolsbys were barricaded and armed. Demands for their surrender brought a volley of shots from the cabin.

Several of the whites were wounded, and the sheriff and his men took cover and opened fire on the cabin. More than 100 shots were fired in all. More daring members of the attacking force applied a torch to one side of the cabin. Flames drove out Goolsby, his two sons and another negro whose name was not learned.

The negroes rushed from the cabin door, firing as they ran, and Oliver Hudseth and Samuel Hillman, members of the posse, fell wounded. Goolsby was shot and killed as he dashed for safety and a moment later the unidentified negro dropped. The Goolsby boys escaped through the woods.

Hudseth and Hillman were sent in an automobile to Hudseth's home and the sheriff sent for more ammunition. In the meantime others in the posse had followed the fleeing negroes and forced them to take refuge in a cabin a few miles away. The sheriff then had this cabin set on fire, and he and his deputies reported that both the young negroes were burned to death when they remained in the cabin rather than come out to face the guns of their attackers.

Both Hudseth and Hillman were expected to recover.

Negro Lodge Buildings Burned.
A further report of the trouble sent out from Blakely, Ga., Friday says:

Two more negroes were killed and four negro lodge buildings burned today in the western section of this (Early) county in a renewal of clashes between whites and negroes, according to reports reaching here tonight. Reports that negroes were threatening the lives of white farmers caused numbers of armed men to leave here for the scene, and reports from the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river, the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama, said many white men had crossed the river from Alabama.

Reports that members of these mobs found on the person of a negro killed yesterday a lodge book showing that a negro organization had delegated Goolsby and his sons to kill Villipigue because he thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys was said to have caused the burning of the negro lodges. The elder Goolsby was known as one of the leading spirits in negro Mason and negro Odd Fellows lodges in this section of the country and also to be a member of other negro lodges.

Tonight a negro lodge building near the Alabama line was reported destroyed by fire. Early today a negro Masonic lodge building and a negro Odd Fellows lodge building had been burned, and later in the day a lodge building known as the Negro Supreme Circle lodge building was burned.

In retaliation negroes were said to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley, a white farmer, threatening to kill him and his wife and children. The negro mob dispersed, however, before Sheriff Howell, of Early county, and a number of deputies reached there.

GEN. HUERTA ILL AND MAY BE GIVEN HIS LIBERTY

The suspicion that General Victoriano Huerta, the aged ex-dictator of Mexico, has come to his last illness, has resulted from reports received at the United States department of justice as to his condition. General Huerta lies closely guarded in an officer's home on the reservation at Fort Bliss, Tex. His strength is gone and his spirit sadly shaken.

The attorney general's desire to ascertain the condition of his health resulted from request that he be released on bail pending his recovery. As a result the inquiries made by the agents of the government at Fort Bliss, the belief has gained ground that one of fate's ironies is to be consummated in bringing about the old dictator's death in imprisonment under the government which he haunted with such high bravado in the early days of President Wilson's administration.

The exact cause of Huerta's illness has not been given in the reports which have been laid before the attorney general. All of them agree that he is "seriously" and "critically" ill and that no fear for his escape need be entertained if his release be permitted at this time. Early reports had indicated that Huerta had suffered from the effects of too much alcohol, imbibed both before and after his arrest at El Paso last summer.

The strong body and iron will of the ruler who was able to defy the wishes of the United States government for so long a time have been broken, either by his excesses or by the humiliation of his confinement. The reason why a request now is made for the withdrawal of the department of justice's guard from his bedside is not to permit his removal to more agreeable quarters, but merely to relieve the mind of the old soldier of the feeling of displeasure aroused by the fact that he is constantly under the surveillance of a watchman. He has told his friends that he never is permitted to be alone, even to receive visitors.

CANADA RAISING MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR.

Canada celebrated the coming of the new year by increasing the number of men authorized for overseas service from 250,000 to 500,000, according to an announcement by Premier Borden.

"Yesterday," the premier's statement said, "the authorized forces of Canada numbered 250,000 and the number enlisted was rapidly approaching that limit today. The first of the new year our authorized force will be 500,000. The announcement is made in token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace."

The number of men thus far enlisted in Canada is 212,692, while 118,922 have been sent to Europe, 50,000 of whom are on the firing line. Only one soldier has been lost in the transportation of Canadians across the Atlantic.

How We Treated Women Spies.

A veteran tells The Army and Navy Journal how women spies were treated in the Civil war, and it helps to explain the intensity of feeling in this country over the execution of Edith Cavell. Two women at New Madrid, Mo., were caught conspiring with homesick soldiers to get them captured by a Confederate lieutenant, who at once paroled them, cutting them off from further service. This, if not precisely espionage, was at least as serious an offense as that of Edith Cavell. But what was done? "The lieutenant was held as a prisoner of war, while the two ladies were merely talked to and told that any further work in that direction would be followed by sending them to St. Louis for the remainder of the war." In such matters America and Prussia simply cannot understand each other; they have no common language.—Springfield Republican.

Less Wool and More Money.

Wool production in the United States in 1915 is estimated by the department of agriculture at 288,777,000 pounds, and its value at \$67,573,818, or \$14,000,000 more than last year. That is 1,415,000 pounds less than last year and 7,398,000 pounds less than in 1913. The price of unwashed wool paid to producers has averaged 23.4 cents a pound, compared with 18.4 cents last year and 15.7 cents in 1913.

Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c.

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

Watch the date on your label.

OPPOSITION GROWING TO PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.

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

Opposition is developing rapidly in some quarters against compliance with that paragraph of the Democratic national platform which directs that primaries be held in which to give expressions of preference for presidential candidates, to select delegates and alternates to the national convention and to choose national committeemen.

One of the strongest arguments that is being advanced against this is that the states retain the right to make their selections as they find best. "It savors of centralization," said a prominent Democrat today, who feels it is an effort to impose on the states from without a control that should remain properly within.

It was contended that if some states choose to appoint their delegates from a convention, and those delegates are so appointed and duly accredited, the matter should be satisfactory to all others and should not cause any confusion whatever in the seating of these delegates in the national convention. Moreover, the expenses of such a primary would amount to a large sum, said this speaker.

Another Democrat declared he had received information from several influential men who opposed the plan, and he believed that many states are not going to follow the primary requirement, but select their delegates as heretofore.

Son Held For Murder.

New Boston, Texas, Dec. 31.—A farmer named Mayfield, living just north of here, his wife and their son, L. L. Mayfield, were killed at their home last night. An axe was used. The crime was not discovered until today. A younger son, W. J. Mayfield, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with murder.

Six-Year-Old Had Croup.

"I have a little girl six years old who has a good deal of trouble with croup," writes W. F. Curry, Evansville, Ind. "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar, obtaining instant relief for her. My wife and I also use it and will say it is the best cure for a bad cold, cough, throat trouble and croup that I have ever saw." Conyers' Drug Store.

Safeguarding Your Health

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

CONYERS & SYKES, Druggists

Cor. Elm and Washington Streets McAdoo Hotel Bldg.

New Location

I have moved my grocery business to a new and better location at 109 East Market street, across from the post office and American Exchange Bank, where I shall be glad to meet and serve my friends.

I want to buy your chickens and eggs, butter and other produce. Give me a call.

Z. E. NOAH

109 East Market St.

CONTRABAND OF WAR FOUND ON HENRY FORD'S ARK.

A British official statement says:

"It is ascertained that 55 bags of rubber, all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the postoffice for immediate transmission to its destination."

The Oscar II is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II was detained for more than 24 hours, but was allowed to proceed on December 16. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband, and that a prize court would take the matter into consideration.

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.

108 East Market Street.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

WIN Surely Stop That Cough.
Watch the date on your label.

GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST

CONGOLEUM

Floor Coverings

Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability.

As compared with printed linoleum, which it resembles, Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. Besides, it is waterproof and is easily laid. The large variety of designs, including tile, matting, floral and conventional patterns, make it suitable for every room.

Congoleum Rug Borders cannot be told from polished quartered oak when laid next to a rug or carpet. They solve many a problem in the household.

Odell Hardware Company



January First

begins a new interest period in our Savings Department, and all deposits made on or before January 5th will draw 4 per cent interest from the first.

Let Your Money Work

for you. Begin the new year with all your idle money in the bank, where it will earn 4 per cent interest every day, rain or shine, and be safe from thieves or fire, and where you can get it back any day you want it.

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

HOW THE LITTLE WASTES COUNT UP IN A BIG WAR.

In a cosmic encounter where every moment is a waste of the world's resources by millions, from an economic viewpoint, it may seem futile to insist that it would be easy to save a few hundred thousand here or there by cutting off useless metal on projectiles or altering specifications for munitions of war in some unimportant respect. When, however, such a change not only involves economy but may be the means of obviating fatal delay, the matter takes on another aspect. A writer in the Engineering and Mining Journal in an article entitled "Some Prodigious War-Wastes in Minor Items," tells us that in the vast amounts of supplies consumed in the European war, wastes trivial in themselves become formidable in the aggregate. He writes:

"High-explosive shells, which, according to the newspapers, are being fired at the rate of 1,000,000 a day on some of the 100-mile battle-fronts in Europe, are of forged steel, made hollow to contain the bursting charge of explosive, and the nose of the shell threaded, into which is later screwed the nose detonating fuse. Between the time the shell is completed ready for shipment and its fusing prior to the action in which it is required, this opening in the nose of the fuse is closed by a plug screwed in temporarily.

"The British have been using a brass plug for this purpose. . . . It is not possible to say just how high-grade this particular brass is, but if it conforms to specifications for other war-material it can be assumed to be of the very highest grade and therefore the most costly. When the shells are fired in the battle-area, these plugs are taken out and thrown away and are a total loss. If 1,000,000 of them were thrown away in one engagement in one day, some idea can be formed of the prodigious waste of war, so far as this item of copper and zinc is concerned.

"There is no valid reason for making these temporary plugs of the most expensive material available, and evidently this has dawned upon those at the head of the munitions-manufacturing department in England, because wood plugs are now being used for this purpose in place of the more expensive metals. Recently a manufacturer of war-material was approached for a bid on a large number of these nose-plugs. His figure, scaled down to the minimum, was more than a million dollars. This price being unsatisfactory to the representative of the foreign purchaser, the bidder made an alternative figure, which was less than 1-400 of the first, if he were allowed to make the plugs out of wood. The turning of these plugs from wood and the cutting of a satisfactory thread on them is said to be one of the most difficult manufacturing details, but they are now being turned out and used and, so far as is known, with perfectly satisfactory results.

"We have it from an authoritative source that one reason why the Rus-

sian supply of ammunition was so slow in coming forward was because prior to the exigencies of the recent campaigns, the Russian specifications required that all of their projectiles be nickel-plated, and neither the time nor the nickel was available for fulfilling these requirements on the vast number of shells that were being expended on the battle-front. Nickel-plating the projectile, of course, reduces the wind-resistance during its flight and therefore increases both its range and penetration, but with the modern grinding-machine it is probable that nickel-plating the projectile does not gain any advantage over proper grinding and polishing, which are now done so cheaply and efficiently by United States manufacturers.

"When these time-fuses, which are very delicate pieces of mechanism, are manufactured and shipped, it is necessary to have them protected from moisture and dirt and dust. This is accomplished by covering them with a veil of tin-foil, which is wiped over the conical fuse. These veils are peeled off and thrown away when the fuse is put in the shell.

"There was in the market recently an order for 25,000,000 fuses for the Russian government. The bidders were unable to find sufficient supplies of tin-foil, or the sources of such supply, to fill this order, and after a great deal of haggling they succeeded in getting the specifications changed, substituting for tin-foil a lead-foil tinned on both sides, and by this means succeeded in providing sources for war-material for the coverings required. This order of 25,000,000 was only a small part of the total order in hand, to be placed at that time.

"This gives another idea of the prodigious waste of the less common and semi-rare metals in this war, and in both cases these wastes are minor items."

The Last Resort.

Pat's one trouble was that he could not wake up in the morning. His landlady had tried every device she could think of, but even the most determined of alarm-clocks had no effect on Pat's slumbers.

One day he returned home from his work with a large paper parcel.

"There, now, Mrs. Jones," said he triumphantly, as he unwrapped a huge bell, "and what d'ye think o' that now?"

"Goodness, man!" exclaimed the surprised landlady. "Whatever are you wanting with that great thing?"

As he tucked the bell under his arm, and prepared to go upstairs, Pat replied, with a knowing grin:

"Sure, and I'm going to ring it at 6 o'clock every morning and wake meself up!"

Citrolax! Citrolax! Citrolax!

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

RUMANIA AND HER PLACE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Amid the roaring inferno of eastern Europe there stands a land apart. Its northern borders tremble with the thunder of Teuton and Muscovite artillery; the waters of the great river which bounds its southern frontier are alight with the flames of burning Serbian villages red against the midnight sky. This land, while not a "great power" as diplomacy knows the terms, bulks large in an hour when Europe bleeds from every pore. Stretching like a blunted crescent along the lower Danube, one horn thrust between battling Russia and Austria, the other pressed deeply between Austria and her Bulgarian ally, its strategic importance is patent to all. And this geographical significance is heightened by other considerations. The land itself is rich in natural resources, especially wheat and oil; it is inhabited by a hardy people, numbering nearly 8,000,000 and capable of furnishing an army of 500,000 excellent soldiers. This land is Rumania.

Evidently, here is a factor which must weigh heavily if thrown into the wavering balances of war. The question is, will it be thus thrown into the scales, and if so, on which side? That, however, is a query easier put than answered. Much rumor has come out of Rumania this past year, but very little news. The nation's destinies are in the hands of a strong, cryptic personality.—John Bratianu; and thus far he has answered both foreign pressure and domestic importunity with one word—"Wait!" Under these circumstances the only way to form an intelligent opinion regarding the enigma is to glance at Rumania's present position in the light of her recent past. From this we may be able to draw some inferences as to her future policy.

Rumania is emphatically a land of contrasts. Its Serb and Bulgarian neighbors are peasant democracies, with no social classes and with widely diffused agricultural well-being. Rumania, on the other hand, is intensely aristocratic. At the apex of the social pyramid stands a class of high-born landed proprietors, known as "Boyars;" beneath lies a great peasant mass, poor, uneducated, often mere landless agricultural laborers upon the great Boyar estates. A middle class hardly exists. What in Rumania passes by that name consists of a recent mushroom-growth of officials, professional men, and numerous aspirants for those coveted posts and preferments.

Raleigh Munitions Plant Bankrupt.

The Raleigh Iron Works, the state capital's munitions plant, filed a petition in bankruptcy Friday and was placed in the hands of receivers. The assets are set out to be \$260,000 and the liabilities \$136,000. It is explained that the proceeding is the result of a financial stringency and inability to realize quickly on assets. Organization and continuation of the contract munitions work for the United States government and the Bethlehem Steel Company is the program. The company has important direct contracts with the government for the manufacture of shells and also so a large sub-contract with the Bethlehem Steel Company is the program. The company has important direct contracts with the government for the manufacture of shells and also a large sub-contract with the Bethlehem Steel works. The capital stock of the corporation is \$7,000 and W. F. Harding is president and manager.

Discipline.

A certain woman demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother," began John. "John, I told you to shut the trap!" "Yes, but mother—" "John, shut that trap!" "All right, mother, if you say so—but—" "John!"

Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one.

"Mother, she is on the roof."

Good Politician.

Gov. Locke Craig was talking in Raleigh about the difficulties of the profession of politics.

"I am in hearty sympathy," he said, "with a ward leader who announced to his friends the other day that his new son—a nine-pound baby—bade fair to grow up a very successful politician."

"How can you tell that already, Jake?" they asked him. "Why, the kid can't talk yet."

"No," said Jake, "but he has already started crying to kick and shake heads at the same time."

LETTERS SENT OUT TO THE CANNING CLUB GIRLS.

Copies of the following letter have been sent by the county home demonstration agent to the girls who were members of the canning club in Guilford last year:

"If I have not been to your home to weigh the cans which you have for market, please notify me at once, stating the number of cans you have. Twenty-four grocery stores are now handling our goods, and I am sure that we will have no trouble in disposing of every can we have for market. Merchants have been calling for other products and I am telling them that we are going to have the following for market next year: Tomatoes, beans, soup mixture, green tomato pickles, catsup, chow-chow, and probably canned peaches. Only second and third year girls will be allowed to put anything other than beans and tomatoes on market. We will take this up when we organize our clubs in February.

"In order that we may have splendid success this year, I am anxious for you to get your 1-10 acre plot in good condition. Below are instructions for preparing your land:

"Select a piece of well-drained, sandy loam soil, preferably one nearly level, where you have not had tomatoes, potatoes, melons, okra, beans, cow peas, or cotton for the past three years.

"One of the most serious diseases we must look out for is the 'root knot' which occurs in sandy soils. The soil can be freed from this pest by planting it for three years in crops which are not attacked by root knot, such as iron cow peas, corn, oats, velvet beans, peanuts, clover.

"When you have selected your plot, plow it at least eight inches deep, 12 inches if possible, then apply two wagon loads of well rotted manure. Leave the soil rough during the winter to prevent washing. If no well rotted manure is available, use coarse manure and apply it before plowing; then turn it under so it will decay before spring. The next letter will tell you how to prepare the land in the later spring.

"I am enclosing in this letter an enrollment blank which I want you to read carefully, sign and return, provided you want to be one of our club girls again this year. Do not send in your name unless you are willing to read and follow our instructions closely. We only want girls who have determination, perseverance, and a desire to learn and become skilful. A girl who does this work well for a year will take a decided step towards self-improvement and efficiency.

"I hope to have a long list of prizes to offer to the girls who do good work next year. We are also planning some nice social affairs for the clubs during the summer months. We hope to do more for our club girls than we have in the past. I should greatly appreciate a letter from you telling me that you desire to be an active member this year. If you know of any other little girls who care to join, send me their names and addresses."

Report on North Carolina Cotton Mills.

The summary of the cotton mill industry in North Carolina for 1915 is just completed by Commissioner of Labor and Printing Shipman and shows 318 mills with \$57,761,232 capital. The mills are equipped with 3,880,217 spindles, 67,213 looms and 9,423 cards; use 187,012 horsepower; the raw material used per annum is 351,050,270 pounds of cotton and the estimated value of the output for the year is \$804,349,678. There are approximately 51,494 persons employed; 31,842 are males and 19,652 females. Of the employees about 1,292 are under 16 years of age. The work is on a 10-hour day basis. The commissioner finds that there are about 836 fewer children employed in the mills this year than during the year previous. The motive power is divided, with about 80 mills using steam, 73 electricity and the others combining water, steam and electricity.

Prohibition Party Leaders Confer.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Plans for extending prohibition territory were discussed today at a conference of Prohibition party leaders summoned here by the executive committee of the party. The date of the national convention was tentatively set by the national committee for July 19 and 20 at Minneapolis.

In informal discussions of presidential nominee possibilities the names included J. Frank Henly, former governor of Indiana; William Sulzer, former governor of New York; Richmond P. Hobson, former congressman from Alabama, and Eugene Foss, former governor of Massachusetts.

Children Cry
For Relief
CASTORIA

Our January Clearance Sale

STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 3

Take Advantage of Its Opportunities

On Sale in the Bargain Basement Next Monday—
Look for the Red Letter Clearance Cards

Nice Napkins ready hemmed, 18-inch size, sold for 5c each, clearance, dozen 39c.

Women's navy and black pencil stripe Cotton Serge Dresses, all sizes, sold for \$1, clearance, 69c.

32-inch White Outing, regular 10c grade, yard 6c.

27-inch White Daisy Outing, lengths 2 to 10 yards, yard 5c.

Satine Bed Spreads, all odds and ends, and damaged, values to \$2, choice each 69c.

Men's Ribbed Union Suits, sold for \$1, all sizes, clearance, suit 79c.

\$1.50 pair Lace Curtains in white, ecru, ivory and Arabian, 3 yards long, sold up to \$1.50, clearance, pair 79c.

Boys' fine All-Wool Suits in Cashmere Worsteds, the latest Norfolk models, well made, well lined, medium and dark colors, all this season's best \$3 and \$4 suits, clearance, suit \$2.47.

Unbleached Canton Flannel, 28-inches wide, very heavy, regular 12-1-2c grade, for yard, 8c.

Table of 36-inch neat stripe Outing, lengths to 8 yards, 12-1-2c grade, clearance, yard 5c.

36-inch unbleached Outing, extra heavy, clearance, yard 6c.

24-inch unbleached Outing, clearance, yard 3c.

33-inch unbleached extra heavy Canton Flannel, regular 17c grade for, yard 10c.

30x40 Crib Blankets, pink and blue borders, 48c grade, clearance, pair 29c.

Three Army Blankets, gray with border, sold for \$1.69, for 95c.

One big lot of fine Wool Skirts, sold up to \$5, clearance, choice \$1.97.

Pencil striped Wool Skirts, clearance 98c.

72x84 Wool Comfort bats, one to a box, sold for \$2.98, clearance \$1.96.

31-inch Corduroy in Wisteria, brown and tan and navy remnant in lot, sold for 69c to \$1, clearance 29c.

11-4 plaid Cotton Blankets in pink, blue and tan, good value at \$1.49, clearance, pair \$1.08.

72x20 navy, with red border, sold for \$1.49, for 97c.

72x84 extra heavy gray Blankets, fancy borders, sold for \$2.49, clearance, pair \$1.69.

11-4 Wool Nap Blankets, cream with pink and blue border, 3-inch taffeta silk binding, a bargain at \$2.98 pair, clearance, pair \$1.94.

13-inch Belgian Art Crash, pure linen natural color, yard 6c.

Ladies' White Wool Sweaters, big lot to select from, soiled and mused, values \$1.75, clearance 69c.

Men's navy Wool Mixed Sweaters, sold for \$1.49, clearance 98c.

Women's and misses' Winter Coats, plain and fancy woolsens, sold for \$6.50, clearance \$4.47.

18x36 Linoleum Mats, regular 25c for 15c.

Now we forget what we paid for goods and look only for the prices that sell them quickest. A wonderful year's business makes us more than ever careless of the cost, more than ever eager to dispose of winter merchandise soon as may be.

Meyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

A FERTILIZER FORMULA FOR CORN AND COTTON.

Those farmers who want to use a complete fertilizer for corn and cotton, and find those mixtures containing potash too high in price, may use the following with very satisfactory results, especially in the piedmont and mountain sections of the state, where the soils contain a high percentage of insoluble potash.

One ton of ground limestone or marl should be used broadcast to the acre and plowed or harrowed into the soil at once, followed, at planting time, with 1,200 pounds in the drill of the following mixture:

600 pounds of ground limestone or marl; 400 pounds of 16 per cent phosphate, and 200 pounds of cottonseed meal or some other ammoniated goods carrying an equal amount of nitrogen.

By using the above application the soil will receive from 1,920 to 2,160 pounds of lime or calcium carbonate, about 68 pounds of available phosphate and about 14 pounds of available nitrogen to the acre, with a small amount of potash if the cottonseed meal is used. For best results this entire amount should, as a rule, go on an acre, but the amount of this mixture may be increased or decreased according to the varying fertility of the soils.

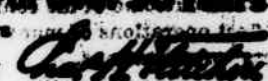
In addition to supplying an essential plant food in itself, the lime will react with the insoluble potash, phosphate and nitrogen of the soil and render a portion of these elements available for the growing crops. Indeed, lime is now looked upon as a real fertilizer for all crops, and especially for those of the legume family, such as the clovers, vetches, beans, peas, alfalfa and so on.

The commissioner of agriculture will furnish ground limestone and marl to the farmers of the state at the lowest possible cost, but they must get their orders in early to get them filled on time.

JAMES L. BURGESS,
State Agronomist.

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In Use For Over 20 Years

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Signature of 

Schiffman Jewelry Company

806 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

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Adapted for Wedding and

Birthday Presents.

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If the engine is too large to move notify us.

We have a 25 H. P. Case Engine and Boiler in excellent condition for sale.

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ter.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916.

GERMANY EXCLUDES
AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—On the heels of the information this afternoon that the Austrian reply to the second American Ancona note had been delivered to Ambassador Penfield, announcement was made tonight at the state department that Germany is refusing to honor passports held by American citizens in Austria who desire to pass through German territory to Holland for the purpose of returning to the United States.

According to a report received from Ambassador Penfield, who has communicated the information to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin with a request that the matter be taken up with the German foreign office, the German consulate at Vienna is refusing to vize the American passports unless these holders are able to produce birth certificates or certificates of American naturalization.

In consequence of this, the ambassador indicated in his report to the department both native and naturalized Americans are practically excluded from German territory. Officials of the department infer that with the development of the Ancona crisis American citizens in Austria, doubtful as to the outcome of the controversy, are endeavoring to leave the country and are anxious to use what is practically the only exit, namely, the route through Germany to neutral Holland.

At the German embassy it was denied that any information had been received here to confirm the report of Ambassador Penfield or to explain the purpose of the new regulations.

As the practice of obtaining birth certificates has never before been required, and as American citizens are not in the habit of getting such certificates, officials here regard the requirements imposed by the consulate at Vienna as prohibitive. For this reason it is thought probable that Ambassador Gerard will be instructed to make vigorous protest if instructions to this end have not already been sent.

PRISONERS MUTINY UNDER
GROUND FOR BETTER FOOD.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 31.—Fifty convicts of the Kansas state penitentiary were placed in solitary confinement today, charged with being ringleaders in a mutiny yesterday in the coal mines operated by the penitentiary. According to Warden J. K. Codding practically all the 300 convicts at work in the mines had a part in the demonstration.

After a score of guards had been captured by mutineers armed with picks, the prison officials granted the demand of the convicts for better food and agreed to meet a committee of prisoners to talk over working conditions. Then the mutineers dispersed.

The mutiny was not known above ground until Professor R. L. Grider, of the mining and engineering school of the University of Kansas, with a party of 12 students, descended into the mine on a tour of inspection.

As soon as the cage stopped at the bottom of the shaft professor and students were seized by convicts and hustled away to the mine stables, where other convicts were holding a dozen guards at bay, threatening to hack them to death with picks should they make outcry.

After argument with the leaders of the mutiny, Professor Grider induced them to permit the university party to ascend and act as arbitrator. Professor Grider took up the matter with Warden Godding and agreement to meet the mutineers' demand was reached.

Says Doctors Abuse Red Cross.

Complaint has been made to Attorney General Gregory that some fifty physicians of Saginaw, Mich., are violating the law prohibiting promiscuous use of the Red Cross emblem by having it emblazoned on their automobiles.

An inquiry is to be made by an agent of the department, and it is understood that, if necessary, steps will be taken to procure an abatement of this offence.

SEVEN MORE STATES ARE
ADDED TO "DRY" COLUMN.

State-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors became effective in seven states with the advent of the new year. The states entering the "dry" column are: South Carolina, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Arkansas.

The prohibition law for Arkansas was passed by the last session of the legislature. It is announced that the Anti-Saloon League will have workers in the field to see that the law is enforced. Anti-prohibition leaders have announced that no fight will be made for the repeal of the law at least until prohibition has been given a thorough trial.

In Oregon the manufacture or sale of any kind of intoxicating liquor is absolutely prohibited by constitutional amendment. Drug stores are not permitted to sell liquor for any purpose, with or without a doctor's prescription. Each family may import for personal use a maximum either of two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors or 24 quarts of malt liquor in any period of four successive weeks. No person other than a common carrier may make deliveries of liquor and the purchaser of liquor illegally is made equally culpable with the seller.

In the state of Washington the initiative prohibition law, ratified in November, 1913, permits residents to purchase from dealers outside the state two quarts of spirituous liquor or 12 quarts of beer each 20 days.

Idaho goes by virtue of statutory prohibition. Most of the state has been dry under local option and only about 150 saloons are forced out of business. Idaho's prohibition law is said to be the most drastic in the union. It not only prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquor, but makes possession of any kind of malt or spirituous liquor a crime, excepting wine for sacramental purposes and pure alcohol for medical, scientific and mechanical uses, which are procurable only on an order from the probate court.

WHAT GERMANY MIGHT
CONCEDE FOR PEACE.

The two things most thoroughly demonstrated thus far in the war are: First, that England's sea power cannot be broken, and that the British empire has neither yet been shaken nor is likely to be disturbed; while the second fact is that Germany's amazing power of organization and unified action, together with her advantages due to operating from an inner position, renders her practically invincible,—at least from the defensive standpoint,—in a war on land. England cannot and will not give up the war while Belgium is either directly or indirectly under German control. France cannot and will not give up the war with enemies entrenched upon French soil. The German authorities now understand that they are not to remain in Belgium or France.

As a price of permanent peace, they would probably be willing to make some slight concessions to France on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. As regards Russia, the most responsible Germans probably no longer have any thought of holding Russian territory as spoils of war. But they would like to create the kingdom of Poland, chiefly out of Polish Russia, and to have Poland as a buffer state. They would also probably like to see Rumania gain something to the northward by taking back Bessarabia from Russia, in order that the Russians might be more effectively kept from the Balkans and Constantinople. Germany would undertake to find her own compensation by securing the consent of Europe and the world to undertake the development of the Turkish empire and to hold a position of recognized leadership,—not of normal rulership,—throughout the southeast of Europe. Thus Germany is taking the Balkan campaign very seriously, and is pushing the uncompleted parts of the Bagdad railroad system with intense energy.—American Review of Reviews.

After a score of guards had been captured by mutineers armed with picks, the prison officials granted the demand of the convicts for better food and agreed to meet a committee of prisoners to talk over working conditions. Then the mutineers dispersed.

The mutiny was not known above ground until Professor R. L. Grider, of the mining and engineering school of the University of Kansas, with a party of 12 students, descended into the mine on a tour of inspection.

As soon as the cage stopped at the bottom of the shaft professor and students were seized by convicts and hustled away to the mine stables, where other convicts were holding a dozen guards at bay, threatening to hack them to death with picks should they make outcry.

After argument with the leaders of the mutiny, Professor Grider induced them to permit the university party to ascend and act as arbitrator. Professor Grider took up the matter with Warden Godding and agreement to meet the mutineers' demand was reached.

Says Doctors Abuse Red Cross.

Complaint has been made to Attorney General Gregory that some fifty physicians of Saginaw, Mich., are violating the law prohibiting promiscuous use of the Red Cross emblem by having it emblazoned on their automobiles.

An inquiry is to be made by an agent of the department, and it is understood that, if necessary, steps will be taken to procure an abatement of this offence.

ALL DANGER OF A BREAK
WITH AUSTRIA HAS PASSED.

Austria's reply to the Ancona note not only meets the cardinal points of the American demands, but gives assurances for the future which are considered more satisfactory in their extent than those given by Germany. The full American official view will not be known until after President Wilson has studied the Austrian reply, which was received Friday from Ambassador Penfield and was immediately dispatched to Hot Springs by a White House messenger.

It may be stated authoritatively, nevertheless, that danger of a rupture of diplomatic relations has passed and the controversy now enters the same stage as the Lusitania negotiations with Germany, on an even more favorable basis.

Austria in the Ancona case has subscribed to the principle that no ships will be sunk, unless they offer resistance or flee, without the persons aboard being brought to safety. This is considered an assurance that is far-reaching and satisfactory.

Points which Austria leaves for further diplomatic correspondence are not considered of a nature to bring on a new crisis. Chief among them are questions of fact which affect Austria's responsibility for what happened before the submarine commander torpedoed the Ancona, and their importance is minimized by the promise to pay indemnity for Americans lost regardless of the absence of proof as to just how they met their death.

The mere statement that the submarine commander has been punished for not making allowances for the panic on the ship undoubtedly will be accepted without question and without further inquiry as to its nature.

SOUTHERN FREIGHT
RATES ARE READJUSTED.

Washington, Dec. 31.—General readjustment of freight rates on railroads serving the South, between the Mississippi and the Atlantic and the Gulf and the Potomac river, was approved today by the interstate commerce commission in the most important case touching that section which it has had under consideration for many years. The commission declined to suspend tariffs of Southern carriers proposing changes in rates on all classes of freight and the new tariffs will become effective tomorrow.

The new schedules were framed by a committee of Southern railroad men on order of the commission to the Southern carriers to reduce and eliminate violations of the so-called long and short haul provision of the interstate commerce act, which forbids a higher rate for a haul to an intermediate point than to the terminal point. The new schedules reduce hundreds of violations of this sort and eliminate many others. The general effect of the commission's order will be to increase rates to and from the important centers.

Railroad officials declared here tonight that they did not expect the order would yield any additional revenue, but they could not determine this point until the readjustment had been tried out. The revenue derived from the increases to the larger points, they said, probably would balance with the reductions to smaller points.

Mail Milk to War Lands.

New York, Dec. 31.—One hundred five-pound cans of milk powder, equivalent to three tons of milk, were packed today by the citizens' committee for food shipments, to be sent by registered mail to German and Austrian babies.

The milk powder will be shipped tomorrow on the steamer Stockholm, sailing for Gothenburg. The postage on the shipment is \$345. The powder is sent by mail, as the parcels post to the central powers has been discontinued and no answer has yet been received from Great Britain or France to Secretary Lansing's request for safe convey by freight of milk for babies in Austria and Germany.

Swift Submarine Stingers.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Plans for two types of motorboat submarine destroyers, designed to have a speed of at least 41 miles an hour, have been submitted to the navy department. Models will be constructed at once at the navy yard here and tested to determine whether the engine designers propose to install will develop power for the required high speed.

The boats are primarily intended to be carried aboard capital ships—two to a battleship or cruiser—and to form an inner protective screen against submarines when a fleet or squadron is at anchor or cruising slowly on station at sea. From the experiments with these craft a standard type of motorboat for anti-submarine patrol duty along the coasts and off harbor entrances in time of war probably will be developed.

WIDOW ADMITS KILLING
HUSBAND AS HE SLEPT.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 31.—Mrs. John H. Eisenberger, this evening, confessed to District Attorney Groff and Chief of Police Bushong that she murdered her husband early on the morning of December 19. He was supposed to have committed suicide. The woman was arrested a short time prior to making the confession. She was committed for a hearing.

The woman's statement to the coroner was that she was aroused from sleep by a shot, and, not knowing where it came from, first tried to arouse her husband and then ran to the bedroom of their boarder, Henry Weber, giving the alarm of burglars. When they entered her bedroom Eisenberger was found dead in bed, his revolver by his side. The coroner's verdict was suicide.

Later, by the district attorney's direction, because of suspicious circumstances, the police began investigating.

In her confession Mrs. Eisenberger says she killed her husband because of brutal treatment. She arose during the night, placed three shells in Eisenberger's revolver and shot him in the head, afterwards placing the weapon by his side.

The police have learned the victim's life was insured for seven hundred dollars, and believes the crime was committed to secure this.

Mrs. Eisenberger exonerates Weber from all knowledge of the crime, but he is being held pending further investigation.

FIFTEEN KILLED AND MANY
INJURED IN EXPLOSION.

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 31.—Fifteen persons were instantly killed, a score of others injured, some probably fatally, many railroad cars were destroyed and other property effected in Monterey, Mexico, yesterday at noon when box cars containing dynamite and hand grenades for the Carranza army were destroyed by an explosion.

News of the accident reached here late today when passengers arrived from Monterey. According to the description furnished by them, several cars loaded with dynamite and hand grenades were placed in the center of a train near cars occupied by soldiers.

The cause of the explosion has not been definitely assigned, but it is believed the dynamite was jarred while the cars were being switched, the explosions of the hand grenades following. Twelve soldiers in the adjacent coaches were blown to atoms. The three other dead were children who succumbed to severe burns.

The force of the explosion was so great that several buildings in the vicinity crumbled. Many persons thought an earthquake was in process.

BILLS TO REDUCE LETTER
POSTAGE TO ONE CENT.

Twenty-one senators and representatives have introduced bills in the present Congress calling for reduced letter postage in one form or another. Most of the measures provide for a straight reduction from two cents to one cent on letters intended for local delivery. Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, for 10 years a member of the house postoffice committee, is author of a measure which would not only make a one-cent stamp the requirement for a letter to be delivered in the same town where it is mailed, but he would have it delivered on any rural or star route emanating from that postoffice.

The interest taken by members of the new Congress is regarded as indicative of a widespread sentiment for penny postage, which is especially pronounced among the smaller business people. The movement is an organized one. A penny postage organization with headquarters at Cleveland has been very active for several months. Among the advocates of the change is Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, a Republican presidential aspirant.

Bandits Kill Two and Wound a Third.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 31.—Two men were killed and a third was seriously wounded tonight when two masked bandits attempted to rob the office of the Muesel Brewing Company, just west of the city limits of South Bend.

Henry A. Muesel, office manager and one of the proprietors of the Muesel Brewing Company, and Frank Chobot, an employee of the Muesel Brewing Company, were killed.

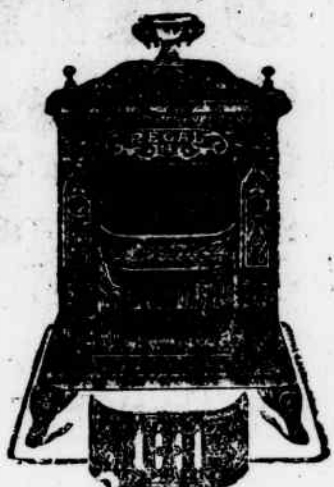
William Muesel, Jr., was shot through the jaw, and is in a hospital. After killing the men the robbers looted the vault and money drawer and escaped.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Cold Weather

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

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



Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

'Phone 240

Carranza Changes Rule of Succession.

In preparation of his assumption of the title of provisional president of Mexico, Gen. Venustiano Carranza has issued a decree changing the rule of succession.

During the period of the revolution the constitutional provisions were suspended by the Carranzistas and the regulation provided that in case of the death or removal of the de facto head of the government the authority would be transferred to the military leader next in command.

Under the new decree the constitutional provision is restored and succession to the provisional presidency will go to the minister of foreign relations.

According to officials of the Carranza agency, Carranza will assume the provisional presidency as soon as the typhus plague conditions improve in Mexico city, and he can feel safe in going to the capital.

LOST

on Thursday, December 30, Setter dog, white with lemon ears, large in size and answers to name of Jake. Will pay liberal reward for any information or return. Phone Fire Department.

Frank Shaw
Greensboro, N. C.

ELMER E. LULL, M. D. C.

VETERINARY SURGEON
at Coble & Starr's Stables, 533 South
Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Office Phone 678, Residence Phone 1602

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to the power of sale vested in the undersigned by virtue of a certain mortgage deed made by William P. Greenwood and wife, Edna E. Greenwood, to the undersigned mortgagee, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, in book 261, page 574, default having been made in payment of principal and interest secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will on

Monday, January 31, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house in the city of Greensboro, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described tract of land in Morehead township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of James McAdoo and others and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of James McAdoo on Ashe street, running south with Ashe street 45 feet to a stake; thence east on line parallel with Whitton street 39 feet to stake; thence north 45 feet on line parallel with Ashe street to stake on James McAdoo's line; thence west with the beginning, being a portion of the lot conveyed to Mary S. McAdoo by J. Goldstone and recorded in book No. 23, page 233, register of deeds office for Guilford county.

This January 1, 1916.
MARY S. McADOO, Mortgagee.

PNEUMONIA

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

DR. KING'S
New Discovery

Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
60c AND \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Rupture Expert Here.

Well Known to Leading Physicians
Who Indorse His Methods.

W. B. Seeley, the noted rupture specialist of Philadelphia, is sending his personal representative to Greensboro to minister to the needs of the ruptured public, thoroughly equipped and prepared to deal with the most difficult cases. Interested parties can consult him free of charge at the Hotel Guilford, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 4 and 5, 1916.

Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss, as used and approved by the United States government and the Czar of Russia, will retain any case of rupture perfectly, affording immediate relief, and closes the opening in a short time in the average case. It produces results without surgery or harmful injections.

No leg straps to irritate and soil. No binding of hips. Clean and durable.

Examination and advice free. Personal reference on request. Cut out and keep for reference.

Home office, 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By reason of a ten per cent. having been received, and by order by the Superior court of Guilford county, in the proceeding of Calvin Summers et al. vs. Henry Summers et al., the undersigned commissioners will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Greensboro, on

Monday, January 17, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situated in Jefferson township, Guilford county, adjoining the lands of Montgomery, Isley and others:

Beginning at a stone in the public road on P. W. Isley's line, and running thence north 23 3/4 degrees west 5 1/2 chains to a stone; thence north 68 1/4 degrees east 19 1/2 chains to a stone; thence south 3 degrees west 13 1/2 chains to a stone in the public road; thence westwardly with the public road 15.04 chains to the beginning, containing 16 acres, more or less, being lot No. 2 in division of Robert Summers land.

Terms: 10 per cent. on day of sale, and balance when sale is confirmed by court. Sale open 20 days for up-set bid.

This December 31, 1915.
THOS. C. HOYLE,
CHAS. A. HINES,
Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. W. Whiteley, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned duly verified on or before the 3rd day of January, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are expected to make immediate payment.

This December 30, 1915.
W. M. WHITELEY, Admr.

A good Opportunity.

Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss.

Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss.

Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss.

Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss.

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Seeley's Spermatic Shield Truss.

Ours Is the Only Form

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

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

McLEANSVILLE.

Mrs. S. C. Fort, of Winston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rowan Andrews.

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

Prof. and Mrs. A. G. Otwell have returned from spending the holidays with Mr. Otwell's people, who reside near Pleasant Garden.

Miss Myrtle Otwell, who has charge of the primary department of the graded school here, has returned.

The Sedalia school, with Mr. P. T. Hines as teacher, began work again Thursday.

Nine-tenths of the "burg" has a cold in the head, or about nine out of every ten persons have a cold, gripe or something similar.

Mr. R. L. Davis had the misfortune to be kicked by a mule Saturday. The blow was received about the knee and he is unable to walk at the present time, although it is not serious.

Mr. A. B. Holt, who is a student at Oak Ridge Institute, has returned there to take up his work for the coming year after spending the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Holt.

Mr. D. W. Holt left Saturday for Philadelphia, where he is attending the Jefferson Medical Institute, after spending two weeks here on a visit to his parents.

Mr. P. T. Hines and mother, Mrs. Felle Hines, have returned home after spending a week in Danville, Va., on a visit to Mrs. L. R. Fair.

McAdoo Not a Candidate.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It was stated authoritatively at the treasury department today, in comment on a report that Senator O'Gorman plans to retire and that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will become a candidate to succeed him, that Mr. McAdoo does not know what Senator O'Gorman's plans are, that he has no desire to succeed the senator and that under no conditions will he be a candidate for the senate from New York in the next election.

The statement was made in such conclusive language that it was regarded here as disposing definitely of the reports which have cropped up from time to time regarding Mr. McAdoo's political ambitions.

Lawyer on Trial Again.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—William Lorimer, former United States senator and president of the defunct LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank, was formally placed on trial today on a charge of looting the institution of \$2,000,000 in money and securities.

The case was continued to January 17, when the selection of jurors is to begin. Judge William E. Dover will preside at the trial.

A motion by Albert Fink, counsel for Mr. Lorimer, to consolidate the indictments against his client, was taken under advisement by the judge. There are three indictments, charging conspiracy, embezzlement and receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

Governor Hammond Dead.

Governor Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota, had a stroke of apoplexy soon after breakfast in a hotel in Clinton, La., Thursday morning and died before medical aid could be administered. He was 52 years old and was Minnesota's first bachelor governor. He was a Democrat.

When Mr. Hammond left St. Paul Saturday afternoon he was suffering from indigestion. Physicians are inclined to believe that the governor had ptomaine poisoning and that it brought on apoplexy.

WINTER RULING THE WAR IN NEARLY EVERY NATION.

Dispatches from both east and west express the belief that the winter weather is likely to prove the most severe obstacle to war operations on the principal fronts during the next few weeks. "The most dreaded period of winter is from the end of December to the end of January," was a French general's reply a year ago to the demands for a great offensive. The same remark probably would apply equally this year.

Reuter's correspondent at western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the allies are now so strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, declares that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds:

"Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counter-attacks, which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous and mushy condition, it is impossible to effect the essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail."

"The allied troops would probably have little trouble in occupying the greater part of the German front trenches forthwith, because the enemy holds these lightly. But then? With the ranges registered to a nicety from myriads of artillery and machine guns, such a step would be sheer suicide unless the opportunity is ripe."

"The most severe part of winter has now begun in the Russian theater," a Russian correspondent writes. "All reports agree that the weather this year is harder than usual. It is increasingly doubtful if any serious events will occur until the end of January."

Convicted of First Degree Murder.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31.—Matthew A. Schmidt was convicted last night of first degree murder as the accomplice of James B. McNamara in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building here five years ago.

The specific charge was of having murdered Charles Hagerty, one of the twenty victims of the Times explosion. The jury was out 45 minutes.

The jury fixed Schmidt's punishment at imprisonment for life, the same penalty imposed on James B. McNamara after the latter had confessed in court four years ago that he placed the bomb which blew up the newspaper plant.

David Chaplan, another alleged accomplice of McNamara, who was arrested last February near Seattle, shortly after Schmidt had been taken into custody in New York, is in jail awaiting trial also on the charge of having murdered Charles Hagerty.

Watching Powder Companies.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It became known today that the department of justice recently began an investigation to determine whether the duPont, Atlas and Hercules Powder Companies, the three units into which the Supreme court dissolved the old duPont Powder Company, the so-called trust, were obeying the terms of that decree.

Suggestions reached the department that stockholders in the new duPont company were about to form some sort of a holding company, which might violate the court's mandate. The investigation has not progressed far enough to determine whether there is warrant for any action by the department.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

A CHARGE BY BRITISH SOLDIER DESCRIBED.

Like Fuzzy-Wuzzy, Tommy Atkins is a "first-rate fighting man," when once he makes up his mind to enlist, gets his six months' training, and finds himself at the front. None knows the excellence of his qualities better, perhaps, than does the German, whose view of the picturesque side of the war reaches us only too seldom. In the "drive" in Champagne three months ago, in which some fifty square miles were gained and were paid for at a cost to both sides of about 1,000 men per square mile, it was the British force that made most of the gain, at Loos. The various allied eye-witnesses' stories of the British charge have been plentiful, but here is one account from the other trenches. The writer, a special correspondent for the Berlin Tageblatt, describes the charging Britons as "coming on like a great storm-cloud" through the din and smoke and gas-fumes. As we read, in the New York Herald's translation of the German article:

"First of all, shells came sweeping along. They tore up the trees from the roadside; they burst in villages, mines, and farms where no shot had fallen for weeks. The black smoke banners stood everywhere around, in the fields, where no living thing could be seen; the shrapnel smoke hung like clouds in the sky; fire was bursting from the house-tops."

"In the cellars there cowered weeping women and children and wounded, and all physicians were busy bandaging. Volumes of smoke hung over the trenches. The communication-trenches were drenched in a storm of shells. One wounded man lay in a communication-trench the whole day, so terrible was the fire that none could get to him. This trench had been battered the day before; during the night the pioneers had put it in shape again, but at 11 o'clock in the morning it had been reduced to debris."

"Bear in mind, this trench was more than one and one-half miles long. Everybody had to scramble through it; dispatch-bearers, reserve companies, supports, wounded, and telephone-messengers. That was only one of hundreds of approach-trenches. Perhaps people will begin to perceive how hot it was."

The confusion was too wide-spread to permit actual photographic detail of more than related incidents, but we got an occasional striking picture, as the writer's description of the fighting north of the La Bassee canal, in which he speaks of the trenches as "reduced to dust" by the allied shell-fire. He continues:

"A party of English were surrounded and kept on fighting bravely while the ring tightened around them. Finally all their ammunition was gone and they had to surrender."

"Around Loos the picture is worse. I met an officer from the famous 'Hienzenkollern' redoubt. His legs were covered with clay, his body with filth and dust. His uniform was half wrenched off; his hair was gray, and deep furrows stood in his brow. He was hoarse and could not speak coherently. The slaughter was terrible, he said, especially the work of the howitzers and machine guns—all horrible to see."

"A bursting shell hurled a machine gun back into a trench. Some of our brave fellows seized it and began to fire. English on the right! Where? They are our men! No, by heaven, they are Englishmen, quite near, not ten yards off before their uniforms can be recognized in the dark haze. More trenches had to be evacuated. The English were pressing forward hotly. There were bloody fights in yards and mines and villages."

"Suddenly an English company appears unexpectedly. A machine gun sweeps the street. Some fall. An officer rallies them and forward they come over bodies. And the machine gun goes silent. Often it was hard to say who was opposite, who was on the flank or in the rear, friend or foe. And shrapnel burst wherever one turned one's steps. This is something of the way the battle of Loos looked when the men in khaki came through the smoke."

Loot From Mail Returns.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 31.—A silver ring with a double lover's knot that had been stolen from a registered mail pouch with nearly \$1,000,000 worth of checks and securities late last Friday night while the pouch was being carried from the postoffice to the Pennsylvania railroad station was recovered today and restored to the owner. The ring was delivered to Postmaster English by Mabel Brockson, colored, of No. 215 Orange street, who said it was given to her by Albert Johnson, one of the negro drivers of the wagon, who is under arrest on a charge of rifling the mail bag.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CUTTING OUT RED TAPE IN ARMY BUSINESS.

Army officers must now face their own responsibilities. They can no longer pass matters along to the men higher up and say, "let him decide."

Secretary Garrison has announced to the army organization that each officer in charge of a body of men must settle so far as possible the questions that arise as to new buildings, furloughs and the fit of uniforms.

In the past, when Private John Doe or Adolphus Huddermush wanted to extend his leave of absence from ten to twenty days, the procedure was something like this:

John submitted an application to his company commander. The captain said, "I don't know," and passed the request along to the post commander. The post commander said, "Well, I guess it is all right or it wouldn't have been handed up to me," so he approved it and sent it to the department commander. The department commander looked at the paper hastily and then out it went on its way to the adjutant general's office in Washington.

"Matter for the chief of staff," was the comment in the adjutant general's office. From the office of the chief of staff the paper was quietly taken into the office of the secretary of war.

"It's ten days old now, so John would have to have the leave anyway," was a quite natural comment for the secretary to make.

The worry and work and loss of time over a simple request of Private Doe was only one of many instances. There were innumerable other ways of getting the deck of the secretary of war loaded down with papers about unimportant matters.

When the post commander took up the matter of a new building, a barracks or something of the sort, he looked over the ground and decided on asking as nice a building as he believed would be allowed. Then his request began its journey, going all the rounds. One officer said he guessed the request for an appropriation was all right or it would not have been made, and the next higher up got the request and passed it along until it got to an officer that knew nothing about the needs of the vicinity, and was there finally passed on. Consequently, a \$50,000 building may have been authorized when a \$10,000 one was all that was needed.

The result was the \$5,000 officers—and even those of higher salaries—were doing work that could have been settled just as accurately by subordinates at the other end of the line. It wasn't any officer's fault exactly, it was merely the plan of organization. Everyone felt it to be his duty to pass everything along to the man above.

A great part of the fault of such a system is traceable to the general desire to have every detail relating to expenditures on hand in the office of the secretary of war, so they could be instantly placed before any congressional investigation committee that might try to find why the department permitted \$1.65 to be spent for "an extra saddle blanket for Sergeant O'Leary."

Now, Secretary Garrison is having as many things as possible attended to by the officers directly in charge. When new clothing or provisions or buildings are asked at a post it is up to the post commander to decide whether they should be given. When a private wants leave he gets it without having Secretary Garrison's signature as his authority.

The extent of the decentralization plan is so broad that it includes courts martial. Instead of the old, long-drawn-out, red tape procedure, the findings of the court now go directly to the adjutant general's office and never leave there, except when there have been convictions.

Love Decides Will Contest.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 31.—"A love as strong as that of Othello for Desdemona was the alchemy that worked upon the mind of Mr. Hourigan. I can reach no conclusion other than that he was strongly in love with the woman who became the chief beneficiary under his will," declared Judge Connolly this afternoon when he dismissed the appeal of twenty-seven relatives of William N. Hourigan who sought to have the will set aside on the ground that he had been "unduly influenced" by his bride of less than a week.

By the terms of the will Mrs. Hourigan, who was Miss Mary E. Dunn, a trained nurse of West Brighton, Staten Island, will have the income from Mr. Hourigan's estate, which is estimated at about \$100,000. Upon her death or remarriage the estate will be divided among four hospitals. Miss Hourigan told Judge Connolly that she was 24 years old and that her husband had courted her since she was 18. Mr. Hourigan's age was given as 70.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

THE LATEST STYLES

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

Miss Leanna Curtis

222 S. Elm Street

Next to Coble & Mebane

You Need a Tonic

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Notary Public.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of W. F. Linville, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned or to before the 4th day of December, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment. 97-107. This December 4, 1915. R. S. LINVILLE, Executor. Kernersville, N. C., Route 3.

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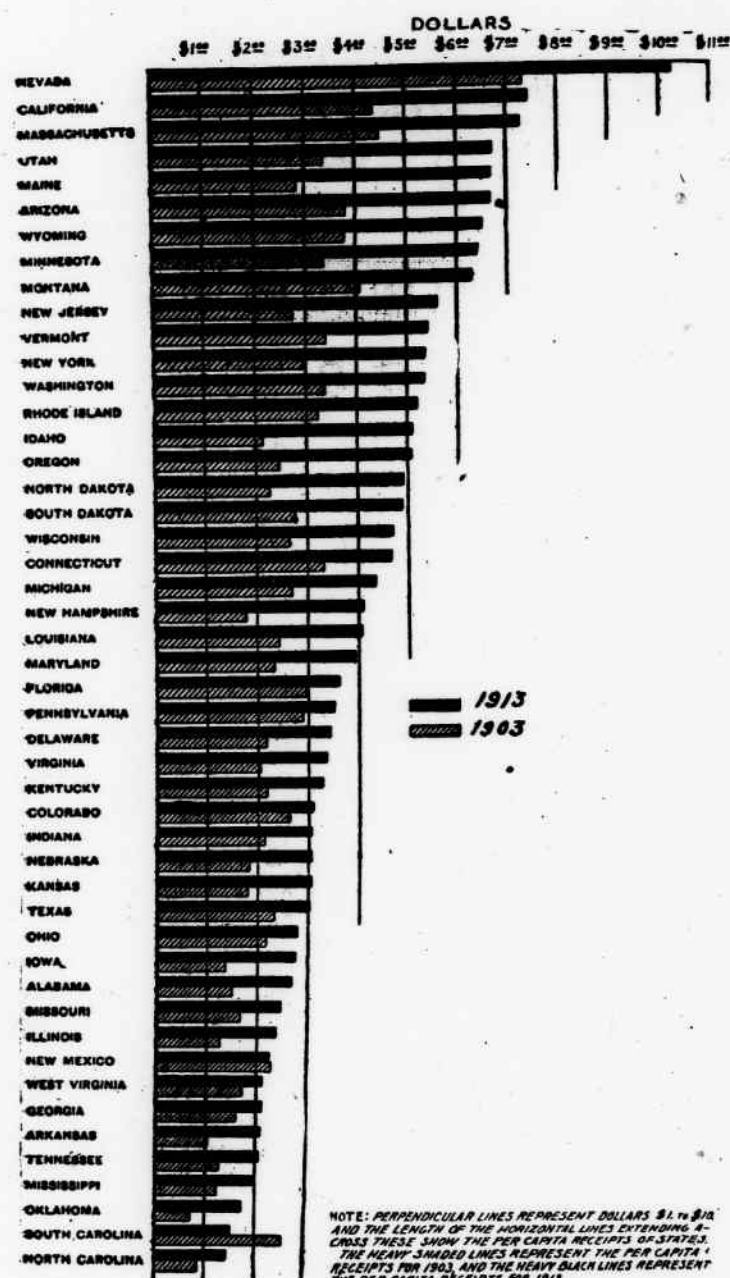
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Per Capita Revenue Receipts of States From General Property Tax

(From Bulletin U. S. Census Department, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation.")



ANNUAL REPORT STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Explains Necessity For State Tax Equalization—Citizens of North Carolina Pay Less Taxes Per Capita For All Purposes Than Citizens of Any Other State—Total Increase in Assessed Values 1915 Only 10.5 Per Cent.

"After all the criticism that has or can be made of our taxing system, the net fact remains that under a state government administered with economy we have state institutions maintained in keeping with the progressive sentiment of the times; we have a six-month school term in modern school buildings, and are constructing improved roads as rapidly as any state of comparable wealth and development, upon a payment of taxes in dollars and cents, for all purposes, less per capita than that of any other state in the union."—Annual Report North Carolina State Tax Commission.

The annual report of the state tax commission for the year 1915, which has just been issued, is of unusual interest on account of its discussion of the equalization problem dealt with by the commission last summer. In its formal letter of transmission to the governor the commission submits the following discussion of this subject:

There has been for a number of years a substantial demand in the state for the exercise of the powers of the state tax commission as a state board of equalization, based upon a widespread conception that there was great variance in the basis of valuation of real estate as between the several counties of the state, and to some extent in appreciation of the need for larger revenues to meet the increasing needs of a developing state. A careful analysis of returns from the assessment and listing of property for the year 1915 left no room for doubt that the time had come when the exercise of this power was a necessity, and, recognizing the importance of the action taken, we leave to outline the conditions leading to this conclusion.

The assessment of real estate was made this year to stand for and become the chief basis of revenue for the state, counties and municipalities for four years. The assessment was made as of the first day of May during the months of May and June, at a time when agricultural and business depression as a result of the European war had reached its maximum. Every form of industry had been challenged to the closest economy. Stocks of merchandise were sold at lower volume, and on the farms there had been but little purchase of stock or farming equipment for the past year. As a result of this condition, there was an actual decrease in the value of personal property listed for taxation as compared with 1914. The returns from the counties of the assessment of real estate showed a slight increase as a whole, some counties showing a substantial increase, others no increase, and still others an actual decrease in the total value of their real estate as compared with the last quadrennial assessment, and in the latter classification was included some counties that had come to be generally known as under-assessed counties compared with assessed values in other counties. The total net result was an increase in the assessed value of real

and personal property of 6.6 per cent. The general assembly, considering with the greatest care and economy the necessities of the institutions of the state for the next two years, had made appropriations based upon an anticipated increase of 10 per cent.

By the time the returns were received and analyzed, evidences were accumulating that agricultural and business depression was a temporary condition that should not be permitted to project itself into four years of the future of the state's finances. Three courses were available:

1. To permit the valuations to stand and force the state to borrow money to meet feebly its needs for four years of running expense.
2. To make a uniform raise in the value of real estate in all counties—adding still further to the burden of those counties that had already assessed their property on a fair basis and made a substantial increase—along with other counties that were known to have underassessed and in some instances decreased their assessments, and thus intensify and aggravate existing inequalities as between counties; or
3. To secure the necessary increase by undertaking a general equalization as between counties, and as nearly as conditions could be ascertained, to require those counties that were under-assessed to bear their equal part of the burden, and thus serve the double purpose of equalizing the tax burden while making provision for a moderate increase of public revenue.

We repeat that this situation left no room for choice as to the proper course to pursue.

The commission gave to this question two months of laborious investigation and careful thought before formulating an order that in good conscience it believed would be equitable in its general results. That order is given in full in this report. Every request for a hearing on this order was granted, and, upon the more complete information elicited by such hearings, modification of the original order was made as to eight counties as shown by supplemental order in this report.

The net increase in assessed value of real estate as a result of the equalization order is \$32,118,990. The total increase in assessed value of all property, real, personal and corporate, for the year 1915, is \$35,227,

974. The increase at the last quadrennial assessment period, 1911, was 20 per cent; in 1907, 20 per cent, and in 1903, 24.9 per cent. (See last statistical table in this report, page 290.) It will thus be seen that the net increase in assessed value is barely more than half the percentage of increase made in each quadrennial assessment since 1899, and we are confident the increase is more equitably distributed. It is extremely doubtful if the increase of 10.5 per cent will cover the actual aggregate increase by acquisition, improvement and construction for a period of four years.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the exhibits reprinted above from bulletin of the United States census department, and commend their consideration to every citizen of the state. After all the criticism that has or can be made of our taxing system, the net fact remains that under a state government administered with economy we have state institutions maintained in keeping with the progressive sentiment of the times; we have approached a six-month school term in modern school buildings, and are constructing improved roads as rapidly as any state of comparable wealth and development, upon a payment of taxes in dollars and cents, for all purposes, less per capita than that of any other state in the union, as conclusively shown by the United States census department.

The report of the commission will be mailed free of charge to any address upon request mailed to the commission at Raleigh.

A Blot on Civilization.

Why should it be necessary for the United States to argue with Germany or Austria or any other civilized government over the sinking of merchant ships, with inoffensive people aboard, without warning and without a chance for passengers and crew to save their lives? The thing is so contrary to all the recognized rules of decent conduct, so repugnant to every humane sentiment, that it would be expected that any man who, in the heat of passion, committed such an act of barbarity would be ready to express his sorrow and repentance the moment he realized that he had done. Yet here we are exchanging notes with two nations of Europe in an interminable correspondence over the torpedoing of one big passenger ship after another with a heathenish disregard of human life and human rights. It is not only irritating and discouraging, but it is absolutely astonishing. Has civilization in certain countries of Europe made no further progress than this?—Hartford Courant.

Profitable Sport.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, tells the story of an old man with a soft, daft look, who sat on a park bench in the sun, with rod and line, as if he were fishing; but the line, with a worm on the hook, dangled over a bed of bright primroses. "Daft!" said a passer-by to him self. "Daft! Bughouse! Nice-looking old fellow, too. It's a pity."

Then, with a gentle smile, the passer-by approached the old man and said:

"What are you doing, uncle?"

"Fishing, sir," answered the old man, solemnly.

"Fishing, eh? Well, uncle, come and have a drink."

The old man shouldered his rod and followed the kindly stranger to the corner saloon. There he regaled himself with a large glass of dark beer and a good five-cent cigar. His host, contemplating him in a friendly, protecting way, as he sipped and smoked, said:

"So you were fishing, uncle? And how many have you caught this morning?"

The old man blew a smoke-cloud toward the ceiling. Then, after a pause, he said:

"You are the seventh, sir."

How it Happened.

"I understand, uncle, that there is a young colored man in this neighborhood who is turning white?"

"Yessah, and 'bleeged to yo' for de 'terrygation, sah. He's muh son, Hunkey, and he's not on'y turnin' white, but he's done plumb turned. Cuhnel Tolliver got a mess o' bull snakes and put 'em in his chicken house to keep de rats away. When Hunkey put his hand on one o' dem sarpents in de night, and two mo' clumb up his pants leg an' anudder quilled round his neck, he shouted like an evangelist and turned white den an' dar!"

Cold Weather Aches and Pains.

Many aches and pains, sore muscles, stiff joints and much rheumatism attributed to cold weather have their first cause in failure of the kidneys to properly eliminate waste matter from the system. Foley Kidney Pills tone up weak and diseased kidneys, giving prompt relief from aches and pains. Conyers' Drug Store.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Rain or shine, it's all shine with the bootblack.

Only a fool trusts to luck for his happiness.

A man must lead a very active life to be able to dodge an issue.

It's a good plan to compel respect, but don't do it with a club.

Modest indeed is the woman who blushes for her own cheek.

You can't stamp out an evil by giving it the stamp of approval.

Supply is governed by demand, except in making mistakes.

Some people who marry for money repent for love.

No man is so quickly worn out as he who tires doing nothing.

Marriage is apt to be a lottery to the couples who meet by chance.

You can't always distinguish sound judgment by the noise it makes.

It takes two to make a bargain, but only one gets the best of it.

One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, or even why.

Sometimes happiness doesn't depend so much on what we do as what we don't.

The shadow of suspicion is generally cast by the strong light of publicity.

If you want to be pretty sure of clear weather, save up for a rainy day.

No man has ever reached perfection by following the advice he gives others.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but it is far from being lonesome.

Don't talk about other people. It is just as well to be too busy talking about yourself.

Ever stop to think that the hero of a novel would be an unsufferable prig in real life?

One thing leads to another. A man can't even fight a duel without having a second.

Man has more logic than woman, but woman even it up by having more tears.

You never can tell. Many a man who hasn't a cent to his name has a lot in his wife's.

Treading on other people's toes won't get you very far up in the world.

It's hard to do two things at once, especially when you have to come up and plank down.

Some people make hay while the sun shines, and others borrow your umbrella when it rains.

It isn't altogether due to harmony of effect that a fellow who is green is generally done up brown.

The nearest approach to the perfect woman is the one who succeeds in concealing her imperfections.

Improved His Hearing.

A Chinaman was brought before a magistrate in a court of a Canadian city, says the Youth's Companion, and received a fine for a slight misdemeanor. The judge had great difficulty in making the Oriental understand, for he pretended not to know a word of English.

"Look here, man," he said disgustedly, "that is one dollar. Do you see? Pay it—otherwise in jail! Understand?" The Chinaman signified that he did not understand, and the magistrate repeated it.

"Let me talk with him, your honor," said the portly officer who had arrested the man. "I'll make him understand."

When the judge had given him leave, the officer approached the Chinaman and shouted in his ear:

"Say, you, with the teakettle face, can't you hear anything? You've got to pay a two-dollar fine!"

"You're a liar!" shouted the Chinaman, forgetting himself in his rage, "It's only one dollar."

Where He Got It.

He was a witness in a case in the police court, according to the Louisville Times.

"What is your name?" inquired Prosecutor Robinson.

"Mah name?" from the darkey incredulously.

"I'm talking to you," snapped the prosecutor.

"Well, suh, mah name is Hallowed Hopkins," answered the negro.

"Hallowed—Hallowed," gasped the judge. "Where did you get that name?"

"From the Scripture." "What part of the Scriptures?"

"Doan you all re-membah, judge, wheah it says 'Hallowed be thy name?'"

The judge recalled the passage.

Down On His Back.

"About two years ago I got down on my back," writes Solomon Bequette, Flat River, Mo. "I got a 50c box of Foley Kidney Pills and they straightened me right up. I recommend them to all who have kidney trouble." Rheumatic aches and pains, sores and stiffness, sleep disturbing bladder trouble, yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills. Conyers' Drug Store.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

IX—Peter Radford

On "Back to the Soil With Wall Street"



When Wall Street wants good business men she usually goes back to the soil to get them. That financial thoroughfare is said to be honeycombed with men who have plowed barefooted, who have drunk branch water, eaten cornbread and molasses and slept on the floor in their early days. A man is more capable of holding the reins of business who knows how to drive a team of mules, shear a sheep or put a ring in a shoat's nose. A man is better equipped to meet the problems of life who in his youth has walked the log across the creek to get to school, courted the girls at husking bees and pitched horse shoes Saturday afternoon. A man who has spent the moonlight nights of his youth possum hunting, going to protracted meetings and occasionally turning down the community at a spelling match has the right sort of stuff in him to make a good business man. The active officials of most of the large business organizations of America it is said were, with a very few exceptions, raised on the farm, and could swim the creek, pitch hay, chop wood, milk the cows or slop the hogs as easily as they can run world-wide business institutions.

The farmers look to these capable and loyal sons of the soil to assist in the solution of the business problems of agriculture. Wall Street is reputed to be capable of financing everything from a Y. M. C. A. to a war, so why not finance agriculture? It is not sufficient to lend money to a correspondent to lend to a local banker, to lend to a broker to lend to a merchant, to lend to the landlord to lend to a farmer. Such a financial system sounds like the house that Jack built, and is just about as useful. Neither is assistance complete when money is furnished buyers to "move the crop." What the farmer wants is money to hold the crop. What better security is there than a warehouse receipt for a bale of cotton, a sack of wheat or a bushel of corn and why will such securities not travel by the side of government bonds?

The American farmer is a capable plowman. He always has filled and always will fill the nation's granary, larder and wardrobe, but he has nothing to say in fixing the price of his products. The problem confronting the farmers of this nation today is marketing and its solution depends first upon the farmer organizing for concert of action and the cooperation of the financial interests in marketing the crop. Agriculture is the biggest business in America and the only one that has not a financial system adapted to its use.

Stump Pullers

When through cutting your feed pull your stumps with our

ALL STEEL STUMP PULLERS

Don't forget our R. & V. Gas Engines—the SATISFACTORY KIND

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

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

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By the bushel on yard.....15c
One half ton delivered.....\$3.25
One ton delivered.....6.00
5 to 10 tons, per ton, delivered.....5.50
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Valuable Farm For Rent

NEAR SPLENDID SCHOOL.

As attorney in fact, for the heirs at law of W. O. Donnell, deceased, I will lease for the year 1916 a part of the old home-place, lying along the macadam road between Sammerfield 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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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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HOW GOOD MADE WORSE

The Weekly United States Digest says an expert farm man plough on a so-called York hill farm, of a place surveyed, N. Y., where \$16.32 per acre made to pay over investment.

This place was who was already in the valley by 95 acres of general land had been buckwheat for manure or other had been applied soil was in very condition. There was on the farm, an

A tenant was house and do to under the owner der the terms owner furnished clover seed and feeds and of the supplied a potato. The tenant furnished machinery, his labor. In receive one-half wheat, and pot income from permitted to keep however, that hay and rough to return the land. He improvement with time, such as cutting hedgerow.

The new owner April 1. The cost for the first time for putting improvement in. Four acres of ed. The seed and, only 400 bushels of fertilizer being only 90 bushels of buckwheat. Lime and acid plied to one 8-acre field 300 harvested. At excellent stand of in the same field cattle were pastured the land was ready for tillage. An mowed, yielding poor hay per acre.

During the summer pairs were made \$400. At the owner's gross was \$240.30, of which his income for

The next year sod land were potatoes. The seed potatoes days, and as a stand was secured were made. The cut seed, gave yielded 150 bushels next and large very poor stand bushels to the acre good and yielded acre. From the els were dug, at bushels per acre a dollar a bush ever, which in low yield.

The clover seed made a good tons of hay were acre piece, where the new seeding acre. Eight acres the usual seed made, yielded lime and acid put on this field 120 bushels one-half acres. Young stock were pasture. An 8-acre piece, where served, was ready at a cost of \$90.

At the end of though a number improvements having the repair of \$100, the gross receipts amounted to \$360 received orchard which his own use. \$694.60, or 32.2 percent.

In this case superintendent was running his voting only sp farm in question the owner were superintendence of the few tools the investment dividend of 9 percent the tenant living. No strike returns, but crops for the about \$500, which

HOW GOOD MANAGEMENT MADE WORN-OUT FARM PAY.

The Weekly News Letter of the United States department of agriculture says an example of what intelligent farm management may accomplish on a so-called "worn-out" New York hill farm, is offered in the case of a place surveyed in Broome county, N. Y., which was bought for \$16.02 per acre, and in two years was made to pay over 32 per cent on the investment.

This place was bought by a farmer who was already farming at a profit in the valley below. It consisted of 95 acres of gently rolling land. The land had been cropped with hay and buckwheat for years, and little or no manure or other fertilizing material had been applied. Consequently the soil was in very poor physical condition.

There was a good frame house on the farm, and a rather poor barn. A tenant was engaged to live in the house and do the work on the farm under the owner's direction. Under the terms of the agreement the owner furnished all the lime and clover seed and half of the other seeds and of the fertilizer. He also supplied a potato planter and digger. The tenant furnished the rest of the machinery, his own teams, and all of the labor. In return he was to receive one-half of the oats, buckwheat, and potatoes raised, and the income from four cows which he was permitted to keep. It was provided, however, that he was to feed all the hay and roughage on the farm and to return the manure, straw, etc., to the land. He was also to do all the improvement work for which he had time, such as picking up stones and cutting hedgerows.

The new owner took possession on April 1. The cropping system adopted for the first season was necessarily a makeshift, owing to the lack of time for putting a definite plan for improvement into execution.

Four acres of potatoes were planted. The seed happened to be poor, and, only 400 pounds of commercial fertilizer being used, the yield was only 90 bushels per acre. Five acres of buckwheat yielded 116 bushels. Lime and acid phosphate were applied to one 8-acre tract, and from this field 300 bushels of oats were harvested. At the same time an excellent stand of clover was obtained in the same field. Ten head of young cattle were pastured on a slope where the land was rough and not available for tillage. An old meadow was mowed, yielding about a ton of rather poor hay per acre.

During the summer permanent repairs were made at a cost of about \$400. At the end of the year the owner's gross receipts amounted to \$240.20, of which \$157.50 represented his income from his investment.

The next year about nine acres of soil land were plowed and put into potatoes. The tenant left some of the seed potatoes exposed for several days, and as a result, a very uneven stand was secured. Three plantings were made. The first, from freshly cut seed, gave an even stand and yielded 150 bushels to the acre. The next and largest planting made a very poor stand, yielding only 50 bushels to the acre, while the last was good and yielded 150 bushels to the acre. From the whole field 816 bushels were dug, an average of about 90 bushels per acre. These were worth a dollar a bushel at the farm, however, which in part made up for the low yield.

The clover sown the previous year made a good showing. Over four tons of hay were taken from a two-acre piece, while the remainder of the new seeding cut about a ton per acre. Eight acres of oats, in which the usual seeding of timothy was made, yielded 186 bushels of grain. Lime and acid phosphate had been put on this field. Buckwheat yielded 120 bushels of grain on five and one-half acres. Thirteen head of young stock were summered on this pasture. An old orchard of about 20 acres, which the owner had reserved, was renovated and sprayed at a cost of \$90.

At the end of the second year, although a number of fairly expensive improvements had been made, including the repair of the barn at a cost of \$100, the owner's share of the gross receipts of the enterprise amounted to \$906. This included \$200 received for apples from the orchard which he had reserved for his own use. His net income was \$654.00, or 32.5 per cent on his investment.

In this case the owner's labor as superintendent is negligible, since he was running his home farm and devoting only spare time to the hill farm in question. However, even if the owner were allowed \$500 for his superintendence and \$20 for the use of the few tools which he contributed, the investment would still show a dividend of 9 per cent. At the same time the tenant made a comfortable living. No strict record was kept of his returns, but his share of the field crops for the second year was worth about \$500, while the four cows con-

tributed materially to the family living.

A STATE EXPERIMENTING IN THE ROLE OF LANDLORD.

Massachusetts voters have decided that as home builders, private landlords are a failure. So by a four to one vote they adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing cities and towns to go into the business of building homes to be sold or rented to individual citizens. The object is said to be for the purpose of relieving congestion of population. If sold, the communities are properly forbidden to take less than cost, and probably they cannot be rented for less than would bring a fair return on the investment.

Possibly the framers of this amendment saw some way that the communities would be able to furnish, without loss, better accommodations than private landlords for the same price. But if so, no explanation has so far been forthcoming. It will be necessary to buy sites. The owners of these sites will not care to sell any cheaper to the community than to private individuals. Lower prices might be fixed on condemnation proceedings, but that would probably mean a lawsuit and delay. The community will not be able to buy building material for less than individuals, nor will the expense of building be less. Builders as a rule make only a moderate profit. In what particular will the community be able, without loss, to furnish dwellings at a lower price?

It would seem to have been more reasonable, if steps had been taken to remove restrictions that make it difficult or impossible for private individuals to build homes at prices within the reach of the average worker. Values of sites are at present inflated. The knowledge that the community is in the market for them will only tend to inflate values more. This could have been avoided, and a better means provided to furnish home s.b.y a change in methods of taxation. The voters should have abolished all taxes on improvements and other labor products, and required all public revenue to be raised by a tax on land values alone.

Such a change would have made it unprofitable to withhold land from use. The owners of unused sites would have found it to their advantage to either make use of them or let others do so. Everywhere unused sites would have been put on the market, and speculative values would have been eliminated. That would have made possible a big saving in the first expenditure in building a home. Abolition of taxes on improvements and labor products generally would have relieved production of a big item of expense, made it possible to get building material at a lower price, and made less the cost of maintaining a home. In that way, without building of houses by the community, better housing could and would have been furnished by private individuals, and besides cheaper housing, the change would have increased labor opportunities and increased wages.

Let us hope that, in spite of apparent obstacles in the way, Massachusetts' prospective experiment will have good results. But let the fact be remembered, none the less, that there is a much better way which should be taken as soon as possible.

Taking No Chances.

The Toronto Mail and Empire reports the following conversation:

"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug store?"

"Perhaps; what can I do for you?"

"Do your employers know its dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"

"I am competent to serve you, madam."

"Don't you know you might poison someone?"

"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"Think I had better go to the store down the street."

"I can serve you just as well as they can and as cheaply."

"Well, you may give me a two-cent stamp, but it doesn't look right."

His Popularity at Stake.

"Look here," said the leader of a mob, according to the Birmingham Age-Herald, "this nigger says he's innocent and I believe he's telling the truth."

"Shucks, Sam!" replied one of his lieutenants. "Some of the boys has rid 20 miles ter help do this job."

"But—"

"Ain't got a subitewt ter take this nigger's place, have yer."

"No."

"Well, if yer spoil the party now yer ain't got a ghost of a chanst ter be elected sheriff nex' year."

"All right, gimme the rope."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Subscribe to The Patriot.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Touchy.

"Hard to get along with, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes. He is as quarrelsome as a pacifist."

Cured.

Brown—"Back to town again? I thought you were a farmer."

Green—"You made the same mistake I did."

No Luck.

"Do the Germans ever leave anything valuable behind them in the trenches?"

Veteran—"Never a drop, mum!"

His Boast.

Lady—"And you say you are an educated man?"

Wearied Will—"Yes, mum, I'm a roads scholar."

The Easiest Way.

Mother (annoyed)—"I don't see, Elsie, how you can be so naughty."

Elsie—"Why, mama, it isn't a bit hard."

Paying His Way.

Bix—"Do you still walk in your sleep?"

Dix—"No, I take car-fare to bed with me now."

Inexpert.

Father—"Listen, Harold! The camel can go eight days without water. Isn't that wonderful?"

Harold—"Not very—you ought to hear Charlie Brown tell one!"

Doubtful Honor.

"My husband tells me that he was out late last night with your husband."

"That isn't so. I want you to understand that my husband was out with your husband."

A Day Behind.

In the wee hours of the morn, the suburbanite got off the train at the home station. Going to the telephone office, he sent this message: "Will not be at the office today. Am not home yesterday yet."

Proof.

"Herbert, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have a hundred dollars and you smiled and said, 'Yes, dearest.'"

Speeding Them Up.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth," quoted the deacon to the minister.

"Yes," said the minister, who believed in muscular Christianity, "that is true; but they make much better time when somebody is after them."

Hard Luck.

First Bridge Fiend—"I once knew a man who had thirteen trumps and never took a trick."

Second Bridge Fiend—"How so?"

First Bridge Fiend—"His partner led an ace, he trumped; and then his partner threw him out of the window."

An English Joke.

Editor—"This joke isn't bad. But what has the picture got to do with it? It seems to be merely a study of sea and sky."

Marine Painter (who has turned to humorous art—"Well, if you read it again you'll see that it's a conversation between two members of a submarine crew."

Footing the Bill.

Mr. Newman had just recovered from an operation and was talking to a friend.

"The surgeon," he remarked, "said he'd have me on my feet again in three weeks."

"Well, he did it, didn't he?" asked the friend.

"He did, indeed," responded Mr. Newman. "I had to sell my motor-car to pay his bill."

Unsafe.

The editor in charge of the personal inquiry column opened his seventieth letter with a groan.

"I have lost three husbands," a lady reader had written, confidentially, "and now have the offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?"

The editor dipped his pen in the ink. This was the last straw.

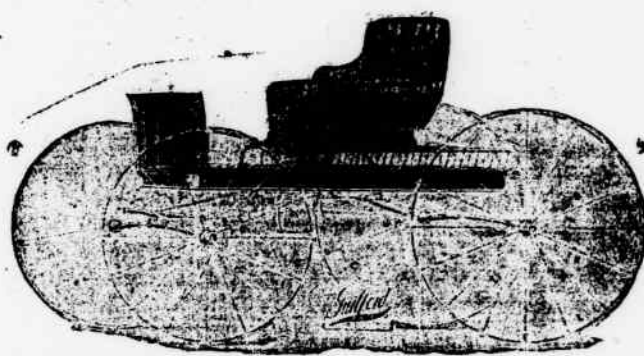
"If you've lost three husbands," he wrote, "I should say you are much too careless to be trusted with a fourth."

Get Rid of a Racking Lagrippe Cough—It Weakens.

For the severe racking cough that comes with lagrippe, Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is wonderfully healing and soothing. R. G. Collins, ex-postmaster, Barnegat, N. J., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound soon stopped the severe lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me. It can't be beat." Conyers' Drug Store.

Buggies, Carriages and Harness

reduced so we feel it and so you can feel it. That's the way we are selling Buggies, Carriages and Harness, to make room for the new lines, and you can pay as you ride just the same.



We need the room and cash. See the Buggies and be convinced that we mean business.

Townsend Buggy Co.
Greensboro, N. C.

JELLYFISH AMERICANISM AND REAL PREPAREDNESS.

No doctrine more ruinous to the spirit which founded the United States as a free republic and which alone can preserve it as such can be preached than is set forth by the San Francisco Bulletin in a recent editorial in which it refers to men trained under the Swiss and Australian military systems as "prisoners of the state," and goes on to make the specious assertion that "compulsory military service at its best is a device by which a majority can enslave a minority."

These statements are made of course in opposition to the adoption of an army of either the Swiss or Australian system here. The utter balderdash of such argument is exposed by calling attention to the fact that even in a "free" country like ours the government, as a last resort for its own preservation, has the power to draft its men as soldiers. This power was exercised in the Civil war. In the sense that we all belong to the state for use in military emergency we are all "prisoners of the state." How else could the state make even a sham of having any foundation in the people?

The whole sum and substance of preparedness, as its honest supporters believe in it, is this: As long as any fleet afloat can bottle up our fleet and permit hostile transports to reach our shores bearing expeditions outnumbering our regular army this country cannot regard itself as safe from attack. Whatever else the present war has shown it has demonstrated that the Chinese wall of oceans on which we have relied so long for protection against invasion from either side has crumbled. To maintain either a fleet or a standing army strong enough to guarantee us against attack would be too costly; the only safe alternative is the introduction of a system of sane general military training.

Surely even the most hysterical "anti-militarist" would be willing to fight an enemy who invaded his country. If he would not he does not deserve—is not fit for—citizenship. If he is willing to bear arms in such emergency why should he prefer to march out and contribute to his own slaughter by his inactivity instead of taking a groundwork in military science which will enable him if he has to fight to protect himself personally as well as his country to the best of his ability?

Do the wildly voluble opponents of the Swiss and Australian systems really know what they are talking about? They protest that even the few months that the citizens of those countries give up out of their lives to drill—without ever actually severing their connections with their regular vocations—would turn our citizens into arrogant international trouble hunters. On the contrary, this training has contributed toward rendering the Swiss sturdy, self-reliant and universally respected. Why should it not do the same for us? It is high time that Americans go about doing something to win such prestige for themselves.—New York Sun.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Too Much Speed for the Job.

Senator Robert Wagner, of the New York State Senate, wears an amused smile while he relates some of his experience with stenographers.

"One morning I was dictating a letter to a new one, the second one in seven days. Not that the first one was discharged because of incompetency," Mr. Wagner hastened to say, "but because she was too good."

"This young woman came to me well recommended, and when I dictated a test letter, I found her unusually rapid and accurate. Accordingly, I employed her on the spot. She applied herself conscientiously to her work, and I decided that I had at last found a real treasure. But the shock was yet to come."

"I was dictating an opinion in a complicated controversy, and it was absolutely correct in every word and phrase. This was the third draught I had written, in fact. At one place I interrupted myself and addressed the stenographer:

"Am I speaking too fast for you, Miss Freeman? Are you following me and getting my words down correctly?"

"Oh, yes, I'm getting them all right," she replied, in a somewhat superior fashion, "and you don't speak anywhere as fast as I can take. I'm nearly 20 words ahead of you now!"

When John D., Jr., Was a Boy.

"It's no wonder young John D., Jr., made a hit out there in Colorado in a very nest of enemies. Young John D. was always a resourceful chap."

The speaker was the Baptist deacon of Cleveland, say the Washington Star. He went on:

"Once, when he was a little boy, John D., Jr., said to his father:

"Father, George Smith is going to have a birthday party, and I've got to give him a present."

"But John D., Sr., had been attending a congressional anti-trust investigation that day, and his cross-examination had ruffled up his temper, so he snarled:

"Oh, it's a present here and a present there all the time. I'm just about sick of it."

"John D., Jr.'s face fell, but he said nothing. He just turned and walked out of the room."

"Well, the next day things were better at the investigation, and John D., Sr., regretted his harshness toward his little son. He came home that evening and said genially:

"Go look in my overcoat pocket, laddie. You'll find a nice present there for your friend Smith's birthday party."

"But John D., Jr., shook his head: 'It's too late now, father,' he said, 'I licked him today so's he wouldn't invite me.'"

Should be in Every Home.

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

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

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

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Raleigh, open here at 9.30 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh until 7 A. M.

1.47 A. M.—No. 30 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car. Birmingham to New York and Washington. Observation sleeping car Atlanta to Richmond.

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

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

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

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

7.15 A. M.—No. 27, daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York and Washington to New Orleans, New York and Macon. Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service. No coaches.

7.30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh.

7.30 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local to Ramseur.

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

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

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

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

12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and 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. Passenger for Washington, New York, Pullman sleeping car New Orleans and Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service. For Charlotte and 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 car 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 car Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk.

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

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

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

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

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

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DEATHS.

The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Clapp, formerly of Greensboro, but now of Little Rock, Ark., died Thursday.

Mrs. Dinah Calhoun, of Summerfield, died at her home Friday night at the age of 75 years. The funeral and interment took place at Summerfield yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Montgomery died last Wednesday at her home about a mile north of High Point, following a three-weeks' illness from paralysis. She was 65 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons and three daughters. She had been a member of the Methodist Protestant church for 35 years.

Asheboro Courier: After an illness of only six hours from a paralytic stroke, Alfred Finch, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen, died at his home near High Point Monday evening at the age of 68 years. Funeral services were held at Pleasant Hill church, this county, Tuesday afternoon. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Samuel A. Price, a well known citizen of Rockingham county, died suddenly last Wednesday night at his home about six miles north of Stokesdale. He was apparently in his usual health when he retired and was engaged in conversation with his wife a moment before he expired. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. The funeral and interment took place Thursday afternoon at Mt. Bethel church. Mr. Price was about 52 or 53 years old and is survived by his widow and several children.

Mr. Thales C. Penn, of Mt. Airy, the only brother of Mrs. W. C. McLean, of this city, died Friday at a hospital in Raleigh. He was 66 years old and is survived by four sons and two daughters. Mr. Penn resided in Greensboro in the early '70s and studied law under his brother-in-law, the late Col. W. L. Scott. He practiced law in Patrick Court House and Danville, Va., but abandoned the legal profession to take up the work of an architect. He had made his home in Mt. Airy for a number of years, and the funeral and interment took place there Saturday afternoon.

BRITAIN UPHOLDS RIGHT TO SEIZE PARCEL MAIL.

According to official information to the Associated Press, the British government takes the stand that any parcels sent by mail, no matter what class of postage, are liable to seizure if they contain goods which under the orders in council may not be shipped to or from Germany or her allies.

First class, actual postal correspondence, according to this stand, is inviolable on vessels stopped on the high seas and is only subject to British municipal law when carried on ships which voluntarily sail on British ports.

Mail on ships calling voluntarily at British ports, however, will be subject to municipal law, which means that under the present war conditions the government asserts the right to extend the censorship to such mail.

Great Britain takes her stand squarely on The Hague convention of 1907, which, according to the British contention, gives no protection to parcels, no matter under what class of postage they may be carried. The resolution passed during that convention, printed in French, explicitly states that the only form of mail not liable to seizure is "correspondence postale."

The resolution, according to the records, was moved by a German delegate who on an interpellation from an Italian delegate stated that community was meant to apply to letter post alone. This view will be rigidly upheld by the British government, which does not admit that it has yet interfered with any first-class mail.

Even in the case of vessels calling at English ports, according to a high official, the government is not inclined to use the powers at its disposal unless it is absolutely necessary, and mails detained on seized ships will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible.

Official circles are concerned to assure neutral powers that letter post found on vessels seized or searched on the high seas will not be disturbed unless it is directed to a belligerent port under actual blockade.

Snow in California Orange Belt. Snow fell Thursday in the California orange belt, but as the temperature did not range between 32 degrees, no damage was done to the orange groves. It was the first snow in southern California in years.

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

MARRIAGES.

Mr. W. T. Rice, of Bamberg, S. C., and Miss Maude Barker, of Randleman, were married last Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barker. Rev. J. B. O'Brian was the officiating minister.

Announcement was made Friday of the marriage of Mr. Robert L. Dean and Miss Clara Faulkner, of High Point, the ceremony taking place in Greensboro December 18 and being performed by Rev. R. G. Kendrick.

Mr. Sam Rascoe, of Reidsville, and Miss Treva Raper, of this city, were married last Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. W. Osborne. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Hornbuckle, of Reidsville. The bride is a daughter of Rev. C. E. M. Raper, a well known Methodist Protestant preacher, who died a few weeks ago.

Mr. Thomas L. Matlock and Miss Mary Louise Wheeler were married Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Ralls, on Walker avenue, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Matlock, of this city, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wheeler, of Guilford College.

Many readers of The Patriot will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Edwin F. McCulloch and Mrs. Jessie Lee Clarke at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, last Wednesday. Mr. McCulloch is a native of the Pleasant Garden section, but for many years has resided in Bladen county. He is one of the leading citizens of his adopted county and a man of affairs.

MONTENEGRINS A RACE OF FIGHTING PEOPLE.

The Montenegrins, according to dispatches from London and southern Europe, have driven the Austrians from their soil. Thus the mite of the warring nations, "the smallest among peoples," has won the only victory so far for the allies in the present Balkan campaign.

These mountaineers and good fighting men have always fought best against an enemy whom they looked upon as an oppressor. Here was the inspiration of their five-hundred-year struggle with the Turks. When after the capture of Scutari they no longer had to beat back "the swarms of Turkish Islam" they turned to the north, there to find in Austria an oppressor quite as formidable as Turkey had ever been.

Thus, when Austria decided alone to conquer the Montenegrins she found an enemy that went into the struggle with all the zest and the bravery of their forefathers. The Austrians evidently made little progress in older Montenegro; they sought to advance rather in Novi Bazar, the southern outlet they had so long coveted, and which came to Montenegro as spoils in the Balkan war.

The Montenegrins in meeting them here departed from their old tactics; they always fought in their own hills or passes, and they were generally considered poor soldiers away from their native mountains. It was doubted if they could stand against modern artillery warfare. Their strategy was to draw their foe into a narrow defile, and surrounding him, cut him to pieces by savage onslaughts. They, however, learned to use artillery at Scutari and developed into superior marksmen, as their execution at this siege attested. They evidently applied their new attainments to their ancient tactics, for the reports indicate that they trapped their enemy in the mountains and forced his retreat from their land with considerable loss.

The Montenegrin is not apparently living entirely in the heroic past, in what Mr. Gladstone called the most glorious of "all the war traditions of the world," but has added to his inherent natural ability as a warrior the knowledge and training indispensable to the modern soldier.—New York Sun.

Peace Empires Named.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The entire personnel of the international commission which will represent Great Britain and the United States in any dispute which arises under the so-called investigation peace treaty negotiated by former Secretary of State Bryan has been chosen and soon will be announced formally.

George Gray, of Delaware, as previously announced, will be the national member for the United States. Domicio da Gama, the ambassador from Brazil, will be the non-national member for the United States. Great Britain has chosen Viscount Bryce as her national member, and Max Koroski, of the imperial Russian council, as her non-national member. Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated explorer, and former premier of Norway, will be the umpire.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. A. Lewis, of Greensboro Route 2, gave The Patriot a pleasant call Friday.

Mr. C. W. Holt, of Greensboro Route 2, gave The Patriot a call Saturday afternoon.

The Patriot was pleased to receive a call Friday from Mr. P. T. Highfill, of Summerfield.

Mr. J. F. Stewart, of Greensboro Route 2, was in the city Friday and gave The Patriot a pleasant call.

Mr. W. E. Cummings, a well known citizen of the Guilford College community, was a welcome visitor at The Patriot office Friday.

Mr. R. M. Huffines and young daughter, Miss Mary, of Gibsonville Route 1, gave The Patriot the pleasure of a short call Friday.

Congressman Stedman left Saturday for Washington to be ready for the opening of Congress after the holiday recess tomorrow.

Mr. R. L. Haymore, a well known lawyer and Republican politician of Mt. Airy, was in the city on business the latter part of last week.

Mr. L. M. Ham and family have returned from Charlotte, where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Ham's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wakefield.

Mr. Tyre Glenn, who holds a position in the income tax division of the internal revenue department, with headquarters in New York, has been spending a few days in the city with friends.

Mr. E. G. Sherrill, who spent the holidays in the city with his family, left yesterday for Washington, where he holds a position in the journal clerk's office of the house of representatives.

Mrs. Walter Connelly, of Leasburg, and Miss Mary Underwood, of Louisville, returned to their homes today after a visit to the families of their sister and brother, Mrs. A. J. Barbour and Mr. W. I. Underwood.

INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Official government figures made public here today disclosed that in the face of rising prices of gasoline, production of crude petroleum during the last year was greater than in 1914, although production was "purposely retarded as far as practicable;" that reserve stocks of crude petroleum now being held in the country are the largest ever recorded; and that exports of gasoline, to which the rise in prices frequently has been attributed, were in the last 10 months of 1915 less than the exports during the corresponding period of the two previous years.

Both the department of justice and the federal trade commission are preparing to investigate gasoline prices. A statement issued by the geological survey estimated the 1915 production of market petroleum at 267,400,000, which is 2,000 barrels more than in 1914.

"This," says the statement, "does not agree with the currently reported reason for the exceptionally high prices now prevailing for motor fuel."

Monument to an Apple Tree.

Perhaps one of the most curious monuments in existence has recently been built in Ontario by Canadians. The farmers have just erected a marble pillar to mark the site on which grew a famous apple tree.

More than a century ago a settler in Canada named McIntosh, when clearing a wilderness, discovered among a number of wild apple trees one which bore fruit so well that he cultivated it and named it McIntosh red.

The apple became famous; seeds and cuttings were distributed to all parts of Canada, so that now the McIntosh red flourishes wherever apples grow in the great Dominion. In 1896, the original tree from which this enormous family sprang was injured by fire; but it continued to bear fruit until five years ago. Then, after 15 years, it died, and the grateful farmers have raised a marble pillar in honor of the tree which has done so much for the fruit-growing industry of their land.

The story of this apple tree illustrates the African proverb that though you can count the apples on one tree, you can never count the trees in one apple.

Lays Illness to Poverty.

Better wages means better health, and until a way can be found to eliminate extreme poverty physicians are battling against a brick wall in their endeavors to improve the general health standard, Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, told the American Civic Association in Washington Friday.

"Physicians have located the greatest general cause of ill health in poverty," he said. "The best work that civic and social organizations can do now is to co-operate for better wages, which will be followed immediately by better living conditions and better health."

TO MAKE SOCIAL CENTERS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Every school building in the United States was pictured as a potential town hall at the session of the American Civic Association in Washington last week, at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, presided.

Miss Wilson described the social center movement as a plan to make each school building, now idle 15 hours or more each day, the meeting and voting place of citizens of its district, associated in one non-partisan, non-exclusive organization, to deliberate questions on which they vote, and to promote in more direct ways the life and happiness of the neighborhood and city or town. The idea that it was proposed to make the schools social centers for public amusement or to throw them open free to whatever public organization might for the moment interest the board of education, she said, was a misconception.

Professor E. J. Ward, of the University of Wisconsin, said the plan offered a means of preparedness that would mean development of a nation with a backbone, rather than an oysterlike country—a military shell protecting a citizenship of mollicoddlers. "If there is one supreme lesson that has come out of the European war," he said, "it is that effective, true preparedness means the single, comprehensive complete organization of the nation's resources."

PEOPLE'S BARGAIN COLUMN

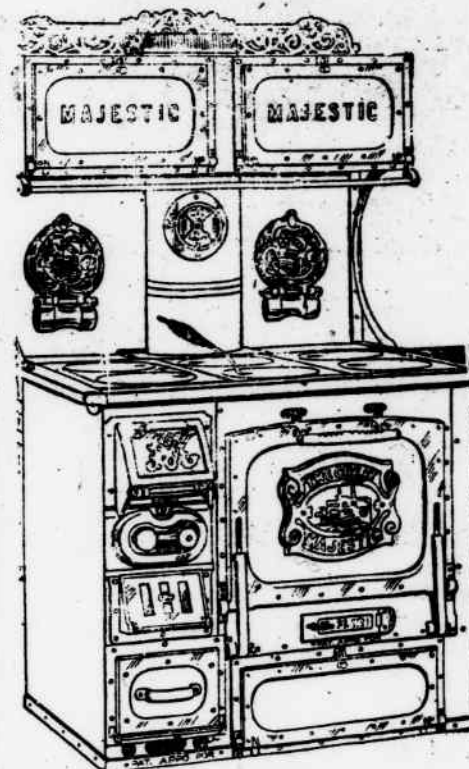
Advertisements inserted under this heading at the rate of one cent a word for each insertion. Persons and firms who do not have advertising contracts with the paper will be required to pay cash in advance.

FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM YOUNG mules four years old for sale cheap. Half mile from Center church. P. H. Smith, Randleman, R. F. D. 1.

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

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED FARMER to crop on shares. Best of everything needed on farm as to machinery and stock. Good home for good worker. Give full particulars. Address "Worker," care Patriot office.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY with three little girls, ages six to nine, living in Greensboro, wants a middle-aged healthy woman, unmarried and without children, for general household work, such as plain sewing, mending, cleaning up, helping with children, etc. Not expected to do cooking or laundry work, but must be willing to work and have some experience in housekeeping. Want a woman with some education and refinement. Must have first-class references as to character; no others need apply. A good permanent home for the right person. Will be furnished a good room in the house, board, and will have laundry done and pay about \$15 per month. Please describe yourself fully and state what kind of work you have been doing in your first letter. Address: "Mrs. H. E. J.," care of Greensboro Patriot, Greensboro, N. C.



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Demonstration
All This Week,

and a Range ordered during the demonstration gets the Set of Great Majestic Ware. This set of ware is readily worth \$8, and is sold with Range purchased during this demonstration.

Hot coffee and biscuits. Call and let the Expert show you.

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

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For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco

The Greensboro market will open after the holidays next Tuesday, January 4. Come to see us with a load.

Your Friends,

Whitt & Mitchell, Props.

PROMPTNESS AND SERVICE

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