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ALLIES HOLD GAINS MADE

BRITISH NOW HOLD FIVE MILES OF THE FORMER GERMAN SECOND LINE.

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 5, via London, Aug. 6.—Under a merciless concentration of shell fire the Australians are holding on to their gains today after their advance last night on a front of two miles. The Germans already have delivered three powerful counter-attacks to retake the lost ground and all have failed.

In one of the counter-attacks, the Germans came forward holding up their hands. Behind them the British guns had placed curtains of shell fire through which it was impossible for them to retreat, while the Australians' machine guns and rifles, mowing them down, made it hopeless to continue the charge. It was death whichever way they moved—death if they stood still or lay down in the bullet-swept space, and they surrendered rather than continue their vain efforts.

Their last previous attack having been by the right flank, the British renewed the offensive by the left flank after a week of bombing and sniping. Here the task fell to the Australians who added another victory to their brilliant record in the taking of Pozieres. Under a blazing sun they had been working in a continual shell fire, digging their new trenches in the open beyond Pozieres facing the German second line trenches on the left of the break the British already had made in their previous attacks.

This was one of the remaining important positions on the high ground which has been so bitterly contested by all the gun power, cunning and stubbornness both sides could bring to bear. Upon this section of strong field fortifications with deep dug-outs the British kept up a tornado of shell fire of all calibers. They smashed the defenses into irregular mounds of earth which had no semblance to trenches. Not only did the German guns return the compliment on the Australian front line, but kept up curtains of fire behind it. The Germans managed to stick to the ruins of their fortifications, digging new cover as fast as what they had was destroyed. Evidently the German staff had determined this ridge summit must be held at any cost.

The Germans were surprised and even the British staff was somewhat surprised when it was found first reports were correct and they had taken every rod of the front which they had attacked with their usual swift rush. Some 600 prisoners were started back, but even after their surrender their lives were not safe for they had to pass through the German curtain of fire behind the Australians, which had been maintained at increased volume all day.

With this additional front the British now hold five miles of the former German second line. The Australians are today in sight of the Marbais and Courcellette. This new advance, which was at right angles to the former German first line, literally was part of a maze of German dug-outs and trenches of the first line in a sharp V shape where the angle formed. Beyond is Thiepval on the summit of a hill where the British attack of July 1 met its heaviest losses and was repulsed by guns brought out of dugouts. Now this whole section could be put under the enflading fire of British guns.

"Whenever I look at that new German salient," said an officer who suffered in the Ypres salient, I feel avenged. We have never had a worse one."

"In the war for position, the general opinion is that the value of this latest gain cannot be over-estimated and the heavy bombardment which proceeded in that neighborhood indicates that the Australians will have a stiff job holding this new position. Universal satisfaction is expressed by the British for the success thus far in maintaining their gains.

Never have operations been more a battle of guns than this week. Through the day of the recent period when the British were not attacking with infantry, the shellfire has been increasing. German prisoners report heavy casualties from the profligate fire of British long range guns in villages and camps anywhere from the front line to five to ten miles in the rear.

LEGAL FIGHT OVER SITE OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The location of the new school building to be erected in the South Buffalo special tax district is a subject of litigation, a temporary order having been issued restraining the county board of education from building on the new site selected. The matter is to be heard before Judge G. S. Ferguson on the 16th inst.

When the recent campaign for a \$10,000 bond issue was in progress in the South Buffalo district it was agreed by the patrons of the school to defer any agitation in regard to the location of the new building until after the election, as it was realized that a contest over this question at that time would probably result in the defeat of the bonds. Following the election, the board of education agreed upon the Gillespie property, situated on the road between South Buffalo creek and the city limits, as the most available location for the new school building and purchased 3.28 acres of land for the purpose.

The selection did not meet with the approval of those who favor the present site south of the creek or one near it, and attorneys were employed to take the matter into court. Judge W. P. Bynum and Judge R. C. Strudwick represent those who would restrain the board of education from building on the Gillespie property, while those who favor this location are represented by Brooks, Sapp & Williams. County Attorney John N. Wilson appears for the board of education.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SEVERAL COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The August meeting of the county board of education was held Saturday and a good deal of business transacted. An appropriation of \$500 was made for the erection of a primary school building on the line between the Oak Hill and Springfield districts, in High Point township. The appropriation is to be supplemented by subscriptions of citizens of the two districts, and it is expected that the new building will be ready by the opening of the fall term. The new school will accommodate a number of children in the vicinity, including those of the Highland cotton mill village.

The board made additional appropriations of \$100 each to the Pleasant Garden, Jamestown and Summerfield high schools. The additional appropriations, together with subscriptions by patrons, will enable each of the schools to employ one more teacher.

The enrollment of the three high schools last year was as follows: Pleasant Garden, 144; Jamestown, 140; Summerfield, 48.

Patrons of the Monticello high school requested an appropriation for an addition to the school building. The board agreed to furnish the necessary materials and it is hoped to have the enlarged building ready for use when the fall term opens.

School affairs generally in the county are said to be in good shape and the outlook for the next year is promising.

Unknown Man Killed Last Night.

An unknown white man who was beating his way on northbound passenger train No. 12 was killed in the Southern yards in this city last night a few minutes before 12 o'clock. He was riding the "blind baggage" and is supposed to have been in the act of getting off when he was crushed between two cars. His head was horribly mashed. The railroad people had the body removed to an undertaking establishment, where it was prepared for burial.

There was nothing about the body to identify the dead man except a card issued in the name of William B. Biggs for the free use of a government bath house at Hot Springs, Ark. The man was apparently 25 or 30 years old.

Caldwell County to Borrow \$50,000.

Lenoir, Aug. 5.—Caldwell county will borrow fifty thousand dollars at once from the First National Bank of Richmond, through the Bank of Lenoir, for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding the bridges and highways which were recently destroyed and damaged by the floods. The loan is to be for six months at four per cent interest and the bank is to bear all expenses incident to the loan.

MAY SETTLE STRIKE TODAY

STREET CAR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK ONLY PARTIALLY TIED UP SUNDAY.

New York, Aug. 6.—Settlement of the street car strike which resulted again tonight in a complete suspension of surface car traffic in all the boroughs of Greater New York except Brooklyn, is probable tomorrow, according to a statement issued by Mayor Mitchell. The announcement came after a day of conferences initiated by Mayor Mitchell with the co-operation of Oscar S. Strauss, chairman of the public service commission. At these meetings it was said a basis of settlement had been reached which would be submitted tomorrow to the board of directors of the New York Railways Company, and to its striking employees.

The mayor and Chairman Strauss conferred this morning with William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and other union officials. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Strauss then met Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Railways Company, and his attorney. Later the mayor gave out a statement in which he said:

"We have submitted certain proposals for a settlement of the street railway strike to President Shonts, of the New York Railways Company, and to the representatives of the striking employees. A basis of settlement has been found and will be recommended by President Shonts to his board of directors for ratification and by the representatives of the men to the employees for ratification by them."

"The meeting of the board of directors and the meeting of the employees will be held tomorrow, and upon ratification of the proposed settlement by both sides the men will immediately return to work."

President Mahon confirmed the announcement of Mayor Mitchell, but declined to discuss the proposed terms of settlement.

Announcement that a settlement was in prospect came soon after all the companies operating surface cars in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens had ordered to the barns the cars which had been operated during the day. No attempt was made to supply service on Staten Island.

There were a few minor disturbances. Prior to the announcement that a settlement was impending it was said by strike leaders that headquarters would be opened tomorrow for the registration of employees of the subway and elevated who wished to join the union. Secretary of Labor Wilson arrived in the city today to confer with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, but he denied that his visit had any connection with local labor troubles or with the threatened nation-wide railroad strike.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company today announced that all employees of the Interborough, numbering approximately 12,000, will receive \$1 per day extra pay until further notice, beginning today. Traffic in the subway and on the elevated railway lines controlled by the Interborough, has been heavily increased by the disturbed conditions on the surface roads.

EXPERT RECOMMENDS \$374,000 FOR RELIEF

Washington, Aug. 6.—Representative Page has received a copy of Major Youngberg's report on needs in the flooded districts. Major Youngberg, of the division of engineers was detailed by the war department to study conditions.

For North and South Carolina a total of \$15,000 is recommended for immediate use and \$200,000 for subsequent use.

The distribution would be as follows, in North Carolina: Yadkin valley, \$28,000 and \$40,000; Catawba valley, \$70,000 and \$105,000; South Carolina would receive: Pedee section, \$15,000 and \$25,000; Wateree and Santee valleys, \$21,000 and \$30,000.

Bandits Rob Bank and Make Escape.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 5.—Two armed bandits drove up to the Farmers' State Bank late this afternoon and while one of them stood guard the other forced the cashier to hand over \$1,000 in currency. They escaped in an automobile.

NORTH CAROLINA GUARDSMAN SHOOT HIMSELF WITH RIFLE.

Camp Glenn, Aug. 6.—Lying across his cot, rifle between his knees and brains oozing from a gaping bullet wound in his head, Private Lydall Bacon, Company C, third infantry, Henderson, was found in his tent shortly before 8 o'clock, promptly and directly after a rifle shot was heard within. He lived for more than an hour. Suicide was the verdict. General Laurence Young, called to the scene after the shooting, made a complete investigation. He then notified the county authorities who informed him that under the circumstances there was no need of an inquest by the coroner.

For some time Private Bacon, cousin to Captain Jenkins, company commander, had been morose and dissatisfied. His comrades report that quite recently he made the statement that unless he could get out of the service he would shoot himself. On account of a slight trouble in Morehead he had been kept in quarters until today when he went to the surf, returning late in the afternoon. He did not respond to mess call, but went to his tent. He was alone when the shot was fired. The explosion attracted immediate attention. Lieutenant Boddie was the first man there. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. From the position of the body, the rifle and the evident range of the bullet, judging from the hole, undoubtedly the man was sitting on the edge of his cot when he pulled the trigger. The bullet used was the regulation kind and since no ammunition has been issued to the third infantry, it is presumed he secured it from rifle range. Bacon was 32 years old, born in Granville county, enlisted in Henderson, May 15, 1915. He was single and his remains will be sent to his sister, Mrs. H. B. Stewart, of Wilson.

A NEW MEXICAN REVOLUTION LAUNCHED.

El Paso, Aug. 5.—A new revolution was launched in Mexico today. Colonel Mariano Tames, a former Carranza commander and prior to that time a Villista chieftain, is at the head of the movement. In a proclamation spread throughout the northern parts of the country it is intimated that the new movement is backed by the Legalista party.

This organization is made up of the wealthy class of Mexico and advocates the restoration of the old Diaz regime. Carranza's downfall is the aim of the party. Tames, with about 100 Carranza troops, deserted the garrison at Juarez last night.

He was joined by several hundred other Carranza deserters south of Juarez today and is now presumed to be marching towards the southwest gathering recruits. His proclamation blames Carranza for internal disorders in Mexico. The document expressed friendliness for the United States.

Immediately after the proclamation appeared in Juarez General Gonzales, the Carranza commander there, dispatched a force of 600 cavalrymen in pursuit of Tames and his band. No trace of the revolutionist was found.

CHINA CANNOT GET ENOUGH MONEY IN UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 4.—State department officials fear that China's efforts to secure a loan of several millions in the United States have failed.

China was in great need of money—her immediate demand being for \$2,000,000—and looked to America for it. The state department tried to encourage American bankers to provide the money, deeming it a good business proposition and calculated to bring trade to the United States. Lee, Higginson & Co., of New York drew up a contract and furnished \$1,000,000 of a promised \$5,000,000.

Then China asked for \$30,000,000, but American bankers applied to did not deem it a wise investment.

Owing to the understanding with other bankers of the so-called six-power group organized four years ago to furnish money to China, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank of New York cannot go to China's aid, as the present administration has publicly expressed disapproval of the six-power group arrangement.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND GROWS

THE AMOUNT IS NOW OVER \$35,000, THE RESULTS OF TWO WEEKS GIVING.

Raleigh, Aug. 6.—The general giving of the people of North Carolina has been such as to measurably relieve the deplorable conditions which have come upon the flooded sections of western North Carolina. If it had not been for the aid that the money from all parts of North Carolina made possible the situation would have been desperate.

The campaign for funds has been on for two weeks, and the great generosity of the people is shown in the amount of money which has been forwarded to the state relief committee and through other sources. There has been much private giving direct to stricken localities and the state relief committee is working in co-operation with the Winston-Salem relief committee, which is giving its attention to the flood sufferers in counties close to Forsyth, gave funds to that committee. Beyond that the only committee outside of the stricken devastated district is that at Greensboro. The Asheville relief committee has been caring for the situation in its section, and has not asked outside aid.

In Charlotte there has been great activity in securing contributions, the Messrs. R. M. Miller, Jr., and Cameron Morrison, of the state relief committee, doing fine work in pressing the campaign, which has been strongly supported by the Charlotte newspapers. Charlotte has thus far sent to the state relief committee \$4,000, the largest amount collected by any place massing its contributions with the state relief committee. This is a splendid record and marks Charlotte as a city of big generosity. There have been notably large contributions from other cities and towns, and during the coming week the state relief committee will announce the contributions by towns and counties.

Charlotte's addition of \$800 to the relief fund yesterday brought the total receipts of Sunday to \$939.15, this bringing the total receipts up to \$35,006.66. The report of Treasurer E. B. Crow, of the state relief committee, which will appear on Tuesday morning, will add to this amount the contributions received by him on Sunday and Monday, the additional receipts of Sunday coming through Chairman Edward E. Britton, of the state relief committee.

Governor Craig has called a meeting of the executive committee of the state relief committee for this afternoon at 4.30 in his office. At that meeting there is to be discussed the matter of recommendations to be made to the representatives of the war department for their distribution of the funds appropriated by Congress for relief in the flood sections, while the matter of additional funds for the flood districts will be passed upon.

Burglar Wounded by Janitor.

Raleigh, Aug. 5.—B. S. Carden, a young white man giving his home as Durham, was probably fatally shot this morning while he was burglarizing the home of Mr. H. H. Brimley, curator of the state museum. He was shot by William Alston, janitor in the agricultural building, who had gone to the Brimley home for the night to be on the lookout for a burglar who had invaded the place the night before. Alston, who is a highly esteemed young negro, shot Carden twice, one bullet penetrating the burglar's body through and about the chest. The wounded man was gotten to the hospital as soon as possible and operated on, with little prospect, it is thought, for his recovery.

Carden had with him a sack in which to take away the "swag" and carried a huge hunting knife that he had taken from the Brimley residence in his former burglary. He also wore a blue hunting shirt that he had carried away in his raid the night before.

Accepts Call to Texas.

Winston-Salem, Aug. 6.—Dr. Neal L. Anderson, since 1908 pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, and one of the best known divines in the state, has announced that he will accept the presidency of the Austin Theological Seminary, at Austin, Texas, to which he was called two weeks ago. The announcement will be received with regret.

UNITED STATES AND DENMARK SIGN TREATY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Purchase by the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, lying to the east of Porto Rico and comprising an archipelago known as the Danish West Indies, is provided for in a treaty signed today by the United States and Denmark. It will be submitted at once to the United States senate and the Danish parliament, whose ratifications are necessary to complete the purchase agreement.

No serious opposition is expected in the senate where action will be sought at the present session. Members of the foreign relations committee are understood to be virtually unanimous in their approval of the treaty. Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican member, issued a statement tonight declaring the arguments in favor of acquisition of the islands are unanswerable. The only objection is expected to come from senators who believe the purchase price of \$25,000,000 too great.

The outcome in the Danish parliament is more uncertain, although the expectation here is that the treaty will be accepted. European powers which have wanted possession of the islands for military reasons are not expected to look with favor on the proposed sale to the United States, and they may bring strong pressure to bear at Copenhagen. It is recalled that failure of a similar purchase treaty in the Danish parliament years ago was attributed to German influence. The signing of the treaty took place in New York where Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, met to affix their signatures to the document. The copy which will be filed at the state department was brought to Washington tonight by Assistant Solicitor Woolsey.

Details of the pact will not be made public until it is transmitted to the senate at least. It is understood to provide, however, for complete acquisition of the islands, but to stipulate that Danish business interests there shall be guaranteed protection. A clause also is included ceding to Denmark the undefined American rights of discovery in Greenland, a Danish possession.

Senator Lodge emphasized in his statement tonight the possibility that the islands if not acquired by the United States, might fall into the hands of some European power and involve this government in difficulties under the Monroe doctrine "which might easily lead to war," a consideration which it is understood has been prominently before the eyes of officials here in their negotiations for the purchase.

"The population is only 23,000, of whom nearly 30,000 are negroes," said Senator Lodge.

"There is no possibility of any material increase in population and annexation would never involve at any time the troublesome question of statehood."

"The Danish islands could be readily defended from attack, occupying a commanding strategic position, and are of incalculable value to the United States."

SERIES OF CLOUDBURSTS VISITS ROANOKE, VA.

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 4.—A series of cloudbursts which struck this city and section early this afternoon stopped all traffic in the city for several hours, flooded streets and cellars, delayed trains and inflicted property damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Several of the principal streets in the business section of the city resembled small rivers within a half-hour after the down-pour began. Water a foot deep swept in a rushing torrent down the main thoroughfares, flooding the cellars and ground floors of many stores and other business houses where the greatest damage was done.

Lightning, which accompanied the storm, struck several dwellings, from one of which the roof was torn off. None of the occupants were injured. Over 1,300 telephones in the city were put out of operation.

Only meager reports have been received so far from the country districts, where it is said the damage to growing crops was extensive.

Rev. S. B. Klapp, a well known minister of the Christian church, is ill at his home on Dairy street, west of the city limits.

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OPINIONS ON FARM LOAN BILL

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS BY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES ON NEW LAW.

Literary Digest: Thousands of farmers who have seen their wives reduced to drudges and their children held back from proper educational opportunities by the struggle to meet a five-year mortgage drawing high interest, will doubtless echo the hope expressed by President Wilson when he signed the federal farm loan bill, generally known as the rural credits act. This legislation, predicted the president, will be "immensely beneficial" to the farmers of the country, because, in conjunction with "the very liberal provisions of the federal reserve act," it "puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets, and makes the great credit of the country available to them." This, he further remarked, is an act of delayed justice, since our farmers have hitherto "not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others share in the benefits of that life." This "great Democratic achievement," says the New York World (Democratic), "means as much to the farmer as the federal reserve banking and currency law means to the business man who has no intimate association with the few financial autocrats of Wall street who formerly ruled the loan market despotically."

Hitherto the American farmer who borrowed on mortgage borrowed for five years, and his whole loan came due at once, the St. Louis Republic (Democrat) reminds us, but "the farmer under the new law will borrow for forty years—if he so desires—and his loan will come due in many small installments." More than this, he will not pay more than 6 per cent interest on his loan. Under the present conditions, says the World, "it is estimated that, including commissions, American farmers are paying \$1-2 per cent on their loans, which is about twice the rate paid by farmers in Germany, France, and other European countries where land banks have long existed." That the American farmer has been an extensive borrower despite these difficult conditions may be inferred from the fact that during President Taft's administration the farms of the nation carried a mortgage debt of \$6,330,000,000, on which they paid an annual interest of more than \$520,000,000. "It is not too much to say," declares the New York American, "that no manufacturer or merchant could possibly do business successfully today if the obstacles in the way of securing credit and the interest exacted of him for loans were as great as in the case of the farmer."

The law that aims to remedy this situation was passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses, and its signing by the president was something of a ceremony. Only ten votes were cast against it in the house, and five in the senate. It marks, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Independent), the successful ending of "a battle of fifteen years, conducted by grangers and some banks of the South and middle West." The purpose of such legislation had been endorsed in the platforms of all the parties, but the effort to discover flaws in the present act is naturally a little more noticeable among the Republican than among the Democratic papers. Thus the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times (Republican) declares that it is "distinctly class legislation," and "not, as Mr. Wilson said, 'an act of justice, but a piece of pap'"; and the Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican) sees in it "an ill-considered and dangerous measure, for which there is no necessity or justification." The Hartford Courant (Republican) doubts whether "this attempt to curry favor with the farmer" will work, even politically, and the Minneapolis Farm, Stock and Home, the oldest agricultural paper of the Northwest, characterizes the bill as "just good, old-fashioned political bunk," but thinks it may have some good results if "a real representative of the farmers" is appointed to the federal board. The Boston Transcript (Independent Republican) while admitting that "the president cannot be denied a fair share of reason for his optimism" concerning this measure, goes on to say:

"But there was another note which the president might well have sounded in the course of his speech, the note of warning that much will depend on the proper administration of the act. If it is to become no more than an instrument for creating cheap money for farmers by fiat, as it were, and at the public expense, without careful regard for the safety of the risks and for the economic problems which the borrowers have

before them, it will not merely fail to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed; it will do a good deal of harm in the process. It is customary to think of rural-credit laws as derived from European experience and their value as long tested in the older countries. So they are. But, as Myron T. Herrick explained in many speeches last fall, as a result of his close study of the system in Europe, the Continental acts have by no means had in view the establishment of low interest rates at high expense to the government. They have been directed at the effective mobilization of credit, the grouping of capable farmers to secure developments which they could not by their single efforts have made, and the co-operation of government plans for improving farming with the offer of government funds."

But another influential paper, the New York Tribune, welcomes the new law as "thoroughly sound in which they could not by their principle and predicts that it will be perfected gradually in practice." As evidence that the American farmer has not had adequate access to capital in the past this paper notes that "out of a total of \$21,000,000,000 of loans and investments made by American banks, only about \$2,250,000,000 go to the farmers." Since one tendency of this law will be to make our food-production greater and cheaper, says the Boston Advertiser (Independent), it deserved the support of all our law-makers regardless of party-politics. But the Democratic Brooklyn Citizen cannot refrain from remarking that its passage "would have been impossible under a Republican administration, because, like the federal reserve banking system it means the emancipation of the debtor class from the money monopoly." And in the Socialist New York Call we read:

"Laws of this kind we Socialists enthusiastically indorse. They are attempts at least to check the rapacity of the profit-monger, and though they may not succeed in the long run, still they are worth while."

What this new law does is thus concisely stated by the Chicago Journal (Democratic):

"The bill creates a group of 12 farm-loan banks, presided over by a federal board of five members, and provides for loan associations. The farmer borrows from the bank, through the association, on mortgages running from five to forty years. These mortgages are used by the landbanks as the basis for farm-bonds, which are so drawn as to take rank with railroad or any other bonds as a means of safe, quickly realizable investment. In other words, this new law makes liquid the enormous amount of capital now locked up in the farm lands of America."

The purpose of the law, in brief, explains the Boston Christian Science Monitor, "is to bring together the small farmer who wants to borrow money and the small investor who has some savings to be loaned on reliable security." It will be beneficial, declares no less an authority than the American Agriculturist (New York), "according to the extent to which present or would-be farmers take advantage of the opportunities it offers them." This influential organ appeals to both the farmer and the investor to make the new system a success. Of the federal farm loan bonds it says:

"Secured by first mortgages on our well-managed farms, they should gradually become a most popular investment for small sums or large. Every individual should aim to own a federal farm loan bond, if only to the amount of \$25. Let these farm land bonds become the people's savings bank. They are tax-free, safe, should be quickly salable when cash is needed, and yield an assured income."

And the farmer is admonished as follows:

"Farmers should be quick to organize to make the most and best use of the new federal farm loan system. Unless this is done, the joint stock land banks, which the new law also authorizes, may get in ahead of the farmers' co-operative mortgage societies and exact high rates."

The new system, concludes the Agriculturist, "must be an evolution," and "it needs the sympathetic co-operation of farm borrowers, investors in farm loan bonds, bankers and brokers, and the press. It is based upon sound principles."

He Could Hardly Walk
Deranged kidneys cause rheumatism, aches, pains, soreness, stiffness. Ambrose Gary, Sulphur, Okla., writes: "I was bothered with kidney trouble ten years and at times could hardly walk. I began taking Foley Kidney Pills. I got relief from the first but continued till I had taken three bottles. I feel like a new man." Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

Pride, going before a fall, doesn't seem to soften the bumps any.

COMMISSION SOON STARTS WORK ON BORDER DISPUTES.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The final word from General Carranza necessary to initiative organization of a joint commission for settlement of border disputes is expected to reach Washington in a day or two and officials believe the commission's deliberations may begin within a week or ten days.

Official announcement in Mexico City that Mexican commissioners already had been selected was taken to indicate that the American suggestion for broadening the scope of subjects to be considered at the conferences had been accepted. Neither the Mexican embassy nor the state department, however, had been officially advised regarding selection of the commissioners or General Carranza's decision as to the matters they will discuss.

While no formal comment was made at the department in advance of official notification there was nothing to indicate that the three commissioners named would not be entirely acceptable to department officials. President Wilson has a score of men under consideration for appointment as American representatives but it is understood he has not attempted so far to make a choice.

There are many indications that a high army officer will be one of those selected by the president because of the military nature of the problems to be considered. Major General Goethals had been mentioned. The other men under consideration include members of the Supreme court and men in close touch with commercial and financial conditions.

The commission's power will be only that of recommendation. Whatever plan it may propose, either for settling the border situation, for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico or for any other purpose, must be ratified before it is in any way binding upon either government.

A Good Thing For Children.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a particularly good cold, cough and croup medicine for children because it contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs. The "little colds" of summer, as well as the long standing, deep seated coughs, that hang on for months, are banished by its use. The first dose brings relief and comfort. Conyers' Drug Store.

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Closes Saturday Night, August 12

We are offering values in Furniture that have never been equalled in Greensboro.

We still have several dozen Congoleum Rugs at \$4.90 for 9x12, and \$2.45 for 6x9. You will find bargains in other lines equally as great. Come see for yourself.

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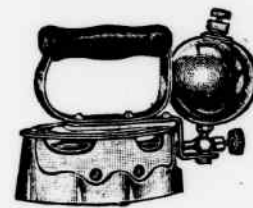
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GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST

Iron Without a Hot Fire



There are many occasions during the week when you desire to do a little ironing, and if you are using the old style sad iron it necessitates your building a fire in cook stove or range. Then, too, besides using fuel, the trouble of tending it and the heated kitchen, your irons are continually cooling and must be reheated.

The Comfort Self Heating Gasoline Iron

which we are now featuring does away with all the above inconveniences and may be kept at any desirable temperature for hours.

This Comfort Gasoline Iron is double pointed—making both ends front ends—a new feature in irons. Weighs six and one half pounds and operates five hours on one filling, the capacity being three-quarters of a pint.

This iron is quickly and easily lighted, all parts are accessible and quickly interchangeable.

RETAIL PRICE \$3.00

Call and let one of our salesmen demonstrate this iron to you.

ODELL HARDWARE CO.

The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas

MONKEYED WITH WIRELESS

TROPICAL TRAVELER GAVE THE CREW OF ALMIRANTE BUSY TWO DAYS.

New York, Aug. 5.—There was a mystery aboard the United Fruit Liner Almirante, which arrived here yesterday from the tropics, the baffling matter being who laid low a quart of spirits from the bar with only two fingers missing.

Suspicion pointed to A. Monk, a deck traveler when the liner left Cartagena, but who arrived here up on one of the wireless airdrops, shouting defiance to the whole blooming crew. The fact that there is a severe penalty for interference with wireless at sea didn't perturb him a bit. Dashes were his specialty, and he sent out S.O.U.-S.E. calls all the way up the coast from the Florida beach.

He was one of a pair of ring tail monkeys in a consignment of what the crew called jungle junk, and was so well behaved that it was decided to spare him from the ceaseless chatter of the rest of the collection, which included eighteen monkeys all told, twenty marmosets, five spider monkeys, twenty-eight large boa constrictors, one 18 feet long and weighing 90 pounds; two water hogs, two rare wild ducks, one black and white condor, twenty macaws, one silver fox and 800 parigos or small parrots.

So a string was tied around this particular monkey and he was tied to a deck chair near the smoking room. He was fed and petted by the passengers, and all went well until Tuesday at luncheon.

The story the passengers told was that monks, birds and everything that could screech suddenly joined in a frightful chorus. Stewards rushed on deck to behold a monk going up one of the mainmast shrouds backward. An empty bottle lay on deck. It was identified as one that had been opened shortly before and placed on a smoking room table. Flats were broken in several of the cages and there was a distinct odor of rye about. No one could reach the fleeing one to smell its breath. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, but it was agreed that he took chances no sober monk would think of.

He was soon at the mainmast head waving the Almirante's house flag. Then he came down a bit and started out along one of the wireless airdrops, skinning the cat and doing other acrobatic stunts that would have made a small boy green with envy. Finally he went on to the foremast and some sailors started after him. When they got within a few feet of him he swung out on the airdrops again, and they gave it up. Food was placed on deck that night, and the monk came down and got it without being caught.

All day Wednesday he spent in one part of the rigging or another, swinging from a stay or sitting on a cross-tree. Wednesday night he stayed there, and when the Almirante came up the bay yesterday morning he was at the foremast head, as if on the lookout. In freeing himself he had tumbled off the string with which he had been tied to the chair, and a rope still dangled from his neck. The rope and he carried by his tail, so that he did not tangle him.

After the Almirante had docked at the foot of Maiden Lane three sea-richt went up the shrouds of the foremast and almost had the monk when he suddenly slid down the forestay to a point half way to the bowsprit. He looked then as though their task was more arduous than ever, but one of them let down a signal halyard and began snapping it at the monk.

The signal tried to catch it and in the process lost his grip and slid down the halyard twenty feet of the foremast. He lost the end of the rope and he knotted around the halyard as was trying to bite it. The crew decided they had had enough monkey business for one trip.

With Pats Ban on Tobacco.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury has been informed that the British government that no tobacco will be allowed to enter England, Sweden or any other neutral port where it will be possible for the commodity to reach Germany. Through the efforts of Senators Simmons and James, of Kentucky, and Representative Byrnes, of Tennessee, who last October filed a brief with the state department showing the injury to the allies' former order excluding American tobacco from these countries, the allies withdrew their former order.

It is now proposed to go back to the former order which will exclude tobacco going into these countries and will seriously interfere with the exportation of tobacco from American markets. In fact, it practically cuts off all shipments across the ocean except what little the allies may need for their own use.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

DOMESTIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

There has been a practical agreement among the leaders of both sides to reach adjournment on or about Saturday, the 19th of August. President Wilson, meanwhile, is in a position to shape events that may have an important bearing upon the elections in November. No president, all things considered, has ever been more effective than Mr. Wilson in securing the consent of Congress to such measures as he has deemed right. As the work of his first two years recedes into perspective, it reveals immense achievements through sheer concentrated purpose and masterfulness. There is plenty of room for criticism, and the Republicans will have ample fighting ground. But the Democrats and Wilson supporters on their part have the decided advantage in going before the country on the record of their legislative achievements. The country in 1908 gave the Republicans a mandate to reform the tariff. The result was a shocking failure. The Democrats in their turn received a like mandate in 1912, and the result is at least regarded as better from the standpoint of the average citizen. The Republicans talked much about reforming the banking and currency system, and had every opportunity, but left the work undone. The Democrats accomplished the thing forthwith. The federal trade commission, to deal with industrial monopoly and like problems, has not been fully tested, but it promises to be a useful agency; and it would seem only fair to say that the Democratic record in dealing with so-called "big business" is less capricious and arbitrary than was that of the immediately previous Republican regime.

Normal issues have been greatly confused by the extraordinary foreign situations of the past two years. Domestic programs have been to some extent forgotten in the face of hazardous diplomacy and agitation over military and naval preparedness. Yet the treatment of domestic issues will have an important bearing upon the votes of large groups and classes of men in November. This being clearly perceived, President Wilson naturally desires to make the record of the current year an impressive one. Accordingly, he made one of his informal visits to the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol on July 18, and expressed his desires in clear terms to the leaders. The other house had just passed a workmen's compensation bill to be applied to federal employees, and had previously passed, by a large majority, a child labor bill modeled on the lines and principles of the famous old Beveridge bill. Mr. Wilson demanded that the senate include both of these measures in its immediate program. This is politics in a high and a brilliant sense of the word. It was announced everywhere as Mr. Wilson's bid for the Progressive vote, but nobody can justly criticize that method of seeking support.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for August.

ASHEVILLE WANTS U. S. TO GIBE EMPLOYMENT.

Asheville, Aug. 5.—"Not a charity, but work for those made destitute by the flood," is the substance of a message sent from Asheville to the North Carolina members of Congress regarding the federal appropriations made for the flood-stricken states of the South. The message to Congress asks that, if any of the money in question is to come to Asheville and western North Carolina, it be expended on the roads injured by the floods, and that the men thrown out of employment by the same floods be given employment in rebuilding those roads. Asheville has provided for her destitute, raising nearly \$14,000 for this purpose, and immediate wants have been relieved throughout the section. Work for the heads of families is the big requisite now, and federal money, expended for roads and employing men made destitute by the flood, is considered the best help that can be given this section.

Cloudburst in Tennessee Fatal to 50.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 4.—Twenty-five persons are known to have lost their lives as a result of the cloudburst which caused Blair's creek to overflow its banks near Tazewell, Tenn., late last night. Three men, four women and 18 children are included in the revised list of dead.

Rescue parties returning from the stricken district late today said the little valley of Blair's creek is still flooded and that apparently every home along the creek for a distance of six miles has been washed away. Some estimate that the complete death list will total 50.

EVERYONE SHOULD NOW POSSESS SUM OF \$39.34.

Look in your pocketbook. Have you got much money there? You ought to have more than you ever had before. Why? Because there is more money in circulation in the United States at the present time than there ever was before, and if you haven't got your share it may be your own fault. For the first time in history the circulation medium has passed the four billion mark. There was on the first day of July \$4,018,000,000 changing hands daily in the United States. This is ninety-one million more than was in circulation the previous month and four hundred and twenty-three million more than was in circulation July 1, 1915.

Of this sum your per capita share is \$39.23 compared with \$38.36 last month and \$35.59 July a year ago. So you ought to have 87 cents more than you had last month and \$3.64 more than a year ago. It is interesting to note that this per capita has increased considerably since last year and perceptibly since last month, despite the fact that population of the United States is estimated to have increased over a million since last year. The appraised population of the country is 102,423,000 as against 100,725,000 of last year.

These interesting figures are contained in the general letter on trade conditions and business forecast for the month of August issued by the American National Bank. Speaking of the business situation the letter says: "Commercial transactions are maintaining a substantial volume through a summer period which usually witnesses a falling off. Slightly abated activity is to be noted in some quarters, and there are definite evidences of readjustment and a closer approach to normal. Bank clearings at 162 cities during June aggregated nearly twenty-one billion dollars compared with fourteen billion in June of last year, a gain of 46 per cent. This is a new high record in clearings for the month of June. Clearings outside of New York city were eight billion dollars compared with six billion a year ago, a gain of 32 per cent."

"Although the crop yield of 1916 bids fair to be better than average, it is probable that 1916 crops, with few exceptions, will fall below the product of 1915. The exceptions will be white potatoes, which may show an increase of ten million bushels; rice, the crop of which will probably be five million bushels greater than last year; cotton, of which we hope to produce three million bales more than last year and tobacco, which should show an increase over last year of at least one hundred and twenty-five million pounds. Some large lines of trade report a scarcity of labor and it is quite possible that the aggregate of wages paid will continue to increase. As commodity prices are already on the decline, and may be further affected by a somewhat decreased gold production, the price tendencies of all commodities may be watched with profit during the coming months. The most apparent recessions this month are in the metals trades, which is hardly an unfavorable sign, considering their former abnormal activity. Other lines are keeping up well and all lines are undoubtedly present satisfying totals throughout the latter half of the year."

Goes to Death Chair Declaring His Innocence.

Raleigh, Aug. 5.—John Savage, the Washington county negro, paid the extreme penalty in the electric chair at the state's prison yesterday for the murder of an aged white man in Washington county. There was no appeal to the Supreme court in the case. There was an effort to get commutation on the ground that the condemned man's wife insisted that she testified falsely against him. She is serving 30 years and a son 20 years as accessories. Savage went to the chair with remarkable composure and mumbled to the last as he was fastened in the chair that he was not guilty. The body was turned over to undertakers for the use of some medical college. The electrocution was at 10:30 o'clock.

Propose to Increase the Surtax on \$2,000,000 Incomes.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Democrats of the senate finance committee last night decided to propose an amendment to the special revenue bill increasing the surtax on incomes in excess of \$2,000,000 from 10 to 15 per cent. This is the only change contemplated in the income tax rates as carried in the house bill.

Tentatively the committee has approved the income tax rate of 2 per cent a year on all incomes in excess of \$3,000 for single persons and \$1,000 for persons with families and surtaxes ranging from 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$20,000 to 10 per cent on incomes in excess of \$500,000.

LESSONS FROM MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is to be hoped that we may learn the practical lessons of a military kind that our movement of the regular army in March, and our experience with the national guard system in June and July, can afford us if we know how to acquire benefit from experience. The dominating lesson to be learned is the futility of our expensive and inefficient scheme of national defense. The officers of our regular army are well trained and afford us an excellent nucleus. But our method of enlisting men in the regular army is obsolete and worthless. As for the national guard, it is made up of much splendid material, wholly ill-assorted, fit enough to serve the country in a small way for purposes of home defense, but wholly unfit to be transferred on momentary notice to the national service and shipped several thousand miles to meet a foreign emergency. We have now perhaps ninety thousand national guardsmen in Texas and elsewhere along the frontier. Most of these are from New York and the East. Many of them are married men with families dependent upon their weekly wages or monthly salaries. It is grotesquely unfitting that they should be kept in camps for months not even doing patrol duty, when there are thousands of acclimated Southwesterners who can ride and shoot, and who should be made part of a temporary force that would take excellent care of frontier conditions.

For many of the guardsmen—particularly the young, unmarried men—this precipitate and seemingly needless call to the Mexican border will have proved an interesting and perhaps a valuable experience. But the whole episode is haphazard in the extreme, and illustrates the simple fact that our rulers and lawmakers at Washington have not found out what is requisite for national defense. It will be necessary to build up, as Secretary Garrison so clearly foresaw, a federal army reserve expressly designed to meet exigencies. We have plenty of trained young men willing to go into the regular army for a period of one year, if they may then be retired to a reserve. The present system is undemocratic, chaotic, obsolete. A system of universal training is the only one that is just and reasonable. Very brief and intensive service in the army; no re-enlistments permitted; the rapid building-up of a great reserve force. These are some of the cardinal principles of the only plan that deserves to be considered. Our failure to have a good system is partly a reflection upon our national intelligence, but chiefly upon our national character. We squander public money enough to train every boy in the United States to be a good citizen and one capable of defending his country. But blockheads, local politicians, and selfish lobbyists have great sway in this country of party machines and self-seeking tendencies.—American Review of Reviews.

ASK TEN POINTED QUERIES OF HUGHES.

New York, Aug. 4.—Thirty-six American writers united in a demand on Republican Nominee Hughes that he "put himself on record in such a manner as to permit the people to judge" on pointed questions affecting the nation. The demand was in the form of a letter, which recited "without intent to offend" that Hughes has failed to "file a bona fide bill of particulars or offered a single constructive suggestion." The issues on which the writers declare Hughes should state his views are:

Whether he would have filed instant protest against Belgium's invasion and backed it up with a naval force. Would he have conducted negotiations after the Lusitania tragedy or immediately broken off relations? What about embargo on munitions shipments and universal compulsory military training? Would Huerta have been recognized if Hughes were in the White House? Does Hughes favor Mexican intervention? How about a ship subsidy? What are his views on the Clayton anti-trust law and seamen's law? What are Hughes' complaints against federal reserve act? Should preparedness be paid for out of taxes on incomes, inheritances and munitions?

Among the writers who signed the letter are Irvin S. Cobb, Ray Stannard Baker, Peter B. Kyne, Meredith Nicholson, Oliver Herford, Samuel Hopkins Adams, John Reed, H. J. O'Higgins, Lincoln Steffens, Augustus Thomas and Opie Read.

A Woman's Kindly Act.

Mrs. G. H. Eveland, Duncan Mills, Ill., writes: "I was stricken with lumbago, unable to turn in bed. A neighbor brought Foley Kidney Pills. She had been similarly afflicted and they cured her. I was cured by three bottles." If the kidneys do not function, lumbago, rheumatism, aches, pains, are apt to result. Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

Store Closes at 1 O'Clock Every Wednesday During July and August—Clerks' Half Holiday.

All This Week in the Meyer's BARGAIN BASEMENT

Blue Bell Overalls made of genuine Indigo Denim, all sizes, worth \$1.25 for 88c.

Farther George Sheeting, 10 yards for 65c.

Simpson and American Calicoes, lights and darks, 100 pieces to select from, 6c yard.

Pure Indigo Blue Apron Gingham, sells everywhere for 7c, 10 yards for 50c.

The basement is full of Sheeting, Ticking, Gingham, Cheviots and Bleaching bought at old low market prices and sold to you at practically what they cost today.

There is money for you to trade in the Bargain Basement.

Meyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

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

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

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

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. [J-53]

COKE FOR SALE

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

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

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One half ton delivered.....\$3.25
One ton delivered.....6.00
5 to 10 tons, per ton, delivered.....5.50
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MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

TEMPERS COPPER LIKE STEEL

PENNSYLVANIA ENGINEER IS
THE RIVAL OF ANCIENT
EGYPTIANS.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 6.—With all the many modern schemes to temper copper and make it a successful rival of steel for purposes innumerable, it remained for a modest stationary engineer, D. J. Schaeffer, of this city, to advance farther along that line than any other latter-day metallurgist. For 28 years, in Milton, Pa., and in Reading, Schaeffer has been putting in eight hours a day at his engine and for 15 years eight or more hours a day (sometimes the entire remaining 16) on his copper hardening inventions. So well has he succeeded that he makes the most durable fine-edge tools and the best-resisting thin armor-plate of copper.

Almost every afternoon in 15 years Schaeffer has left the city for Neversink farm, along the Schuylkill river, where, with fire-bricks, he has erected a little furnace, and there has done his annealing. There, in the last five years, he has experimented on 375 formulas to harden copper. He admits there have been many others who have hardened copper, time and again, but not to a degree when it could be utilized in the manufacture of tools which could be substituted for steel, as he has done.

After many a trial and hardship, he feels assured that he has brought his work to that climax where tools can be made from copper that will withstand the hardest usage, and prove superior in durability to tools of steel, and he has proved his assertions by practical tests.

Among the triumphs of his genius is a piece of armor-plate, seven-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, which he feels assured has greater resistance than steel. In one of his tests he placed this plate against an oak tree, and a number of 30-calibre case-hardened projectiles were fired. One of these went through the copper plate and imbedded itself in the bark of the oak tree, and the point of the projectile was shattered into three pieces. Two others were fired at the unprotected part of the tree, and they went clean through the sturdy oak, 15 inches thick.

Also he has manufactured a copper pen, which is not only as hard as any steel pen, but ink freely adheres to and just as readily flows, in the writing process.

He has applied his ingenuity to other tools, and has during the last two years made chisels, saws, hammers and hatchets out of copper. These not only give satisfaction in comparison with tools made from either steel or iron, but have the added advantage of not rusting or being subject to corrosion. He feels sure that copper manufactured skillfully into tools will be more easily drawn out into the various forms and shapes (as tools must be patterned), while at the same time they can be much smaller, and so more effective in every way. He feels convinced that battleships with copper armor can be made more formidable.

Mr. Schaeffer started his career in a blacksmith shop in Berks county, doing the iron work of a light coach-maker. It happened one day that a friend came in who was an engineer. Schaeffer told him he would like to be an engineer. The friend replied: "The first thing you must do to become a successful engineer is to build an engine. You will need to know every piece by heart." That was a big idea for a boy, but not too big for Schaeffer. He studied an engine next day, and day after day, until he almost saw all its parts in his sleep. Then he got his jack-knife, a chisel, a plane, other tools and a lot of wood and went to work. It was work, work, work, for many a day; but finally he had whittled out 268 different pieces and when he assembled them after three months' hard work, he had his reward, for before him was an engine three feet long, 20 inches tall and 10 inches wide. When his engineer friend examined it he pronounced it a perfect

model, and recommended Schaeffer for the position of stationary engineer, and he got the job, and has been in engineer ever since.

Since then he has become an inventor, and in one of his experiments in making tools of copper, he contemplated stay bolts that stood a test of 43,700 pounds to the square inch.

In his work Mr. Schaeffer uses the best technical text-books, also the Bible—the latter for text-book purposes as well as a spiritual guide. In the Old Testament, by hints and directly, he learned much of the copper age of the ancient Egyptians which give him inspiration to accomplish a task so common in Egypt, when the inhabitants hardened copper as easily as Americans now do steel, but which art had been lost through the intervening ages.

Mr. Schaeffer hardly ever mentions his work, and day by day goes to his engine room, feeling as proud to be a good engineer as he is of his success as an inventor. He is 56 years old, and single. The time not spent at his engine or the little fire-brick furnace at Neversink, is devoted to reading and traveling through Berks county, which trips as a pedestrian he greatly enjoys.

SUICIDE OF NATIONS IS WHAT MILES TERMS EUROPEAN WAR.

Washington, Aug. 4.—"This must be the finale—the closing scene—in the terrible drama of war," General Nelson A. Miles, former commander of the American army, a soldier and hero of many wars, so expressed his feelings as the second year of the great European struggle passed into history. Sitting before a desk in the library of his home here, the general expressed the hope and belief that out of the chaos of the bloody conflict would come a "parliament of men, a federation of the world," to prevent in the centuries to come any recurrence of the tragedy "which has shocked the civilized world."

"I regard this greatest of all wars as the most unjustifiable, uncalled-for tragedy in human history," the general said. "This feeling predominates as I contemplate the second anniversary of its inauguration."

"Not a single nation admits responsibility for starting it. And it is not in accord with the desires of the people of a single nation. No great principle is involved and no good is to be accomplished. It is the most colossal sacrifice that ever has been made, and may possibly result in the suicide of nations—if not universal bankruptcy. Certainly that must be the result if it continues to the limit of exhaustion and to the bitter end. It, however, has demonstrated a splendid patriotism on the part of the people, loyalty and devotion unsurpassed and valor, heroism and sacrifice unprecedented."

General Miles closed his eyes as he spoke, and then, after a pause, resumed: "If force is to be the dominant factor—the only recognized power—then we have seen the zenith of the glory of our civilization. The pendulum of destiny must swing in the opposite direction then, from progress, enlightenment and higher civilization. Yet I trust there will be a universal demand for calling of a congress of nations, not only to adjudicate the controversies now existing between the warring powers, but any others that may occur in the coming centuries. The nations of the world are not farther apart than the colonies were when our fathers with consummate wisdom and patriotism formed a federation that has developed our wonderful civilization."

"There should be a parliament of men—a federation of the world. And as light follows darkness, if such a federation were formed and a high court of justice created the sacrifice would be equalled by the glorious results which must follow." General Miles expressed the belief that the commission to be appointed by Mexico and the United States to investigate the border trouble is the right course. "It will prevent a war between the two countries," he said.

Fighting Mosquitoes.—Thanks to the systematic and relentless warfare that has been waged during the summer, Greensboro is comparatively free of flies, and now efforts are being turned in the direction of freeing the city of mosquitoes. The rainy weather recently has made conditions favorable for the breeding of mosquitoes and the pesky insects are beginning to appear in many places. Employees of the health department are going over the city pouring oil on stagnant water wherever it may be found, and the citizens are requested to co-operate in the campaign by removing all mosquito breeding places on their premises. Greensboro's freedom from flies is commented on by visitors, and it is hoped that soon no one may have occasion to complain of the sting of the mosquito.

Watch the date on your label.

CASEMENT PAYS PENALTY; DIES FOR HIS COUNTRY.

London, Aug. 4.—With only two chaplains and minor officials of the government looking on, Roger Casement, once knighted for his services to the Crown while a British consul, was hanged as a traitor in the Pentonville jail here yesterday.

The trap was sprung at one minute after 9 o'clock and when a single stroke of the prison bell announced the grim fact to a waiting crowd outside a chorus of cheers and groans replied, while at one spot a group of about 30 Irish women fell on their knees and prayed for the soul of their fellow-countryman.

Casement, convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland, and with having sought German aid to that end, met his death with calm courage, according to witnesses, and his last utterance was, "I die for my country."

Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man and shortly afterward a little procession headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warden on either side, proceeded to the execution shed only five yards away.

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected, the special executioner, a hair dresser named Ellis, approached Casement and pinioned him. The two chaplains, the under sheriff of London and the under sheriff of Middlesex then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled. Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 10. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement his body will be buried in quick lime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

Even in the shadow of the scaffold Casement showed small concern over his fate. He ate heartily last night and apparently slept normally. He was allowed to wear civilian clothes today with the exception of a collar, having been clothed in convict garb during his imprisonment. Whatever hopes he may have had of a reprieve were dashed to earth Wednesday when Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary of foreign affairs, announced the government would not interfere with the sentence. All the members of Casement's family were Protestants and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered a member of the Roman Catholic church and since that time Fathers McCarrell and Carey, of Edin Grove church, near the prison, have been ministering to him. He received his first and only communion at 7 o'clock this morning when he assisted at mass in his cell. One of his attendants said that his overpowering love for God and Ireland was most striking.

People of Johns River Section in Need.

Morganton, Aug. 6.—A man came in yesterday for help with tales of the most complete destruction from the Johns river section above Collettsville and in the vicinity below the Globe in Caldwell county. This seems to be the hardest hit section in this part of the state and the people must have help so the appeal has been made through Morganton for outside help. Caldwell county having refused outside help these people of this remote section to that county are sending out an appeal that is worthy of attention. It seems the only way to get supplies to them is via Blowing Rock, and if some aid can be sent to Blowing Rock for these people regardless of Caldwell's attitude against outside help, it will be well placed and relieve the absolute destitution of that section.

For Disturbing Religious Worship.

A big delegation was here Saturday from Summer township to attend the trial of several men charged with disturbing religious worship at Burnett's chapel one Sunday some time ago. The defendants were Charles Hodgkin, Alex. Farrington, Cecil Kivett, Jim Edwards and Scott Anthony. The case was called before Justice of the Peace D. H. Collins at 11 o'clock, but was sworn away from him and sent to Justice of the Peace B. E. Jones. There was evidence of much rowdiness and disorderly conduct on the part of the defendants. The case was settled by the payment of fines of \$5 and the costs.

Jitneys Thriving in New York.

New York, Aug. 5.—After all traffic stopped tonight owners of automobiles and motor trucks started a regular jitney business all over the city. A fare of five cents was charged.

PROGRESSIVES TO MAINTAIN PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Plans for the reorganization and perpetuation of the Progressive party as a national political organization were adopted at Indianapolis, last week at a conference of Bull Moose representatives. The conference after a heated discussion decided it would be impracticable to reassemble the Progressive national convention and fill the vacancy on the national ticket caused by Theodore Roosevelt's declination of the nomination for president. Instead, the organization will put up an electoral ticket in every state where there is the nucleus of an organization left, bearing the name of John M. Parker, of Louisiana, nominee for vice president, in the hope of perhaps electing enough presidential electors, who might prove the balance of power in the event of a close contest between the two parties.

Among the states in which this plan will be carried out are: Louisiana, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Utah, North Dakota and Minnesota.

J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, was chosen treasurer of the rehabilitated Bull Moose party, and Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, vice-chairman of the national committee, will be in active charge of the campaign.

An executive committee of fifteen members will be named by Vice-Chairman Hale to co-operate with the 15 members of the national committee who refused to vote for the endorsement of Charles E. Hughes at Chicago, in rehabilitating the party.

This plan may include some kind of an amalgamation with the Prohibition, Socialists and woman parties.

SECRETARY OF WAR WILL DIRECT RELIEF WORK.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The war department is making plans for the proper expenditure of the sum of \$540,000 appropriated by Congress for use in North and South Carolina and Alabama, and as soon as the measure receives President Wilson's approval steps will be taken to get in touch with authorities in the districts and counties. The sums will be apportioned under the direction of the secretary of war. Government engineers will investigate and report the immediate needs of the various localities and aid in securing the wisest distribution of the funds.

Under the terms of the resolution, work in rebuilding the destroyed roads will be given those to whom this work will be of most benefit and in sections where the roads have been completely destroyed. Investigations are now being made to ascertain the amounts due to each state and to each county.

Following an appeal in which the members from the three states joined Representative Mann, the Republican leader, withheld all objections, although he threatened to request that the states agree to have the sums expended for road-building charged against the amounts they would receive under the new road law that has been adopted. Representatives made vigorous objection to this proposal and eventually Mr. Mann consented to keep his objection from interfering.

The department of agriculture is completing its part of the work. The resolution provides for seeds. The department has practically made up its list, and will be prepared through its agents to give information for planting various seeds in various localities. The department states that practically all the seed provided for can be supplied, although they had to be gathered up from many points over the United States.

Further efforts will hardly be made for appropriations, although Representative Stedman has introduced a resolution asking for \$750,000.

Have Curious "Cash" System.

In the remoter parts of China, the silver "shoes" are still used, and buyer and seller each carry a pair of scales, while the purchaser chips off with a chisel enough silver from his "shoe" to pay his bill, which the merchant again carefully weighs to the fraction of a grain, to see that he has enough. The "cash," worth now a tenth of a Chinese cent, or a twentieth of an American cent, has disappeared from the coast cities, where big copper cents have taken their place, but they are still used in the far interior, though even ten years ago they were of universal currency, and it was a common saying that one took a donkey to carry his cash to market and took his purchases home in his hand. Undoubtedly this financial muddle will in time be straightened out, and, even as it is, it is more a matter of inconvenience than of actual loss to those who "know the ropes."—Christian Herald.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Two Pieces of Good Luck FOR US AND OUR CUSTOMERS

First Piece—We carried over from last season a right good sized lot of good Fall and Winter Footwear that we can sell you at old prices.

Second Piece—We placed orders with the factories for the bulk of our shoe stock for the coming Fall and Winter last January and February, long before prices reached the present high level. This will enable us to sell shoes cheaper than the average store during the next three months at least. Some good luck we call that.

We are selling summer footwear at reduced prices. Busy every day and all day long. Remember the advice we have been giving you—buy what shoes you will need as soon as you can. You will save money if you buy early.

THACKER & BROCKMANN

EVERY DRUGGIST CARRIES A FULL STOCK OF S.S.S.

You'll Recognize S.S.S. Cartons



On the shelves of your drug-gist by the absence of any showy designing—more so will you recognize why S.S.S. is the Standard Blood Purifier after giving it an opportunity to rebuild and strengthen your run down blood with its wonderful tonic qualities.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

THERE IS HEALTH FOR YOUR BLOOD

"Telephone as You'd Be Telephoned To"

TELEPHONE courtesy is just a bit of ordinary politeness and everyday kindness that we put into our conversation when we talk by telephone.

Its the face to face brand of politeness and kindness used when we're voice to voice.

It's the same politeness and kindness that we like to receive from the other end of the wire.

Giving a little thought to telephone courtesy and practicing its simple rules will make the telephone an even more efficient aid for you. "Telephone as You'd be Telephoned To" always.

**SOUTHERN BELL
TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH CO.**

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

W. W. Norfolk and Western
Schedule in Effect

November 14, 1915.

Leave Winston-Salem.

6.30 A. M., daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with main line train north, east and west with Pullman sleeper. Dining cars.
2.10 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper. Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York. Dining car north of Roanoke.

4.15 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke and local stations. Pullman sleepers.
Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11.10 A. M., 1.10 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

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

W. W. COOKE E. L. FENTRESS
COOKE & FENTRESS
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Offices 201-202 Fisher Building
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER
DENTIST

Office Over Greensboro National Bank.
Greensboro, N. C.
Telephone 1013.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree made by the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county in a special proceeding entitled Mattie W. Benbow, widow, et al., vs. Ernest E. Benbow and others, the undersigned as commissioner, will at 2 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916,
on the former of the two lots hereinafter described, at Oak Ridge, near Stafford Brothers' store, sell to the last and highest bidder, by public auction, two valuable farms: one lying on the south side of and adjacent to the road leading from Oak Ridge Institute to Kernersville, and on both sides of the road leading from Stafford's store to Hendrix and Stafford's mill. This tract of land adjoins the lands of Mrs. J. A. and Earle Holt, John T. Benbow, Allison Pegram and others, and contains from some eighty-five (85) to ninety (90) acres.

On this property there is an eight-room, brick dwelling house, feed barn, granary, cribs, stables, etc., and two tobacco barns.

The other, or second tract, contains some 83 1-4 acres, and is known as the Benbow mill tract, or Dean place, and adjoins the lands of John Willard, R. A. Moore, Lowry & Cude and others.

The first of the lots herein described is located some half mile west of the famous Oak Ridge Institute; and the other, in the same direction, some eight miles from the same institution, and one-half mile from said Institute. Oak Ridge Institute is known as one of the best educational institutions in North Carolina, and is located in one of the most healthiest country communities in the state; and an unusual opportunity is offered to those who wish to live near a good school, churches and in a good community.

Terms of sale: One-third in cash, one-third in purchase money payable in six months; and the balance in twelve months, with interest on deferred payments from date of sale till paid, but retained as security.

At the same time and place, Mrs. Mattie W. Benbow, administratrix, will sell the estate of W. E. Benbow, will sell for cash, to the last and highest bidder, by public auction, a lot of wheat, corn, straw, and an undivided one-half interest in a gasoline power feed mill.

R. R. KING, JR.,
Commissioner.
MATTIE W. BENBOW, Administratrix.

ELECTRIC
BATTERIES

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BEST FOR
DUSSENF-

CURRENT HISTORY records no instance of a successful man without a BANK AC- COUNT.

4 Per Cent. Interest on Savings

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

George W. Hoffman, of Fayetteville, is here on a visit with friends. He and his brother are now conducting a jewelry store.

Mrs. Samuel P. Whitt, Mrs. Effie Clapp and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Summers have returned from a trip to Crescent, where they went to attend the annual celebration of the Nazareth orphans' home, which is the institution of the Reformed church in this state.

Lawrence S. Ingle, son and daughter from South Boston, Va., are here on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Phillippe. Mr. Ingle was a student here twenty-five years ago, and after a tour over the Western part of the United States located in South Boston, where he has made quite a success in life. While here he spent a day visiting his old home on the banks of the Alamance and other well remembered places in the community.

J. B. Whitsett, who has been unwell for some days, is much better at this writing. He is now in his eightieth year.

Prof. C. C. Wimble has returned from a visit of some days to Pitt and other eastern counties.

Miss Georgia, Minnie and Lizzie Clapp were visitors to Greensboro Thursday.

Mrs. Edward Clapp is entertaining this week some relatives from Philadelphia who are in the South on their vacation.

Miss Ethel Phillippe has accepted a position in Surry county for the coming year.

Miss Addie Boone will teach again the coming year at Jamestown, where she held a position for some time.

R. B. Ellington is on a trip of some days to Stokes county.

Joyous Family Reunion.

An old-time home coming and feast of good things was enjoyed Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Reitzel, of Elon College, when fifty-eight persons, including members of the family, assembled as descendants of the late S. E. Faust. The occasion was that of a joyous one and there were just enough young people in the crowd to make merriment and laughter. There were seventeen families represented, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Nothing was spared in the way of good things to eat and other hospitality in making the many guests comfortable and in making the day a red letter mark on the family calendar.

Another Cloudburst at Asheville.

Asheville, Aug. 6.—Asheville was without power or street car service for about two hours today as the result of a cloudburst in the Beavertown section which turned the Beavertown creek, a small stream, into a raging torrent, flooded a large area in the vicinity of the creek and destroyed a number of poles of the Asheville Power Company which supplies the city with power at present.

A Season of Torture For Some

Hay fever causes untold misery to thousands. Asthma, too, counts its sufferers by the hundreds. Foley's Kidney and Urinary Tract Remedy relieves the itching in the throat, relieves the wheezing and wheezing, makes breathing easier, heals inflammation, permits refreshing slumber. Contains no opiates. Conyers' Drug Advt.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS FOR FOREST CONSERVATION.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The House today voted to accept the senate amendment to the agricultural bill providing \$3,000,000 for the purchase of land to enable the forestry service to take the necessary steps to conserve forests at the heads of mountain streams, which will to a great extent prevent a re-occurrence of the disastrous floods that have swept western North Carolina and several other neighboring states lately.

The forestry service has already acquired 1,732,000 acres in the Southern Appalachian region and in order to complete the project say it will be necessary to purchase nearly 5,000,000 acres more; 249,778 acres of the Southern Appalachian reserve is located within the state of North Carolina, and the government paid an average price of \$6.26 per acre for it.

It was expected there would be a fight in the house when the motion was brought up to concur in the senate amendment, and Representatives Small, Britt and Doughton were prepared to advance some convincing information, but the amendment was unanimously carried.

NEW CURE RECOMMENDED FOR HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Here's a new hay fever cure that doesn't require a doctor, patent inhalers, closed rooms, steaming oil, powder to snuff up the nose, a lake or ocean trip, or a sojourn in the Northern woods: Just quit eating starch and sugar! Cut every article of food that contains starch and sugar out of your diet! Don't eat potatoes, beans, peas; don't eat bread, cereals, rice, pie or cake! Live on fresh vegetables, fruits and salads, and what little meat you need in this hot weather. But don't eat bananas. Leave sugar out of your tea and coffee. Don't eat ice cream.

By thus getting the excess starch and sugar out of your system you will be in better shape to throw off the attacks of the weed pollen that excites hay fever—a disease that brings annual misery to 2,000,000 persons, 2 per cent of the American population. Keep away, if possible, from the dust of hay fever weeds. Its absence will help you, but if you follow this diet you'll find relief anyhow.

Weeds that produce hayfever are those with small flowers, whose pollen is distributed by the wind. Ragweed causes 85 per cent of America's hay fever. It is found in vacant city lots, beside country roads, in neglected fields. When you see a plant that is (1) wind-pollinated, (2) grows in great abundance, and (3) has inconspicuous, scentless flowers with much pollen, look out for hay fever!

Such weeds are the three varieties of ragweed (common, giant and western), false wormwood, marsh and western elder, carelessweed, cocklebur and yellowdock. Grasses also excite hay fever in many cases, including some cultivated grains. Ragweed pollen has been known to travel several miles in the wind, showing why persons sometimes have hay fever, although there is apparently no hay fever weed near them.

Sing Sing Warden to Retire Soon.

Osining, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Warden T. M. Osborne, of Sing Sing prison, is to retire from office very soon and is to be succeeded by Former Warden George Churchway, according to reports emanating from the prison.

Watch the date on your label.

CARRANZA'S REPLY REACHES WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Washington administration is in receipt of the answer of the de facto government of Mexico to the counter-proposition of the United States to enlarge the scope of the commission proposed by First Chief Carranza for a peace parley, and is not pleased with it. The translation of the note, given out by the Mexican embassy, does not contain any reference whatever to the request for an enlargement of the subjects to be discussed. Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguilar signed the note. He says that Mr. Carranza "congratulates himself upon the laudable efforts of the American government to arrive at a solution of existing difficulties between the two countries" and announces that he has appointed a commission "to whom instructions have been given to devote their attention preferably to the 'solution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department'."

Ambassador Designate Arredondo delivered the Aguilar note to Acting Secretary Polk. Mr. Polk said late this afternoon that he would not discuss it, and could not give out its content until it is translated.

There is no doubt about the disappointment of state department officials over the Mexican reply. Mr. Carranza's government has practically ignored the suggestion that the "powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged" unless the word "preferably" is misinterpreted here.

The reply of Mr. Polk to the first Mexican note, offering to appoint a commission, said: "The government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made."

There is great disappointment over the response of the Carranza government. It is believed that the president will accept the proposition with the hope of finally adjusting the differences between the two governments. He will go over the matter carefully with Mr. Polk and then decide what course he will take. A translation of the note by the state department may change the aspect of the situation to some extent, but whatever happens the fact that there is serious disappointment over Mr. Carranza's answer will not be changed.

BANDITS ROB PAY CAR OF LARGE SUM.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 4.—Five unmasked automobile bandits early this afternoon held up an automobile in which \$50,000 pay roll money was being taken to the plant of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and before astonished guards could offer resistance snatched five bags of six in the car said to have contained \$33,000 or \$40,000 and escaped.

The hold-up occurred on Burroughs avenue, between Woodward and Mass avenues in view of hundreds of employees of nearby automobile factories and the usual afternoon throngs on Woodward avenue.

Rudolph Cooper, a Burroughs guard, was shot through the thigh and struck on the head with the butt end of a pistol when he tried to intercept the robbers.

Witnesses declared that the five bandits apparently ranged in age from 18 to 60 years. No one, however, seemed able to give a good description. They were armed with rifles and automatic pistols.

Witnesses of the daring robbery declared the apparent failure of the pay car guards to realize what was occurring aided the bandits' success. One guard said he thought a motion picture scenario was being staged.

Although policemen on motor cycles and in automobiles were quickly sent in pursuit of the bandits, they had not been rounded up tonight. Eleven machines filled with officers were scouring the country in every direction tonight after a fruitless chase of thirty-six miles. Early this evening the bandits were thought to have been cornered about thirty miles northwest of the city, but when officers closed in the bandits' car was not to be found.

No Trains to Lenoir for Three Weeks

Hickory, Aug. 5.—Hickory people read with interest the announcement that the Catawba commissioners had decided to borrow \$50,000 or more to replace bridges, because this city practically is surrounded by rivers and is dependent on bridges and highways for much of its commerce with neighboring towns and counties. Every important bridge was destroyed by the flood. The few ferries that are in operation are at best only makeshifts, and everybody is anxious for the bridges to be rebuilt. Caldwell county, just across the river, was even harder hit than Catawba, because railroad communication has ceased altogether and it will be at least three weeks before trains move into Lenoir, it is said.

BLOWN THOUSAND MILE BY TWO HURRICANES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 5.—Almost eighteen years to a day after she had fired on the old Spanish fortifications of El Morro at the entrance to San Juan harbor the barge Detroit, formerly a gunboat in Admiral Sampson's fleet, was towed in to port this week with a tale of having encountered two hurricanes a few hours apart and being blown back here almost a thousand miles after having been within four hundred miles of New York.

Captain Mattison laid most of the Detroit's luck to the fact that she had aboard what remained of the cargo of the ill-fated schooner Forest City which burned at the wharf here on New Year's day, after encountering foul weather and sickness on an eighty-day voyage from the west coast of South Africa.

The Detroit and the tank barge Powell, bound for Philadelphia and in tow of the tug Toltec, of that city, sailed from San Juan about the middle of July. For a week they made slow headway because of bad weather, and then a hurricane, at times blowing a hundred miles an hour, struck them. The tow lines parted and for a day all three vessels were tossed about. A second hurricane came from the north. The Powell had to lighten her cargo to keep afloat and she pumped 150,000 gallons of molasses into the sea. Her steering gear was swept away and Captain Thiel and his crew finally managed to get aboard the Toltec.

When this storm abated the three vessels were almost back to their starting point, all in need of repairs and the crews exhausted. Captain McCloud, of the Toltec, says he will start again as soon as he can get the three vessels in shape.

SECRETARY ISSUES WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL ENERGY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary McAdoo yesterday issued a warning to the treasury department's officials throughout the country against undue political activity. His announcement says officials must not use their influence to coerce political action, discriminate between employees or applicants for positions, solicit or receive contributions or hold office on soliciting committees or in conventions.

The circular, which is addressed to all officers in the treasury department holding any presidential appointment, follows:

"Presidential appointees are forbidden by statute to use their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any contribution for a political object to any other officer of the United States or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes or to discriminate among their employees or applicants for political reasons.

"Otherwise a presidential appointee will be allowed to take such a part in political campaigns as is taken by any private citizen, except that he will not be permitted—

"To hold any position as a member or officer of any political committee that solicits funds.

"To display such obtrusive partisanship as to cause public scandal.

"To attempt to manipulate party primaries or conventions.

"To use his position to bring about his selection as a delegate to conventions.

"To act as chairman of a political convention.

"To assume the active conduct of a political campaign.

"To use his position to interfere with an election or to affect the result thereof.

"To neglect his public duties.

"It is not intended that government service shall curtail or interfere with the exercise of a person's civic rights and duties as a citizen."

Civil Service Examination.

An open competitive examination for clerks and carriers for the Greensboro postoffice will be held September 2, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications must be made on prescribed forms, which, with the necessary instruction, may be obtained from the local secretary at the postoffice. All persons desiring to take this examination should secure blanks and file the same with Mr. L. H. Fisher, secretary of the civil service board, Washington, D. C.

Scoffers Pay the Penalty.

Those who ignore warning signals of disordered kidneys and scoff at dangers of serious consequences often pay the penalty with dread diabetes or Bright's disease. If you have lame back, pains in sides, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches—take Foley Kidney Pills and stop the trouble before it is too late. Conyers' Drug Store. adv.

Watch the date on your label.



NEW PERFECTION

"My Cooking Is Always Praised!"

"IT'S better than ever now. It's easy, you know, to be a good cook in a cool, clean kitchen where there's no coal or wood range heat and dirt."

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove cooks delicious meals at a fuel cost of only 2 cents a meal for 6 people.

Its long blue chimney gives a perfect draft and puts the heat where it is needed most. It assures a clean, even heat and permanent satisfaction.

Saves time, strength and money.

Turns on and off like gas.

Let your dealer show you why.

New Perfections are made in many styles and sizes.

Look for The Long Blue Chimney

Use Aladdin Security Oil to obtain the best results in Oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)
Washington, D. C. BALTIMORE Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. MD. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.



Schiffman Jewelry Company

226 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods

Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

Call and examine our goods. It's a pleasure to show them.

J. JUSTICE E. D. BROADHURST
Justice & Broadhurst

LAWYERS

Offices in Banner Building
Federal and State Court Practice.

G. V. Taylor J. I. Scale

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-
LORS AT LAW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of John Coldwell, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to A. Schiffman, administrator, on or before the 23d day of July, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This July 22, 1916.
59-69 A. SCHIFFMAN, Adm.

PNEUMONIA

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

DR. KING'S New Discovery

Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
50c and \$1.00 at ALL DRUGGISTS.

Watch the date on your label.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

Office equipment up-to-date. A large per cent of rectal diseases, such as piles, ulcers, fissures, fistulae, etc., are cured in offices without chloroform, ether, knife, hospital or detention from business. Offices in Grissom Building, opposite the McAdoo Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. Hours—8 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Residence Phone 202. Office Phone 472.

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Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Office and Infirmary—McAdoo Building, Next to Postoffice.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

A. & M. College Textile Course.
We have received a circular illustrating the work and equipment of the textile department at the A. & M. College. This gives a very complete description of the textile course and a partial list of graduates from that department who are filling responsible positions. The textile industry is the largest manufacturing industry in North Carolina, and offers exceptional opportunities for educated young men. Copies can be had by writing to the college office at West Raleigh.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5.—Estimates of the number of dead in the bush fires in northern Ontario, Saturday and Sunday are put at 500 by refugees arriving from the various localities in the fire-swept zone.

From many sections known to have been sprinkled with settlers no word has been received at any of the northern towns of refugees, this is taken to mean that all have perished.

The queen's first official public appearance was at Amsterdam, when she was but 10 years old. The country round was wild with excitement, and great preparations were made by the people to render meek homage to their queen, to the two queens, in fact, for Queen Emma was reigning sovereign during the minority of little Wilhelmina.—London Ideas.

Love at first sight sometimes never gets a chance for another look.

knows when he is licked is apt to envy the quitter.

An optimist is a man who

DR. L. G. COB
DENTIST
Rooms 346-348, Benbow Arcade
Greensboro, N. C. Phone 6

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.

Great Britain (Asquith's Government)	4,500,000
France (Clemenceau)	4,000,000
Italy (Salandra)	3,500,000
Japan (Kato)	2,000,000
U. S. A. (Wilson)	1,500,000
Belgium (Carter)	1,000,000
Portugal (Alves)	500,000
Spain (Castelar)	500,000
Greece (Gounaris)	500,000
Rumania (Bratianu)	500,000
Serbia (Pasic)	500,000
Yugoslavia (Pasic)	500,000
Bulgaria (Radoslavov)	500,000
Turkey (Enver)	500,000
Austria (Czernin)	500,000
Germany (Ludendorff)	500,000
U. S. A. (Wilson)	500,000
Belgium (Carter)	500,000
Portugal (Alves)	500,000
Spain (Castelar)	500,000
Greece (Gounaris)	500,000
Rumania (Bratianu)	500,000
Serbia (Pasic)	500,000
Yugoslavia (Pasic)	500,000
Bulgaria (Radoslavov)	500,000
Turkey (Enver)	500,000
Austria (Czernin)	500,000
Germany (Ludendorff)	500,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as killed are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualty lists.)

Great Britain	5,500,000
France	4,000,000
Italy	3,500,000
Japan	2,000,000
U. S. A.	1,500,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Portugal	500,000
Spain	500,000
Greece	500,000
Rumania	500,000
Serbia	500,000
Yugoslavia	500,000
Bulgaria	500,000
Turkey	500,000
Austria	500,000
Germany	500,000

What the War is Costing.
The war is now costing in direct government expenditure \$100,000,000 a day. The cost of the war is \$100,000,000 a day.

The end of the second year of the war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held in August 1, 1914, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is precisely the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at her command and furnished with the latest in modern military equipment, is the only power in the world which has not been defeated.

The British navy, following the decisive naval battle of Jutland, has lost all of Germany from use of sea. One German merchant submarine has been sunk, but the supplies which can be carried over the land routes are not in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the lack of food. Their armies are reduced to the barest necessities of life. The German people are suffering from lack of food and the German government is unable to supply them.

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with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly.

Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Polesie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Rumanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia.
On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy.

On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czortorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illux five days later. Czortorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia.

The first invasion of Serbia started in the real days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.

The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Baghdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confession of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands unattached, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly.

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On January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 26.

Allies Get Together.
Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies, if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21. The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.
The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 26, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

Russia's Big Push.
Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the hordes of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6, General Brusiloff announced the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoovaloff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukovina to the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Sachalin, Turkistan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground work.

Allies' Drive in Somme Region.
Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assailants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British, but shut off from re-enforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheikh, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina and others towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.
Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 50 slain. On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 23 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 13 were killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak, in the North Sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

Kaiser Yields to America.
The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the Kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17. Bitlis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moewe.
Only one German commerce raider not a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Nell—"That young fellow is pretty fresh." Belle—"Yes, I take everything he says with a grain of salt." "There is no place like home," quoted the wise guy. "Yes, even when looking for trouble," added the simple mug.

"Talk is cheap," quoted the wise guy. "But the less a man says, the less he has to take back," added the simple mug.

Wiggs—"Bjones is a sleepy sort of chap, isn't he?" Wagg—"Yes, you couldn't get a rise out of Bjones with an alarm clock."

"War is hell," quoted the wise guy. "Yes," agreed the simple mug, "but it hasn't altogether a monopoly in that respect."

Wigwag—"It is well to bear in mind that a man and his wife are one." Henpecke—"Yes, there are no two ways about that."

"Fools and children tell the truth," quoted the wise guy. "Yes; and generally at the wrong time," added the simple mug.

Wigg—"I suppose we should all marry our opposites?" Wagg—"Yes, but that is no reason why a man with a future should marry a woman with a past."

Blobbs—"He has made quite a study of geology, hasn't he?" Slobbs—"I believe so. At any rate, he is going to marry a girl with the rocks."

Nell—"Jack and I are all the world to each other." Belle—"I suppose one-half the world doesn't know how the other half could live without it."

Wigg—"Bjones is always talking about how he economizes his forces." Wagg—"Yes, even when he breaks a promise he just doctors it up and uses it over again."

Muggins—"Wigwag doesn't seem to have much system about anything." Buggins—"No, he's the sort of fellow who takes the cork out of a bottle by pushing it in."

Muggins—"Hello! old man. I congratulate you on your appearance. I never saw you looking so well." Buggins—"Yes, I do feel in pretty good shape. You see I've been too infernally busy this summer to go away for a rest."

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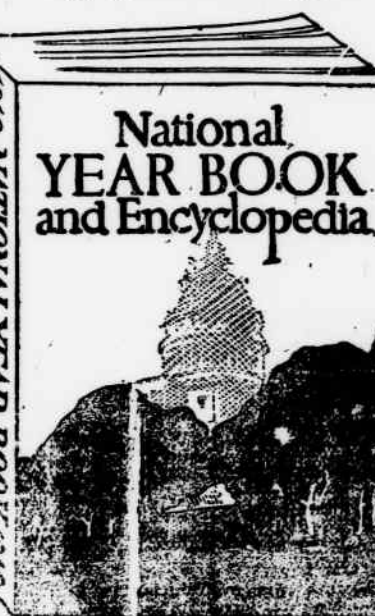
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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Six Retailers.—The police officers had their eyes open yesterday for blind tigers and arrested five negroes and one white man on charges of retailing.

Soldiers to Camp.—The Guilford drays left last night for Fort Caswell, below Wilmington, to participate in the annual encampment of the coast artillery corps of the North Carolina national guard. The company is made up of 71 officers and privates.

Death of Infant.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Albright, who reside west of the city, died Thursday night. The funeral was held from the home Friday at noon and interment made at Guilford College, the services being conducted by Rev. Albert Peele.

Death From Typhoid.—Mrs. W. H. Budding died of typhoid fever Friday afternoon at her home on West Lee street. She was 30 years of age and is survived by her husband and a seven-year-old daughter. The body was carried to Roanoke, Va., Saturday for interment.

Commissioners' Meeting.—The board of county commissioners met this morning in regular monthly session and faced a mass of routine business awaiting transaction. First to claim the attention of the board was the accumulation of monthly bills against the county.

For Abduction.—Prince Taylor, a young negro, was arrested in Greensboro Friday on the charge of having abducted a 14-year-old colored girl from the home of her parents in Lenoir county. A deputy sheriff from Chatham carried the prisoner to Pittsboro and committed him to jail to await trial.

Limbs Amputated.—Miss Lelia Smith, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of Brown Summit, is a surgical patient at St. Leo's hospital. She has been suffering for some time from cancer of the bone and Friday one of her legs was amputated in an effort to stop the progress of the disease.

Visiting Minister.—The pulpit of the First Baptist church was occupied yesterday by Rev. M. L. Kessler, general manager of the Baptist orphanage at Thomasville. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. Clyde Turner, is off on his vacation and during the present month his pulpit will be supplied by visiting ministers.

Patient Improving.—The condition of Adna Dillon, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dillon, who is thought to be suffering from infantile paralysis, is reported by the attending physicians as satisfactory. She has shown considerable improvement in the past two or three days. The family is under quarantine by the city health department.

Court Next Week.—A two-weeks civil term of Guilford Superior court will convene next Monday. It will be followed on September 18 by a criminal term. Judge James L. Webb, of Shelby, is the presiding judge for the remainder of this year, though, through an exchange arrangement, the approaching civil term is to be presided over by Judge S. S. Ferguson, of Waynesville.

Farmers' Union Picnic.—The Farmers' Union picnic and rally to be held at Guilford Battle Ground Friday promises to be an occasion of much interest. An invitation is extended to all farmers of the county, whether members of the union or not, to be present and share in the pleasures of the day. Dr. H. Q. Steadman, president of the State Farmers' Union, who is always heard with interest, is expected to be present and make an address, and there will be short talks by others.

Another Blockade Still.—Another blockade still was taken in Greene township Saturday afternoon, the capture being made by Sheriff Stafford and Deputies Mike Caffey and Ed Bowman. Two men who were at the still ran upon the approach of the officers and made their escape. One of the blockaders attempted to carry away the copper cap of the still, but dropped it when he found it was impeding the progress of his flight. The still, which was of about 40 gallons capacity, was being used in making apple brandy.

Sirens Outlawed.—The city commissioners have adopted an ordinance making it unlawful for an automobile or any other vehicle in the city, with the exception of the fire department trucks, to blow what is known as a siren horn. The ordinance was passed at the request of the chief of the fire department, who explained that the use of the siren horns on automobiles was confusing and might result in a serious accident. It is bad enough to listen to the ear-splitting noise of these horns when there is a fire, but to have automobilists using them indiscriminately is a little too much for a patient and long-suffering public.

FLOOD DAMAGES ARE ESTIMATED AT \$1,500,000.

Raleigh, Aug. 5.—That there were 125 bridge spans of fifty feet or more each swept out by the western Carolina floods representing a loss of about \$1,000,000, and that the damage to highways was around \$500,000 is the estimate on the flood damage by State Highway Engineer W. S. Fallis and State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt after more than a week spent in personal inspection of actual damage in the flood sections. They were aided by a number of other road engineers operating under the direction of the state highway commission.

Engineer Fallis and Dr. Pratt had a lengthy conference with Governor Craig yesterday and submitted a detailed report to him with recommendation for immediate action for reconstruction through the use of state convicts and the employment of free labor, especially those who are in need of aid on account of their flood losses.

Mr. Fallis estimates that if there is early action as to the restoration of bridges there can be a salvage of possibly fifty per cent in the bridges wrecked. His reports are based on personal inspections made on foot in those stretches of road and stream that could not be followed in vehicles or on horseback and he insists that they are accurate and dependable, hearsay having no part in the estimates whatever.

Mr. Fallis, also under instructions from Governor Craig, personally inspected the Hickory Nut Cap section of the Charlotte-Asheville highway and the Swannanoa highway and made a detailed report as to their condition. In this inspection the first flood damage was found nine miles west of Rutherfordton, on the Charlotte-Asheville highway, the damage between Asheville and Charlotte being already repaired. He found such damage to the sections of road in portions of Rutherford and Henderson counties as to make it necessary to walk, it not being safe to even ride a horse or mule.

The Cove Creek and Rocky Broad river bridges are gone and all the smaller bridges throughout the section. His estimate that \$9,000 will replace the bridges and that \$12,000 will regrade the road through Rutherford county and that \$7,500 will regrade the roads in Henderson county and \$5,000 will replace the bridges in this county. He found that in Buncombe county the road will be regraded by the last of the present week and sums up the cost of restoring the highway from Rutherfordton to Asheville as \$34,000.

Mr. Fallis says that the indications are that the work of repairing the Rutherfordton-Asheville section of highway will be taken up within a week under the supervision of the state highway commission, one plan being to divert state convicts to the work and get federal funds to offset the value of the convicts in the construction and apply as far as possible relief funds to paying wages to needy people in road restoration. He found sentiment unanimous for this throughout the sections he inspected.

In the Swannanoa section of the central highway through McDowell and Burke counties principally, he found the road conditions such that he estimates that \$84,000 will put them in uniform serviceable condition, including the improvements of stretches of road that were unimproved before the floods. This is a stretch of fifty miles of road and included three miles of improved road and 27 miles of unimproved road in Burke county and eight miles of improved road and five miles of unimproved road in McDowell county, and includes the rebuilding of the steel bridge across the Catawba at Greenlee and repairs for the Curtis creek bridge which lost a 20-foot span. Also \$5,750 estimated to be required to rebuild the two-mile section of the central highway leading to Ridgecrest, which is practically impassable since the floods.

Mr. Fallis and his assistant engineers will continue their work in the flood regions co-operating with the county authorities and salvaging bridges and aiding in road work as requested until there is definite action for general reconstruction work to begin on the Rutherfordton-Asheville section of the Charlotte-Asheville highway, which is to be restored with the least possible delay as a main artery of travel.

There is to be a strong effort to have several thousand dollars of the general relief fund applied to wages for needy men paid for highway and other restoration work that will serve the double purpose of aiding the needy and rehabilitating the thoroughfares for the whole people.

In his inspection of damage to bridges in the whole flood region, Mr. Fallis first inspected Catawba river conditions through Iredell, Mecklenburg and adjacent counties. He found the Buffalo Shoals bridge gone, also the Mooresville bridge, one representing about \$16,000 and the other

\$14,000. Likewise, the steel bridge at Beatty's ford and the one at Rozzell's ferry, the Mount Holly bridge and the one at Belmont, these representing losses upwards of more than \$200,000. Most of these he estimates will salvage around 50 per cent. By the last of the present week he thinks there will be ferries in operation that will permit fairly comfortable and direct travel all along the Charlotte-Asheville highway.

GETS WARRANT TO STOP DUEL BY NEWSPAPER MEN.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 5.—Warrants for the arrest of Victor H. Hanson, publisher of the Birmingham News, and E. W. Barrett, editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald, were sworn out before the city recorded today by Arlie Barber, commissioner of public safety, who alleged he had reason to believe that the two men intended to fight a duel. The warrants are the outcome of a controversy between the two papers, culminating in the publication of a card in yesterday morning's Age-Herald, signed by W. H. Jeffries, business manager, which Hanson claimed reflected on his business honor.

Hanson wired Barrett in Asheville demanding that he either disavow or assume personal responsibility for the attack. The Age-Herald published the Hanson telegram this morning together with one from Barrett accepting full responsibility and offering to meet Hanson at any time after next Tuesday.

Commissioner Barber also swore out warrants charging criminal libel against Barrett, Jeffries and C. M. Stanley, news editor of the Age-Herald, alleging publication of an article that would tend to provoke a breach of the peace.

Hanson's bond was fixed at \$25,000. Mr. Barrett, who now is in Asheville, N. C., will be arrested on his return to Birmingham. No bond has been fixed in his case.

Late in the day, members of the Birmingham Rotary Club persuaded Barrett and Hanson to submit to arbitration their personal differences. The commissioner, however, refused the club's request to withdraw the warrants against the two men, or others issued against officers of the Age-Herald charging criminal libel for the publication of telegrams exchanged between the rival editors.

There Were Doctors in Those Days.

The Greek physicians in Rome practiced one kind of medicine and the Romans themselves—that is, the majority of them—practiced their own folk medicine which, according to a writer in the Druggists Circular, was a combination of some specific applied or taken with a little magic—what George Eliot called "the medicine given with a blessing." For instance, the roasted liver of a goat was supposed to be good for falling sight, the patient holding his head in such a position that the steam flowed around his eyes. And when mixed with honey the same organ was supposed to be a fine remedy for dropsy; mixed with bran it was supposed to cure dysentery. The sufferer from gout was advised to follow an elaborate treatment. First he was supposed to kill a field mouse according to a prescribed method and to extract from it a tooth. The tooth was then stitched to the skin of a freshly slain lion, and if the gout was in the left hand, the skin and the pain was supposed to cease. Another cure for gout was to bind to the afflicted member the first hair cut from an infant's head.

The bite of a dog was supposed to be cured by application of a mixture of stale axle-grease and ichneumon. Scrofula was treated by the following method: "Trace a circle around a lance root, pull it with the left hand, state for what and for whom, pull and wear as a charm." And for scrofulous sores the following treatment was resorted to: "Bite off a knot from a fig tree without being seen by any one, then wear it in a leather bag suspended on a string about the neck." A treatment supposed to prevent maladies of the eyes for a year consisted of plucking the calyx of blossom of pomegranate with the thumb and fourth finger, rubbing it on the eyes and swallowing it without touching the teeth. Crocodile hearts wrapped in black wool and worn on the person was supposed to ward off attacks of quarantain fever, and two bugs wrapped in a piece of stolen wool were recommended as a charm against night fever. Tongue grass, if beaten with axle grease and rubbed on by three persons of three nations, was supposed to cure tumors. Epilepsy was treated by giving the patient meat from a wild beast killed with a weapon that had slain a man.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Peace Meeting.—A called meeting of the North Carolina Peace Society is to be held at Guilford College Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

Veteran Killed by a Rattlesnake.

Danville, Va., Aug. 5.—Dock Belcher, who fought with Lee's cavalry in the Civil war, fought a battle singlehanded with a rattlesnake on Tuesday at his home in the county and died a short while later from the wound he received, according to information received here. Belcher killed the snake.

The veteran, who was 79 years of age, heard the rattle of the angered reptile in the grass. He quickly located it and seizing a stick tried to despatch it. The snake, however, succeeded in striking him three times quickly on the hand in which he held the stick, but Belcher rained down blows upon it until he had killed it.

He then started towards his home nearby, but fell when he had gone a few yards. Two ladies passing in the road saw him lying down and hastened to him. He was nearly dead, but had sufficient strength to relate the incidents of his fight with the snake. The two women hastened to his home for Belcher's daughter, the dying man expressing a desire to see her. Upon their return Belcher was dead. A short distance away they found the dead snake and the stick Belcher had used in killing it.

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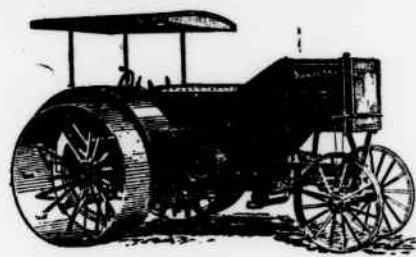
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