

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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WILSON MAY SETTLE STRIKE

CONFERENCES TO BE HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY—ARBITRATION FAILED.

New York, Aug. 13.—A general strike no virtually all the railroads of the nation, paralyzing commerce and throwing approximately 2,000,000 men out of employment, can be averted only through the good offices of President Wilson as a result of today's developments in the dispute over the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The controversy was laid before the president at his invitation after the workers had flatly rejected any form of arbitration.

They refused mediation yesterday. Soon after accepting the president's summons, extending through the federal board of mediation and conciliation, the men announced that the leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods would leave for Washington at midnight, accompanied by 20 of the 600 delegates assembled here. An hour later the railroad managers, 19 in number, said that they would leave for the capital at the same time.

Both parties will reach Washington tomorrow in time for an early conference with the president. The hour for the meeting will be arranged by Secretary Tumulty, who started for this city from Washington late today as Mr. Wilson's representative, arriving here at 9 o'clock tonight. Mr. Tumulty brought with him a communication from President Wilson addressed to the brotherhoods and the railroad managers, pointing out that such a paralysis of business as would follow a general strike would be a catastrophe at any time, but would be nothing short of a disaster under present conditions. On this ground the president based his request for a conference with representatives of both factions before a strike order is issued by the leaders of the men.

Negotiations had not been broken off when Mr. Tumulty left Washington, but when he reached Philadelphia he received a telegram from W. L. Chambers, one of the mediators, informing him the men had declined to arbitrate. Mr. Tumulty's first step after reaching New York was to call President Wilson on the long distance to decide upon an hour for the conference at the White House tomorrow.

The final break came late today after the men had been in secret session nearly six hours. Reports differ as to the reason for the failure of the negotiations in view of the cheerful outlook of the night before. The men assert they refused arbitration because the railroads insisted on arbitrating their "contingent proposition." The board of mediators, in a statement issued tonight declared, however, the men rejected their proposition, contending that they would not arbitrate even if the railroads waived the contingent proposition.

The statement of the mediators, issued by Judge Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the board, just before their departure for Washington, follows:

"After repeated efforts to bring about an arbitration of the pending controversy, between the railroads and their employees in train and yard service, the United States board of mediation and conciliation was today advised by the representatives of the employees that they would not submit the matters in dispute to arbitration in any form."

"The employees further stated to the board that they would not arbitrate their own demands even if the contingent demands of the railroads were withdrawn and also declined to suggest any other plan or method for a peaceful settlement of the controversy."

"They were informed that their decision would be at once made known to President Wilson and also that the president claimed the right to a personal interview with both parties before any drastic action was taken. This request was, of course, granted and a large delegation of employees with a number of railroad managers will be in Washington Monday for a conference with the president."

"Early in the negotiation the roads had informed the board of mediation and conciliation that they would accept arbitration."

The chief objection of the men to arbitrating the railroads' "contingent proposition" lay in their conten-

FARMERS' UNION PICNIC FRIDAY A BIG SUCCESS.

The Farmers' Union picnic held at Guilford Battle Ground Friday, was a most enjoyable and successful affair in every respect. A large crowd was present, including people from different sections of the county, and the spirit of the occasion was all that could have been desired.

Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, president of the North Carolina Farmers' Union, delivered an address at 11 o'clock that was pronounced both interesting and instructive. He reviewed in a short and concise manner the benefits the farmers had derived from the union, and declared that the union was taking its place along with other national organizations in relation to the welfare of the human family and the demand for business rights and conditions. He described conditions that existed previous to the organization of the Farmers' Union and compared them with the present day conditions, declaring that as a result the situation both in state and nation relative to farming had been much improved.

The picnic dinner was not the least enjoyable feature of the day. Dozens of well filled lunch baskets emptied their appetizing contents on a long table in a shady grove and the feast that followed was fit for a king.

The officials of the Farmers' Union are highly pleased with the success of the picnic and believe it will result in good to the union in this county.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING CAME TO AN END TODAY.

The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, which met at Guilford College last Wednesday, came to an end today. The closing business session was held this morning at 9 o'clock and was followed at 11 o'clock by a meeting for worship. The attendance upon the Yearly Meeting was large and much interest attached to the proceedings of the various sessions.

Yesterday was given over to religious worship and the crowd in attendance was especially large. Rev. John Kittrell, of Indiana, preached at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The commodious meeting house would not begin to accommodate the people and an overflow meeting was held on the college campus. Rev. F. E. Smith, of Greensboro, conducting the outdoor service. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Elbert Russell, of Baltimore preached in the meeting house and Rev. John Kittrell addressed the overflow meeting.

An educational meeting was held Saturday night under the auspices of the Old Students' Association, of the New Garden school and Guilford College. The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. Elbert Russell, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Good Roads Day September 6.

The celebration of the opening of the concrete-asphalt road between Greensboro and High Point will be held at the Central Carolina fair grounds on Wednesday, September 6. It is planned to make the celebration a notable event and the day will be officially designated as "Guilford's good roads day."

Committees have been appointed on finance, entertainment, publicity, decorations and automobile parade. These committees will meet with the general committee, in this city Friday to discuss the details of the program to be carried out. In addition to various forms of amusement that will be provided, there will be several speeches on good roads and civic progress.

New Bank at Snow Hill.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a charter to the First National Bank of Snow Hill, N. C.; capital \$25,000.

Appointed Postmaster.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Herbert L. Mitchell has been appointed postmaster at Piedmont Springs, Stokes county.

tion that the proposal entailed the wiping out of double compensation features which the men have gained during thirty years of effort. The railroads have contended that double compensation, together with the demands of the men if granted would increase the wages of many of their employees more than 100 per cent.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

IMPORTANT GAINS MADE AND HELD IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND GALICIA SECTIONS.

French and Russian forces have gained additional important successes over the armies of the central powers in northern France and Galicia, respectively.

A sustained attack over a front of three and three quarter miles by the French against the third German line north of the Somme resulted in the capture of all the trenches to a depth of from a third to two-thirds of a mile. The line of the victorious French front advance extends from Hardecourt to the Somme river at Buscourt.

The village of Maurepas, which has been the center of much severe fighting during the last few weeks, was partly occupied by the French in the same assault. German prisoners to the number of 1,000 and 30 machine guns were captured.

On the eastern front the Austro-Germans have been forced to give up the entire Stripa line from Tarnopol to Bucacz, which they had held since last winter. The capture of the Stripa line by the Russians followed by the taking of several towns in the region of Tarnopol.

The Russian success comes closely on their turning of the flanks of the Stripa position in the north by the capture of Brody and in the south by the taking of Stanislaw. The advance of General Letchizky continues south of Stanislaw. New advances for the armies of the entente allies on the eastern and Italian fronts are reported, but on the western front there has been little change. The Germans claim to have repulsed French and British attacks north and south of the Somme and the French and British announce the checking of German offensive movements in the same sectors.

In Galicia, Petrograd says, the Russians are making progress along the middle Sereth, having crossed the Kropice river and occupied two towns. Further south in the Monasterzyska region, the Russians have gained ground, while the advance from Stanislaw toward Haicz and Lemberg, continues.

Berlin says the regrouping of the Austro-German forces in the Stanislaw region is being carried out in accordance "with our plans." The Russians have been checked in the Zabie region in the Carpathians with the loss of 700 prisoners, according to Berlin. German troops now are aiding the Austrians in the defense of the Carpathian passes, while unofficially it is reported large bodies of Turks as being thrown into the same district.

The Duke of Aosta continues to advance south of Gorizia in the direction of Trieste and his troops have occupied Oppachiasella, six miles southwest of Gorizia. The Austrians are putting up a strong defense against the attempted Italian advance east of Gorizia.

Heavy attacks have been delivered by the Germans in the Somme region. French artillery stopped attacks against French positions north and south of the river, while the attack against the British near Pozieres resulted in a repulse.

The French and British, according to Berlin, also have been active and have delivered numerous attacks north and south of the Somme. The Germans, however, claim to have thrown back the Anglo-French forces at all points.

Fighting continues around the Thiaumont works in the Verdun region. French attacks there being checked by the Germans. Paris claims the repulse of German attacks near Fleury.

Russian forces in the Mush-Bitlis district of Turkish Armenia have been driven back farther by the Turks and the Turkish advance into Persia also is making progress. Constantinople asserts. Petrograd says obstinate fighting continues north of Bitlis and that the Turks are retreating in the region of Bokana, Persia.

Two German aeroplanes have made a raid on the British naval port of Dover. An official statement from London says four bombs were dropped, injuring seven men, but doing little material damage.

Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Wharton, of Andalusia, Ala., are in the city on a visit to relatives. Mr. Wharton is a son of the late W. D. Wharton.

CHAIRMAN WARREN PLANS A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

Raleigh, Aug. 12.—Chairman Thomas D. Warren, of the state Democratic executive committee, is devoting every working hour of the day to the matter of organizing the speech-making campaign which it is proposed to launch in all North Carolina counties. He is keeping several stenographers and typists busy writing letters to leading party men in the various districts, urging them to make early speaking dates in their counties and asking for volunteers in the big forward movement that is contemplated.

Letters are reaching headquarters from all parts of North Carolina bearing cheerful news, but Chairman Warren believes more in action than in predictions. Forecasts, he thinks, are the finest things in the world—after the fight has been made, the votes are counted and victory is won. He is still cautioning leaders in the districts against over-confidence.

Information comes to headquarters that the Republicans in all the fighting counties appear to be well supplied with money and the national organization is flooding the state with literature of the Hughes incendiary brand. Hard times, financial distress, crop calamities, unemployed labor and bitter assaults upon President Wilson because of his foreign policies are found in the printed matter the Republicans are mailing into each close county, and Chairman Warren is anxious that every party man who can speak shall take the stump without delay for the purpose of telling the voters the plain truths about all these questions. It is evident, from news at headquarters that the Republicans, finding themselves without an issue, are going to rely on trying to frighten voters into voting the Republican state and national tickets, while depending upon building up a bitter partisan feeling against the present administration.

Several thousand of the Maxwell pamphlets are being circulated, especially in the territory that is visited by Messrs. Linney and Butler, Republican candidates for governor and the national house of representatives from the third district. The Maxwell circular is one of the strongest campaign documents the Democrats have put out in many years, and the statements made in it with reference to the Democratic management cannot be refuted. Every figure is borne out by public records and documents.

In a letter received from a prominent worker in Charlotte the writer says: "The Democracy of Mecklenburg county never even received a scratch from the 'Uncle' Joze Cannon rally, and the speeches were greeted with less applause than any I ever heard." From Greensboro private advices of a like nature have been received by the chairman.

Several of the county chairmen write that they are busy in the work of completing township and precinct organizations. This important matter is being daily urged by Chairman Warren, and its importance stressed upon the party leaders in each county. Every bush will be shaken between now and the day of election, and the thing before the militant Democracy of North Carolina Chairman Warren wants leaders to bear in mind is not to over-estimate and to see that every voter is aroused to the need for administering a crushing blow to Republicanism in North Carolina.

The Cat Came Back.

When the drug store of Conyers & Sykes was burned out in the McAdoo hotel fire three months ago a cat that had been a pet in the store for a long while disappeared, and when nothing was seen of the feline for an interval of several days it was supposed that she had lost her life in the fire. Great, therefore, was the surprise of Messrs. Fordham and Pickard and the other attaches of the firm a few days ago when the cat quietly walked into the new store on South Elm street, and after a careful inspection of the premises, proceeded to make herself at home. In cat language the returned wanderer expressed her friends and surroundings.

Mr. C. C. Curtis, of Atkinson, Pender county, who formerly lived at Climax, Guilford county, paid The Patriot a pleasant call today. Mr. Curtis was high in his praise of Guilford county's good roads.

LAKE TOXAWAY DAM BREAKS

WHOLE DAM WASHED AWAY AND LAKE PRACTICALLY DRAINED OF WATER.

Asheville, Aug. 13.—The great dam at Lake Toxaway, fifty feet high, 400 feet in width and holding back waters that covered 550 acres of land in the Toxaway region, 38 miles from this city, crumpled and went out with a roar at 7.10 o'clock tonight, and at 11 o'clock the waters thus released were racing toward South Carolina cities in their path, including Walhalla, Anderson, Pickens and Seneca. Warnings of the flood danger were sent to all South Carolina points by the Associated Press at this city at 7.30.

According to long distance messages, from Toxaway, the entire dam, built of earth and stone, seemed to melt before the rush of waters within a few minutes. The initial opening in the dam, caused, it is believed, by the seeping of a natural spring at the base, was not larger than a railway coach.

The dam, which was built in 1902, at a cost of \$38,000, was built at a point where the hills are not more than 400 feet apart.

Over this dam the waters of Lake Toxaway river flow down a narrow and densely wooded gorge for a distance of sixteen miles of comparatively uninhabited country before it empties into the Chuga river and strikes the first towns in its path in South Carolina 3,500 feet below the Toxaway section.

There have been no unusual rains in the lake section for several days, but it is thought the dam was weakened by the heavy rains which flooded western North Carolina during the week of July 16. This is the third largest of the lakes in the mountains of western North Carolina which have gone out since the July storms.

The Toxaway country is known as the "Beautiful Sapphire section" in tourist circles. The lake and the hotel, named after the section, were built in 1902 by a party of Pittsburgh capitalists. The company originally owned 31,000 acres of land in the Toxaway country, the purchase being made with a view to mining operations. A few years ago, cotton mill owners whose plants were in the path of the waters should they escape, employed several expert engineers to investigate the safety of the dam with the idea of securing legislative relief should it be determined that their properties were endangered. Following the engineers' report the dam was strengthened materially, large piles of rock being unloaded at its base.

Four weeks ago, during the flood period, fears for the safety of the Toxaway dam were repeatedly expressed, and there were several reports that the dam had gone out.

At 11 o'clock tonight a telephone message from Lake Toxaway stated the lake was being rapidly drained. It was thought the flood waters would reach Walhalla and Anderson, S. C., about midnight.

ALL MILITIA AT MOBILIZATION CAMPS ORDERED TO BORDER.

Washington, Aug. 12.—All the national guard units included in President Wilson's call on June 18, not yet on the Mexican border, were ordered there today by the war department.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 additional troops thus will be added to the border force. National guard troops there will number approximately 125,000 and the total of all troops on the border or in Mexico will be 175,000.

Secretary Baker made a formal announcement that the troop movement had nothing whatever to do with the Mexican situation as such and was solely to relieve thousands of troops now held in mobilization camps only because they lack a few recruits to bring units up to fixed minimum strength.

Today's order sends the troops from Kentucky, Ohio, and Vermont to the border as soon as transportation can be arranged for them and will move all the others including those from North Carolina as soon as they are properly equipped. War department officials decided on their action because the troops are restive in camp and there seemed to be no stimulus to recruiting while there was no prospect of movement to the border. They now expect most of the regiments will be filled before the troops leave.

THREE GUARDSMEN DROWNED IN SURF OFF FORT CASWELL.

Southport, Aug. 13.—Sergeant W. K. Ardrey and Private Leonard Swaim, of Charlotte company, coast artillery, and Private Fred White, of Salisbury company, were drowned while bathing off Fort Caswell this morning at 10 o'clock.

These three, along with Alexander, Guthrie, Howell, McCoy, Johnson and Trecott, all Charlotte company, were in bathing when the three men got beyond their depth. Ardrey first called for help, then Swaim and White. Howell and McCoy first brought White to where the water was not more than waist deep and left him standing in the water, then they with Johnson brought Swaim to shore, who was found to be dead.

Ardrey was floating on the water, a strong ebbtide flowing. Bagley, of Wilmington, and Clute, of Raleigh, swam to him and were making an effort to bring him to shore.

The Oak Island life savers, in the meanwhile, had been notified and Capt. Brinkman and his men rowed the mile or more in ten minutes.

They brought the two men and Ardrey to shore. No one seems to know when White disappeared. Howell and McCoy thought they had him to a place of safety when they went back for Swaim. His body has not been recovered. The bodies of the two Charlotte men will be shipped as soon as instructions are received from relatives.

Captain Cox, of the Charlotte company, says that they were both fine young fellows. The militiamen have been warned against bathing in the surf just opposite the fort as there is deep water and very dangerous when ebbtide is flowing as was the case this morning. There is little undertow but treacherous when ebbtide is flowing.

25 KILLED AND 63 INJURED IN TROLLEY COLLISION.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 13.—Twenty-five persons, including nine women and four children, were killed and 63 injured in a headon collision between two crowded trolley cars on the line of the Southern Cambria Traction Company, between Echo and Brookdale, seven miles from here yesterday. Fourteen were instantly killed while eleven others died after being removed from the wreckage. Several more are in a critical condition and probably will die.

The cause of the accident has not been determined, but Coroner Fitzgerald has started an investigation. The company in a statement last night said it was absolutely without data on which to base a report as to how the accident occurred.

According to persons in the vicinity at the time of the wreck, one car was standing still near the car barn at Echo when the other car crashed down a steep grade and into it. Both cars were demolished by the impact. Shortly before the accident, the rear car was seen to rush past the station at Brookdale with the motorman frantically waving his arms. Believing the car, which, according to employees of the company, was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, was not under control, the current was shut off at the power plant but this action was taken too late to avoid a crash.

A majority of the victims were members of the Dishong and Ribblett families enroute to a reunion at Woodlawn park.

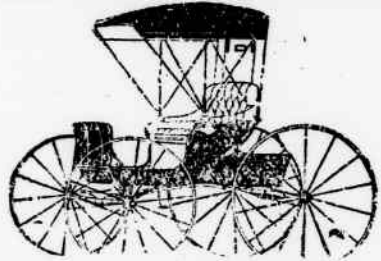
Youth Commits Suicide.

Pittsboro, Aug. 12.—On last Wednesday afternoon Samuel, the 17-year-old son of Mr. Charles Carroll, of Gulf township, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shot gun. He had been out hunting squirrels that morning and ate dinner with the family in his usual good health and spirit, and about 3 o'clock took his gun and went out behind the house and killed himself.

He was very deliberate in the manner of his suicide. From the indications he had sat down on the ground, pulled off the shoe from the right foot, placed the stock of the gun against a plank, placed the muzzle against his left breast and pulled the trigger with his toes. The load tore a hole in his breast and killed him instantly. The firing of the gun caused some of the family to run out of the house, and when they reached him he was dead. No cause is given for the suicide.

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DR. J. F. KERNODLE
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Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building

Over Still's Drug Store.

Phones—Office 1648; Residence 1647

Greensboro, N. C.

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VETERINARY SURGEON

At Coble & Starr's Stables, 533 South

Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Office Phone 678, Residence Phone 1887

DR. L. G. COBLE
DENTIST

Rooms 346-348, Benbow Arcade

Greensboro, N. C. Phone 601

CHARLES A. HINES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building.

North Elm St. Opposite Court House

APPLICATION FOR PARDON OF
WILL BROWN.

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of Will Brown, convicted at the June term, 1916, of the Superior court of Guilford county, for the crime of larceny and sentenced to the county roads for a term of six months.

All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the governor without delay.

This the 29th day of July, 1916.

IDA BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of Louisa Little, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Louisa Little, deceased, to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before 11th day of August 1917, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This August 10, 1916.

J. R. GARDINER, Admr.

R. C. STRUDWICK, Atty.

63-73.

NEW SANITARY
FEATHER BEDS \$7.30

FULL WEIGHT 40 POUNDS; pair 1 lb.

Pillows to match. \$1.15. Selected New, Live,

Clean, Sanitary Feathers. Best Feather-

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ASKS FOR \$2,000 A MONTH

THE McDOWELL COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE SUBMITS ITS REPORT TO GOVERNOR.

Marion, Aug. 12.—The McDowell county relief committee submitted the following report of its findings to Governor Craig at Raleigh yesterday, covering the full extent of losses by the recent flood, showing 200 families in immediate need and a total of 38 bridges within the county entirely destroyed:

General Statement of Damages.

1. Thirty-eight bridges entirely destroyed and the remaining one badly damaged.

2. Fifty per cent of all public and country roads destroyed by the high waters and landslides.

3. Seventy-five per cent of all the grain produced in this county is grown along the streams, and 90 per cent of all the present crops along the streams were completely destroyed.

4. Seventy-five per cent of all lands along streams have been permanently damaged, and a large per cent completely destroyed.

Present Condition of the Population.

1. The relief committee has given immediate relief to 121 families at an average expenditure of \$12 per family, (and the committee has definite and reliable information that 80 more families are destitute and in need of immediate relief.)

2. There are, in addition to the 200 in immediate need, at least 300 families that will be in need in the immediate future.

3. The most urgent need at present is the opening up of roads that have been utterly destroyed. We submit two reasons for this statement:

(a) Many families are completely shut off from the markets and have to pack their provisions over the rough mountain trails; furthermore, many farmers have teams that might be used to help support the family, but it is impossible in hundreds of cases to get these teams away from home; on the other hand feed for them must be packed in by the owner.

(b) The immediate rebuilding of these roads would give employment to many of these citizens. At present many of these citizens are employed by the railway companies, but this work will not continue longer than thirty days hence. These people will then be cut off from their usual winter work, such as hauling acid wood, tanbark, crossties, etc., unless the roads are opened up.

What We Need Now.

1. Two thousand dollars to supplement the present earnings of the 200 destitute families, and this amount must be duplicated monthly unless conditions change.

2. Seeds, such as rape, turnip, cabbage, millet, rye, etc., enough to supply 500 families.

3. Roads repaired in order to reach the destitute families with provisions and that destitute farmers may use their teams.

4. Employment for all heads of the destitute families until the roads are opened up and conditions approach the normal.

Distribution of Devastation and of Relief.

North Cove Area.—Number of families destitute, 68; number of families relieved, 50; number families needing seed and partial aid, 150. All roads destroyed.

Clear Creek Area.—Number families destitute, 15; number families relieved, 4; number families needing seed and partial relief, 15. All roads destroyed.

Buck Creek Area.—Number families destitute, 15; number families relieved, 7; number families needing seed and partial relief, 30. All roads destroyed.

Crooked Creek Area.—Number families destitute, 40; number families relieved, 22; number families needing seed and partial relief, 80. All roads destroyed.

Broad River Area.—Number families destitute, 50; number families relieved, 21; number families needing seed and partial relief, 100. All roads destroyed.

Miscellaneous, But Principally in the Catawba Valley.—Number families destitute, 22; number families relieved, 17; number families needing seed and partial relief, 125. Fifty per cent of the roads in county will have to be rebuilt.

Total, destitute, 200; total relieved, 121; total partially destitute, 500.

Respectfully submitted,

McDowell Co. Relief Com.

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.

WOULD ROB PERRY OF HONOR OF DISCOVERY.

Washington, Aug. 12.—It was not the United States; it was Russia that first opened Japan to the world. So says Marquis Okuma, premier of the Japanese government. Commodore Perry didn't do it; it was Nicholas Lezanoff. Okuma said it over his signature in the Kokumin Shimbun of Tokio July 10, and that newspaper, reaching Washington a few days ago, has aroused extreme interest among officials here. Some are convinced it indicates a deliberate desire to show that Japan's affection for this country has cooled. Others, however, think it was only a purpose to reconcile the Japanese people to the new Russo-Japanese treaty, signed just seven days before Okuma announced that Russia had "discovered" Japan.

At the Japanese embassy today it was declared the historical article, even though the premier was author, was "not inspired by the government." It was not designed to mould public opinion to conform to the government's new treaty venture, embassy officials said. Japan is as fond of the United States as ever, it was said, in effect.

Passages from Count Okuma's article follow: "In turning to history one finds that during the close of the eighteenth century there were great revolutionary disturbances throughout Europe with France as the center. Russia also was beset with both internal and external problems. Alexander the First repulsed Napoleon and attempted to restore good government to Russia. With the intention of developing the Orient he sent a mission to Japan to open that country to foreign intercourse. One hundred years ago a Russian emissary, with the imperial message from the czar, came to Nagasaki.

"Some historians state that the man who broke the dream of isolation that Japan had slumbered in for 300 years was Commodore M. C. Perry. But in fact it was Nicholas Lezanoff, the Russian envoy, who in 1803 awakened the Japanese empire from her long sleep. Some state that Russia demanded intercourse with Japan with an object of aggression. That is a great mistake and I firmly believe Alexander had no such intentions.

"Thus fifty years before the American envoy came to Japan we were awakened by Russia."

In a book recently published by the marquis entitled "Fifty Years of New Japan," he pays a glowing tribute to Commodore Perry and points to his work as the beginning of peaceful relations between America and Japan. In the preface of this book Okuma designates it as a record of fifty years "subsequent to the opening of our country to foreign intercourse—namely, from 1854 to 1904."

The "Mother of All Submarines" Saved From Junk Pile.

The submarine Holland, known as the mother of all submarines, will be saved from becoming junk, by Dr. P. J. Gibbons, of New York, and his son, Austin Flint Gibbons. Since the middle of May the first practicable undersea boat has been on the lawn of the Commercial museum, where it was exhibited by its owners, Henry A. Hitner's Sons, to whom the government had sold it as old metal.

The new owners of the submersible announce that they will give the craft to the city that establishes the best claim for it. Meanwhile, however, the boat will remain in its present location, as Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the museum, has given permission for it to stay there until disposed of. It is probable that the boat will go to Elizabeth, N. J., as it was built there, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city has been trying to obtain it. The Elizabeth authorities have arranged to place the submarine on a pedestal at the entrance to recreation pier, a short distance from the site of the shipyard where the boat was built.—Philadelphia Record.

Children Prohibited From Riding on Trains in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 12.—Under an order of the state board of health made public here yesterday children under 16 years of age are prohibited from traveling on railroads without a health certificate from a "reputable physician." The measure was announced as a precaution to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis, of which there have been a total of 35 cases and five deaths reported recently in the state.

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.

BRYAN ATTACKS G. O. P. NOMINEE'S COURSE IN PAST.

Kansas City, Aug. 12.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, replied yesterday to criticism of his attitude toward civil service made by Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential nominee, in a statement in which he said he had "enforced the civil service law to the letter." Mr. Bryan challenged the Republican nominee to state whether he had given appointments to "deserving Republicans" while governor of New York. The statement was made in answer to recent speeches of Mr. Hughes which quoted a letter Mr. Bryan had written to Receiver of Customs Vick, at Santo Domingo, inquiring as to what positions could be obtained to "reward deserving Democrats." Mr. Bryan admitted the letter as it has been quoted.

"I am not ashamed of it," the statement read. "The letter was written to an appointive officer whose office was not under the civil service and the inquiry was made in regard to offices which were not under the civil service."

"When he was a candidate for governor, Mr. Hughes received the support of the railroads of New York and he generously repaid the debt by vetoing the two-cent passenger rate bill. He did not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for governor, he received the support of the New York tax dodgers, the owners of 'swollen fortunes' and he paid his debt by sending a message to the legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He does not describe that as shameful. He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States and he expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape state legislation and find a haven of security in 'exclusive federal control' over the railroads. He is being supported by the shipping trust and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent government competition. He is supported by the trust magnates and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practice. He is supported by Wall Street and expects to pay them back by shedding American blood and squandering money raised by tax-payers in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments."

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Gaffney Youth Finds Gold Nugget.

Gaffney, S. C., Aug. 12.—Robert Parker, who lives on premises belonging to the Gaffney Land and Improvement Company, has exhibited in Gaffney a nugget of gold which weighs 107 pennyweights. The nugget was found by his son, Elzey Parker, the value being about \$97. Mr. Parker has been living on this land for several years, and during that time has found gold worth hundreds of dollars. It is the opinion of experts who have examined the land that there is a rich vein of the metal there, and that it would pay to develop it.

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.

SEASHORE NORFOLK OR RICHMOND

The special popular fare train service operated by the Norfolk & Western Railway is recognized as the ideal outing, and on Tuesday, August 22, 1916, train will leave Walnut Cove 7:07 A. M. Round trip to Norfolk \$4.00, to Richmond \$3.50. Correspondingly low fares from stations where stops will be made. See N. & W. Rwy. agents for time of trains and low round-trip fares.

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PLANS FOR FEDERAL RELIEF

WAR DEPARTMENT TO CO-OPERATE WITH STATE TO AID FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Raleigh, Aug. 12.—The systematic and effective co-operation of the state central relief committee, the war and agricultural departments at Washington and county committees in enlisting temporary and permanent relief to the people in the flood-stricken districts of western North Carolina, will at once result from a conference of all interests held in the office of Governor Craig yesterday afternoon. There were present representatives from practically every county in the flooded sections, members of the state relief committee, Maj. Gilbert Albin Youngberg, personal representative of Secretary of War Baker, and of the corps of engineers of the United States Army, Mr. J. A. Evans, chief assistant to Dr. J. A. Evans, Knapp and personally representing Secretary Houston, of the agricultural department at Washington, and leaders in every walk of life from eastern and western counties.

Committees For Work.

For more effective and intelligent action the recommendations of Governor Craig that county sub-committees be organized to work with and through the state relief committee in Raleigh were endorsed and these appointments were later in the day notified of their duties and instructed to make provision without delay for assembling men and machinery to engage in road work under the supervision of government engineers whom Maj. Youngberg promised should be sent into the field as soon as they could be reached. In the meantime, each county committee is to have a drawing credit account of \$1,000 on the government appropriation for use in the purchase of road equipment and meeting the living expenses of men who could be employed in the neighborhood at wages current in each particular district. Further than this, the state relief committee heard reports of suffering in certain sections not adequately provided for and money was telegraphed in the afternoon in sufficient amounts to relieve distress before noon today, and much of it was relieved before supper last night. Every man of the committee realized that the money subscribed by the people of North Carolina was to be put to use when and where it was needed, but many of the representatives expressed surprise and pleasure to find that the central committee working from Raleigh and so well and carefully taken care of the situation up to date.

During the meeting, which was in the nature of a conference, there was a discussion of different phases of relief work, and the best steps to take to meet the various calls for assistance. Present there were men from the flood-stricken counties, some forty or more, and from these there were statements made of the effects of the flood and the essential points which were to be met in giving relief to the destitute, and to those who must have work in order to remain in the sections which were in the path of the flood.

In telling the assemblage to order Governor Craig first referred to the cause of the meeting being known to all and spoke most earnestly of the relief work being done through the money contributed by the people of the state, and of the vigor with which this money entered into the work of getting at the needs and administer the funds contributed. In appreciative terms he spoke of the splendid generosity which marked the giving by the people of North Carolina, that they responded as brothers to the call of brothers. The determination of North Carolinians is that none should suffer, and their generosity is making it so that there can be alleviation of the suffering which came upon the devastation of western North Carolina. And he told of men who had built up comfortable homes as being back of the movement to see that destitution is relieved.

And being of first-hand work in behalf of the flood sufferers, Governor Craig spoke of the great service being rendered by Judge M. H. Justice, ofutherford, that holding high position, a man of years, he had gone into the mountains carrying relief, that at times in wagon, again on horseback, and still again on foot, he had taken food and clothing to the needy, and had buoyed them up with his brave spirit. Praise, too, he bestowed upon the investigation work of Mr. John Sprunt Hill, of Durham, who leaving the comforts of home, had gone into the road-swept sections in order to get at conditions and aid in distributing relief, and in like high terms spoke of the going into the mountain counties of General Julian S. Carr with open hand and purse, and of the valuable work in carrying relief to the needy done by Mr. A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, that these men and others had given heart service.

That the federal government had

come to the rescue and was engaged in relief work was also commended by Governor Craig, who expressed the pleasure felt in having in the conference Major C. A. Youngberg, of the engineers' department of the war department now stationed at Charleston, S. C., and in charge of federal aid work in the valleys of the Catawba and Yadkin, present by direction of Secretary of War Baker, and that present also was Mr. J. A. Evans, assistant chief of the extension bureau of the United States department of agriculture, present by direction of Secretary of Agriculture Houston. To each of them Governor Craig gave welcome to the state.

The administration of the affairs of the state relief committee was next spoken of by Governor Craig, who gave warm commendation to the alertness of Chairman Edward E. Britton, of that committee, that Mr. Britton had given enthusiastic effort to the work in behalf of securing and dispensing relief to the stricken people of the flood section. In especial he spoke in high terms of the accomplishments of Mr. Britton on his visit to Washington, where he had gone as the personal representative of the governor, had secured the presence of Major Youngberg and Mr. Evans at the meeting and had succeeded in securing steps for active co-operation on the part of the war department and the department of agriculture in relief work for the state.

In closing his remarks, Governor Craig spoke of the splendid body of men present at the conference, men of the highest type, who had come at their own expense from remote parts of the state as well as from places not in the scene of the disaster, that they might advise, one with the other, as to what was to be done to care for a great section of the state which had met with dire misfortune.

Governor Craig then called upon Chairman Edward E. Britton to make his report concerning his visit to Washington, where he had spent Wednesday and Thursday, having just returned to Raleigh. Mr. Britton told of satisfactory conferences with Secretary of War Baker, of the co-operation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the North Carolina delegation in Congress in securing a program of wide latitude and quick work in aid of western North Carolina, that Secretary Baker promised all possible aid and co-operation, that he had sent Major Youngberg to Raleigh, would if desired put a man in direct charge in western North Carolina, and would take all necessary steps to have such things done as were desired by Governor Craig and the state relief committee.

Mr. Britton told of the deep interest shown by Senators Overman and Simmons, of the visit of Senator Overman, Representatives Doughton, Page and Britt to Secretary Baker with him, and of the visit he made with Representative Doughton to Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman, and Dr. Knapp, of the department of agriculture, and of their active steps towards procuring seed for crops and putting the farmers in shape for work, that Mr. J. A. Evans had been sent to Raleigh to speak for that department. The federal government, he declared, was ready to fully co-operate with the people of North Carolina.

Major C. A. Youngberg, of the war department, was next introduced by Governor Craig, and there was then presented to the conference a full statement of the plans and purposes of the war department in handling the flood situation, it being shown by his remarks that he was in full sympathy with the efforts being made to relieve the destitution in western North Carolina, the position he took with regard to the various phases of the work in hand being such as to greatly please the meeting, showing that he realized the conditions to be met in giving relief.

Major Youngberg went into detail covering his instructions, many of them having been modified or greatly broadened by reason of the visit to Washington Wednesday and Thursday of Chairman Edward E. Britton, who went as Governor Craig's personal representative to urge the war department to hasty action. The army engineer showed himself in hearty sympathy with the plan to begin work restoring the roads and thus offering substantial help to men in the flooded areas, and promised every aid that he could give under the instructions that would reach him. He made a most favorable impression, and showed that he appreciated the character and manhood of the people with whom he had to deal when he remarked that his information was that the mountain men were going to be very slow about accepting charity but were anxious to render services for whatever aid they got. "My information is that we are dealing with an unusual type," he said, "a sturdy class of people who may have lost their farms and homes and the accumulations of years, but yet hold fast to their pride."

Major Youngberg announced that immediately upon his return to Charleston he would issue credit orders for \$1,000 to any county committees named by the governor yesterday, and this sum, he thought, would be sufficient to get work started. As fast as he could assemble engineers he would do so, and these representatives of the war department would thereafter handle the government allotments of money. "And when I let a committee have the thousand dollar credit order which I am prepared to give," he said, "I mean that whatever part of it is needed for immediate relief shall be so expended, if done between now and October 31. If a worthy family needs \$10 worth of flour and meat and sugar or medicine and the committee is satisfied of this, give them \$10 worth, not \$7 or \$9."

A strict account must be kept by all county committees that are credited with this drawing account. No money will be paid over, but blanks will be sent the chairman of the local committee representing the central committee and the chairman or designated representative may sign these orders for food or medicine, and vouchers will be issued by Major Youngberg to merchant, druggist or bank that advances the goods or funds, upon presentation of the statements showing the goods were delivered. Such absolute cash as may be required for a time yet will be taken care of by the state relief committee.

Mr. Evans said that the agricultural department is now making daily shipment of seed into the various counties, and would continue to do so as long as there is a chance that they will have time to produce any sort of a forage or food crop. He said that the department has an allotment of \$20,000 to go into seeds, about \$6,000 of which will be credited to North Carolina counties, and that an application is in for \$100,000 for the purpose of meeting demands that cannot be met with the limited funds now on hand. Chairman Britton announced that Secretary of War Baker said Thursday afternoon that he would co-operate with the agricultural department to the extent that no embarrassment should follow as a result of seed shortage. So that the state relief committee yesterday felt relieved of any anxiety on the seed scare and believe now that within ten days or two weeks at the outside road work will be under way in most of the counties.

CANADA'S GREAT BUSINESS AS RESULT OF THE WAR.

The war has compelled Canada to make great manufacturing progress. Granted that for the time being war orders represent a large proportion of the manufacturing increase, it must inevitably follow that permanent manufacturing industries will be the outcome, because the factories now devoted to making munitions will at the close of hostilities be converted into works where various forms of requisites for the pursuit of peaceful avocations will be produced in great quantity. It is estimated by competent authorities that some \$600,000,000 worth of, roughly, about half the production of Canadian factories today, is represented by war orders—not alone for shells and similar materials, but also for the host of other things which the effective conduct of a war entails, and this implies, first, that there has been a substantial transfer of manufacturing enterprises from other forms of work to the satisfying of war orders since these began to be placed in Canada; second, that there has been also a great increase in the number of Canadians engaged in manufacturing; and third, that there has been an enormous investment of Canadian capital employed for these purposes.

War orders have embraced many industries, such as leatherware, automobiles, iron and steel products, lumber, milling and canning industries, and the like, and one writer has said that Canada has been making for war purposes everything from buttons to submarines, from boots to aeroplanes. Not alone has Britain been served in these respects, but her allies as well and Nova Scotia has been producing box cars for the Siberian railways to be shipped via Vladivostok, while from Alberta have come vast supplies of flour and grain and cannery products for the use of the French armies. This will continue, of course, until the war ends, and even for some time afterwards there will be demands for such of Canada's products as will meet the needs of peace times.—From "Canada's Two Years of War and Their Meaning," by P. T. McGrath, in the American Review of Review for August.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Watch the date on your label.

READY TO INVITE BIDS ON GREAT NAVAL PROGRAM.

Washington, Aug. 12.—"Within a week after the naval appropriation bill passes Congress and is approved by the president, we will be ready to advertise for bids for all the ships in the building program, except the battle cruisers," said Secretary Daniels. "The four dreadnoughts provided for will carry 16-inch guns developed by Admiral Strauss."

Mr. Daniels was asked if he thought the building program of the senate, providing for 157 new ships within the next three years, 66 of them to be constructed at once, would be accepted by the house.

"Undoubtedly," said he. "I believe that the house will vote for the plan to bring the navy up to date. The question of eight capital ships—four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers—will be submitted to the house for a vote. I believe it will be approved. In my opinion, the United States navy will be the second in the world when the present construction program is executed."

Mr. Daniels explained that the United States has not been able to get accurate information as to what any of the belligerent nations have been doing in the way of shipbuilding since the European war commenced. He said it is impossible to ascertain what Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia or Italy had done.

"The contracts to be let soon after the bill is signed," said Secretary Daniels, "are for four battleships, four battle cruisers, four signal cruisers, 20 torpedo boat destroyers, 30 coast submarines, three of the \$500-ton type and 27 of the smaller type; one fuel ship, one ammunition ship and one gunboat. The plans for the cruisers are not yet drawn, but bids for all the others will be asked for immediately."

The secretary expressed confidence that the plans for the battle cruisers will be out of the draftsman's hands by early fall. This will make it probable that contracts for the building of the ships will all be let by the first of January.

"The plans for the cruisers will not be held up by any pending legislation with regard to securing oil," he said. "They will be designed as oil-burning ships."

Asked if the proposed government armor-plate plant would be ready to furnish armor for the new battleships, Mr. Daniels said no effort would be made to rush the work on the \$11,000,000 plant or plants provided for in the bill, but private concerns would be asked to bid for the armor contracts.

"The naval architects," said Mr. Daniels, "have planned the new dreadnoughts, the fuel and hospital ships, the scout cruisers and most of the submarines, and are at work on plans for the battle cruisers."

The dreadnoughts will draw about 32,000 tons and be propelled by electricity. There will be eight 16-inch guns, with a capacity to pierce armor at a distance better than 17,000 yards.

Mr. Daniels was asked for his views on the controversy between officers over the provision in the naval bill to promote by selection.

"Every day during my term of office," said he, "the importance of a better system of promotion of officers has been impressed upon me. I am not satisfied with the present system of promotion by seniority—the ideal system for rewarding mediocrity in the same manner as resource and initiative and great ability are rewarded. That rule is a deterrent to efficiency. It gives no incentive toward excellence, and is contrary to every rule guaranteeing that merit shall win its just reward, the only proper American system. I strongly urge that promotion be based upon establishment of capacity, and that only the ablest and fittest man be enabled to reach the highest rank."

The Death of Captain Sallie.

It is possible that among the readers of the Observer there are some Confederates who were cared for in the Richmond hospital of Captain Sallie Louisa Tompkins. If so, the news of her death will be sure to call up pleasant memories in connection with her hospital work. In order that she might continue the operations of the private hospital she had opened in Richmond during the early part of the war, Miss Tompkins was commissioned a captain of cavalry at the request of President Davis and she kept her hospital open at her own expense until the close of the war. She was one of the most noted women of the Confederacy and the story of her sacrifices is to be inferred from the fact that she died an inmate of the Home for Confederate Women in Richmond.—Charlotte Observer.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

DENMARK FORCED TO PAY AN INDEMNITY.

Denmark has been forced to pay a secret indemnity to Germany for failure to maintain strict neutrality.

The indemnity exacted is understood to be as much as \$0,000,000 kroner (about \$22,400,000).

The offense occurred last winter when the Baltic sea was invaded by British submarines. To enter the Baltic from the North sea it is necessary to pass through Danish waters, strongly guarded by forts. Germany secured evidence that the English submarines could not have entered the Baltic without the permission or connivance of the Danish government.

Of all the Scandinavian countries the Danes are the strongest sympathizers with the allies and have the strongest antipathy to Germany.

German merchant ships plying between Swedish and east German ports with food, rubber and copper, constituted the only German merchant traffic which the war had not suspended.

When the E-boat raids ceased Germany waited to see whether Denmark would protest to England against the violation of neutrality of the Sund. There was no protest. A few weeks later an E-boat flying the British flag came through the Kattegat and appeared before the forts at the entrance to the Sund. The E-boat commander asked permission to pass through.

Permission was granted. The E-boat passed through and headed straight for Kiel. This E-boat was a German U-boat in disguise. Its crew consisted of sailors who spoke good English, like the crew of the Deutschland. Crew and officers wore English uniforms. At Kiel they dropped their disguise.

Their passage had furnished the German government the evidence of Denmark's willingness to allow what was supposed to be an English E-boat to violate neutrality. Germany thereupon made her demand.

The damage which the British submarines in the Baltic had done to German shipping was considerable. It was minimized by the Germans in their newspaper accounts at the time. It was not minimized in the bill which Germany presented to Denmark.

It was agreed, when Denmark finally consented to pay \$0,000,000 kroner damage in satisfaction of Germany's claims, that the transaction should not be published. It leaked out in a curious way. About two months ago the rate of exchange between Copenhagen and Berlin began to fall sharply.

Bankers were puzzled, as there was nothing in the balance of trade to justify it.

It was suggested that Denmark was to be invaded by one of the warring powers, and that wealthy Danes were sending money out of the country. The fact was that Denmark was sending its payments to Germany in installments. Denmark then pressed the negotiations with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. Although Denmark was eager to sell the islands a dozen or more years ago for \$5,000,000, she was able to take advantage of "war prices" for naval bases in the Caribbean sea and expects now to get \$25,000,000 from the United States.

Denmark, it is said, takes a grim satisfaction in selling these islands for two reasons: First, because the money is very welcome, and, second, because Germany wanted them very badly a few years ago.

It is understood that German influence was used a few years ago to prevent a treaty going through for the sale of the islands to the United States, when the late H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, was prominent in the negotiations. But German influences have not been exerted to prevent the sale this time.

Nevertheless, Germany is in an important sense the cause of Denmark's urgent efforts to sell the islands, since the indemnity which Germany

demanded is responsible for Denmark's need of money.

Danish officials refuse to discuss any phase of the situation.

After the recent Jutland naval battle, several British cruisers, badly damaged, entered Danish harbors. This time Germany sent an ultimatum. The cruisers were compelled by Denmark to leave within 24 hours. One of them was so badly crippled that it was abandoned and the crew taken off in the North sea.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR WEST INDIES COVER MANY YEARS.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John comprising the Danish West Indies, which are expected to be added to Uncle Sam's domain under a treaty awaiting ratification, have been on the international real estate market for more than half a century. The United States and Germany have been bartering for them since the Civil war. Only the enormous price the United States is now ready to pay to get the islands as a part of the defense scheme of the Panama canal has made possible the consummation of the deal.

Secretary of State Seward was the pioneer advocate of the purchase of the islands from Denmark by the United States. He foresaw their immense strategic value in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine long before the building of the Panama canal was considered a possibility. He launched the project at a dinner given at the close of the Civil war and immediately entered into diplomatic negotiations with the government of Denmark for acquisition of the islands.

By 1867 his negotiations had reached the form of a treaty providing for the purchase of the islands of St. John for \$7,500,000, but the country was then struggling under the heavy financial burden of the Civil war and the project received only lukewarm support. Finally, in 1870, Charles Sumner then chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, made an adverse report against the purchase of the islands and the negotiations came to naught.

During the Grant administration frequent reports came from across the water that Germany was negotiating for the purchase of the islands to get foothold in the western hemisphere after her triumph over France in 1871, but these reports were denied from Berlin when the state department investigated.

The project for the purchase was revived in 1892 by Secretary of State Foster and encouraged by his successor, Richard Olney, secretary of state in Cleveland's administration.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, now Republican member of the senate foreign relations committee, then brought forward a plan for acquisition of the islands again in 1898, and secured the committee's endorsement of his bill for the purchase of the islands. Secretary of State Hay, negotiated a treaty with the Danish government in 1902 providing for the sale of the islands to the United States for \$5,000,000. The treaty was ratified by the United States senate and was received with enthusiasm in Denmark. The past was ratified in the lower house of the Danish government, but when it reached the upper house German influence is said to have produced such pressure that the treaty was rejected by a narrow margin.

The completion of the Panama canal made the American government determined to secure the Danish islands at any cost. The United States navy has already established a great base at Guantanamo, Cuba, so that the object of the acquisition is chiefly to prevent any other great power getting control of the islands. They have been called "the keystone of the arch of the West Indies," and their control by any European world power would have been a constant menace to the safety of the canal and the Monroe doctrine.

Asleep in Canoe; Go Over Dam.

Two young men, asleep in a skiff, were swept over a 10-foot dam in the Passaic river at Mountain View, N. J., the other evening, awakening barely in time to keep their craft from dashing over the falls of the Passaic, a drop of 90 feet, to almost certain death.

As the canoe with the sleepers glided past the Spruce street bridge a woman yelled, "Wake up! The falls are ahead!" Others on shore threw pebbles at them. They awoke just as the boat went over the first dam. Ahead of them was the falls. Realizing then their danger, they paddled with all their strength, but in vain; the current drew them more swiftly.

Then one of the young men swung the boat to one side into the side current at the electro power plant. That saved them, for when only a few feet from the brink of the cataract the canoeists managed to get the little vessel so close to the building that they could hold it until rescued.—New York Times.

FRENCH NAVY WILL ASSIST ALLIES WHEN NEEDED.

Two years after the beginning of the present war, France's navy is in a position to render possible the following hypothetical promise to France's allies: If finally the British navy should be wiped out, France will come to the front with her navy and either through final defeat of the German navy or an effective continuation of the present blockade, continue indefinitely the allies' mastery of the seas. This is all France will have said at present of her naval development during the last two years. Naval construction is the one thing European powers do not care to make public, even in times of peace. That French naval development has taken place in the last two years is no secret. Since the war began France has built up a military machine, equal man for man, and material for material, to the organization Germany has been forty years perfecting. It can safely be said that something of the same growth and organizations also has taken place in her navy. When the war began the French navy ranked fourth numerically. While it would not be possible at present to say she has passed into third place it is possible to state that she is toying close to that position.

One of the important reasons the French navy after two years of war occupies still such a strong numerical position is that since the beginning of the war her losses have been perhaps less than those of any other navy involved. This might seem to be because France has not participated in any great naval battle. But she has participated in great and hazardous naval undertakings, involving such risks that she feels that her light losses can be justly attributed to naval efficiency alone. Since the beginning of hostilities France, in bringing troops from her African colonies, and then taking them back, has effected the transportation of over 1,000,000 men. This has been done with the Mediterranean infested with enemy submarines and yet without the loss of a single French transport.

For the operations in the near east, comprising the transport of the expeditionary corps to the Dardanelles, their subsequent removal and finally the sending of French troops to Salonika, the French navy has effected the transportation of another half million men, and this with the loss of only one transport—La Provence. How dangerous the Mediterranean was during these operations is indicated by the heavy losses at the Dardanelles and the Aegean island, inflicted on warships and merchantmen generally. Still equally significant is the fact that it was largely the French navy that took off over 100,000 Serbian, Montenegrin and Albanian troops, transporting them partly to Africa, but largely to Corfu, later retransporting them to Patras, for the railway voyage across Greece to Piraeus and finally again by sea from Piraeus to Salonika. The great bulk of this task was performed within a few miles of Austria's submarine and torpedo boat base in the Gulf of Cattaro without the loss of a single person. The French navy has insured the safety of France's two principal ports, Bordeaux and Marseilles, where steady commerce with the entire world has been rendered possible and with few losses. The crowning achievement of this effective protection came when no less than six great convoys of Russian troops disembarked at Marseilles without the loss of a single soldier. Importance is added to this fact that all of these convoys had to traverse the Mediterranean within a few miles of Austrian submarine and torpedo boat bases in the Adriatic. While Austria and Germany might possibly have been ignorant of the passing of the first convoy there is no question but they knew of the five that followed at intervals of a few days, yet not even a single one was sunk.

France, therefore, feels that if her navy shows a relatively large numerical increase over those of her allies, due in part to intensive construction and small losses, she is entitled to all the credit for the latter through a naval efficiency that has made it impossible for the ever present enemy to strike her. Of the vital changes that have been made in the French navy since the opening of hostilities reference can only be made to one. Previous to the war, France was popularly supposed to have the greatest number of submarines of any of the belligerent powers. For years her ministries had followed the belief that the submarine was to be the all-powerful arm of the navies of the future. The fact that with a great numerical superiority of these vessels when the war started, France failed still to make any effective showing was a matter of not little surprise to naval experts.

Explanation is simple. Like billions of dollars worth of other naval and military material prepared on a

theoretical basis of the exigencies of modern warfare, France's big fleet of submarines was found to be of no avail. As a consequence France today has on land probably as big a scrap heap of submarines as Germany has at the bottom of the sea—thanks to the English. This scrap heap France has replaced with a fleet of submarines capable in every respect of all the exigencies of modern warfare. Information as to their number cannot be given out, but effectiveness was proved in the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and above all in the Adriatic, where over half the losses inflicted on the Austrian navy—even after the entrance into action by the Italian fleet—has been by French submarines.

TURKS LUGGED THEIR BOAT ACROSS DESERT.

In writing of a recent trip through the Suez canal in Harper's Magazine for August, William Ashley Anderson tells the story of how the Turks brought pontoon boats across the desert in their effort to force a crossing of the canal, as an English officer told him. "We'll be at Kantarah soon," said a young, gray-eyed officer of the Indian marine. "I looked forward. The canal wound gracefully away to the southward, fringed on the Egyptian side by a refreshing growth of green palms and drab acacias, broken at long intervals by tiny bungalows, where employees of the canal company kept eternal watch over the company's interests, much as the armed sentries across the way stood guard for the empire. On the Arabian side was nothing but the billowing sand, crowding itself to the very water's edge, and seeping into the channel itself, despite the revetments of stone brought in ballast from far countries to hold the tiny particles in check, despite the great dredges that prowl up and down, sucking at the invading streams like monstrous ant-eaters facing a migratory tide of insects.

"Kantarah? Yes. There it is now." His face became animated. Leaning far forward, he fixed his gaze on the approaching spot; and there, sure enough, was Kantarah, the point nearest Port Said, where the Turks had attempted to cross. "How far did they get?" I asked. "Not far." He grinned. "I was in charge of a couple of armed tugs. We kept running up and down from here to Ishmailieh, banging away in the dark." "But they reached the canal?" "Oh, yes. They launched some pontoons—two. There's one now. The other's down at Ishmailieh." There, just swinging into the Kantarah bank at the end of a cable, for all the world like a Chinese ferry on the grand canal, loaded with Indian troops, horses and fodder, was a barge-like iron pontoon. I recognized its German origin; for I had seen such before. But this was the first vessel I had ever known to cross a desert that tries the stamina of Bedouins and the endurance of dromedaries. It was not the last. There was another at Ishmailieh. And at Port Tewfik there was a long row of them, punctured by grape and bullets, filled with sand, and used as a causeway.

"It was in my heart to feel sympathy for the wasted efforts of these surprising Turks. It will be a long while before we understand the organization of the army that crossed the desert, dragging pontoons and heavy guns, effecting simultaneous attacks at three main points on a front extending a hundred miles along a barren shore, with a salt desert as a base; and persisting in the attacks to the point of launching several pontoons—six of which, probably, could have supported a bridge and afforded sufficient accommodation for a strong advance guard. There was one thing, however, that aroused equal admiration; it was the appalling neatness with which the attack was smashed. It was as though three serpents having crawled across the desert, reared their heads simultaneously, only to have them completely crushed by several very large and very determined hobnailed boots.

Non-Brotherhoods Oppose the Strike.

Washington, Aug. 12.—R. T. Frazier, of Nashville, Tenn., representing railroad employes in five states in the South who have signed a petition asking congressional action to prevent a nation-wide strike, called at the White House yesterday to make an engagement to lay the position of the non-brotherhood employes before the president. No engagement was made, however, as the president is leaving the entire matter in the hands of the federal conciliators. Frazier represented non-brotherhood men who oppose a strike on the ground that the brotherhoods represent only twenty per cent of all railroad employes.

President Wilson has decided to give up a week-end cruise he had planned to take on the Mayflower because, White House officials said, he was anxious to keep in close touch with the negotiations in New York for averting a general railroad strike.

It is a Good Time Right Now to Buy Shoes at

Thacker & Brockmann's

Why do we say so? Because if you want summer footwear we are selling it at reduced prices. Because if you want winter footwear we are selling it cheaper than it will ever be sold again until cow hides, calf skins and kid skins go way down below present prices. The reason we can afford to sell shoes almost as cheap as last year is the fact that we placed orders for our Fall and Winter stock last January and February, long before prices went up to the highest point. And then we carried over quite a lot of good shoes from last season that will be sold at old prices. Don't wait if you want to save money on your shoe bill. Buy right away and buy from

THACKER & BROCKMANN

ACIDS IN THE SYSTEM

Acids accumulating in the system in excess, poison the blood and cause a great variety of diseases, affecting the skin and other mucous surfaces, the heart and arteries, brain and general nervous system, joints and muscles. Some of these diseases are Rheumatism in its many forms, Catarrh, Eczema, Hives, itching and burning of the skin, dizziness, mental depression and a variety of other ailments. You must eliminate the acid from your system and purify your blood before you can be rid of your trouble. S. S. S. has been purifying and nourishing the blood for over half a century. It is also a very efficient tonic and being purely vegetable, it is the most efficient agent known in the cleansing of the blood and toning up of the system. Call for it at your druggists and don't accept a substitute. If special medical advice is desired write Medical Department 93, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Changes and corrections in listings should be made at once for the new book.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court. M. H. Chalkley vs. Stephen Putney Shoe Company.

It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and cannot after due diligence be found in the said state and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant for the sum of \$483.00 with interest thereon from August 15, 1913. The defendant therefore is commanded to appear on the 14th day of September, 1916, at the court house, in the city of Greensboro, at the term of court to begin on that day and answer or demur to the complaint which the plaintiff has filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court or judgment will be asked against the defendant for the above sum of money and costs of the action. It is further ordered that this notice be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot before the said term of the said court.

This 3rd day of August, 1916.

M. W. GANT, Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

63-69

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court. G. C. Apple, vs. W. E. Gaither.

It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and cannot after due diligence be found in the said state and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant to recover the sum of \$250.00 with interest thereon from 22nd day of April, 1916. The defendant, therefore, is commanded to appear on the 4th day of September, 1916, at the court house, in the city of Greensboro, at the term of court to begin on that day and answer or demur to the complaint which the plaintiff has filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court or judgment will be asked against the defendant for the above sum of money and costs of the action. It is further ordered that this notice be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot before the said term of the said court.

This 5th day of August, 1916.

M. W. GANT, Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

63-69

N. 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. Ps. A. Roanoke, Va.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

Mrs. Alida M. Wimbish and little son, Charles C. Jr., left today for a visit of some weeks to Wilkesboro, Marston Falls, Roaring Gap, Elkville and other points in Wilkes county. Mrs. Wimbish is a native of Wilkes and has relatives in many sections of the county. She has naturally suffered much anxiety since the flood conditions of some weeks ago were known, and this visit to her former home is with the hope that she may be able to bring cheer to many of her own friends and people who have been sufferers.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Dick plan to leave in a day or two for a trip to Moore's Springs.

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald preached a very acceptable sermon yesterday afternoon at the Whitsett M. E. church in the series of revival services now being held there. His text was, "Will a man rob God?" After stressing this important question as raised by the prophet Malachi, he gave a number of striking illustrations showing how God was robbed in many ways and often by those who did so from mere thoughtlessness.

Several young men have been visitors during the past week who came to arrange to enter school for the fall term on August 30.

Supt. H. B. Smith, now the head of the Newbern graded schools, has been holding a teachers' institute in Graham for the past two weeks. He graduated at Whitsett in 1901.

Made Morgan Give Statement.

When the New York federal reserve bank opened, brokers who offered to sell J. P. Morgan & Company's acceptances and bills of exchange were advised that the bank could not purchase the paper for the reason that the banking house had not complied with the requirements making its paper eligible for purchase by the banks, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Under the rules and regulations promulgated by the federal reserve board in Washington, private banking houses and non-member banks must file a financial statement if they desire to have their obligations available for purchase by the reserve banks.

J. P. Morgan & Company, who have never furnished any kind of financial statement for the simple reason that its affairs are not subject to state or federal supervision, and for the further reason that no one entitled to know its financial condition ever requested a statement, were rather slow in turning in a report. Recently, however, a statement was submitted and was declared satisfactory, both by the directors of the New York federal reserve bank and the federal reserve board. The statement is kept confidential, the official having been examined only by the governor and the federal reserve agent. Since the filing of the statement the reserve bank has bought Morgan paper very freely.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Wentworth, Aug. 13.—Former Chief of Police J. W. Slaughter, of Draper, N. C., was late last night convicted of manslaughter by a jury in Superior court at Wentworth and sentenced to two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$400 for the killing of Draper several months ago, of a white man named Thomas Weaver. At the time of the killing Slaughter was chief of police. The fine of \$400 the court requires to be paid to the widow of Weaver. The sentence permits the hiring out of Slaughter during the two years' sentence and the wife of the sentenced man has put in a bid for his services.

HUNDREDS SEARCH FOR WOMAN AT MOORESVILLE.

Mooreville, Aug. 11.—Miss Ida Starrette, of Lexington, Va., but who has been making her home at Mooreville for the past four months, took her usual walk last Monday morning about 9 o'clock, became suddenly insane and kept on walking. She did not return to her hotel for dinner, and after a little investigation, it was suspected that she had been seized with an attack of dementia, the fact being known only to a very few that she had once been in a sanatorium.

A searching party was organized Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock which traced the woman to a woodland east of town several miles, but all trace was soon lost and the second posse was organized Tuesday morning. Hundreds of men from Mooreville and vicinity volunteered their services and until Wednesday morning no trace of her had been had for nearly two days and nights.

She was seen by Baron Sloop at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning on his father's place at Miranda, to whom she conversed freely and intelligently. Mr. Sloop was unaware of her mental condition at the time, but within an hour after it was known that she had been seen searchers were hot on the trail. The woman successfully eluded searchers until this morning at 10 o'clock, when Esquire J. C. McLean, of this city, discovered her sitting in the sand in the creek bottom on the Wiggins' place this side of Mill Bridge in Rowan county. Her physical condition was exceptionally good, although she had been without food. Her statement was to the effect that she had plenty of water but nothing to eat.

She was brought to the Commercial hotel and is quartered there temporarily with a trained nurse and will be administered to until she is able to go to a sanatorium. She had taken off her shoes and was in her stocking feet when found, the flesh on her arms and feet having been cut and scratched badly. Her brother, H. B. Starrette, of Charlotte, has been in constant search since his arrival Tuesday morning until she was found. The lady is 51 years of age and until two weeks ago her mother was her companion, but left on a visit to South Carolina, being at Spartanburg. Miss Starrette offered no resistance and answered questions intelligently and with decision. She was known to quite a large number of Mooreville people, always being quiet and unassuming although had her regular walks each morning, remaining out in the open usually about one and a half hours.

Deaf Mutes in Convention.

Wilmington, Aug. 11.—The North Carolina annual Deaf and Dumb Convention convened yesterday morning at the Oceanic hotel, Wrightsville beach with more than 150 delegates and visitors in attendance.

At this morning's session Col. Walker Taylor addressed the assembly in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, at whose invitation the convention was held here.

At some time during the convention there will be a debate staged concerning the management of the state institution for the deaf.

Bids Opened for Burlington's New Postoffice.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Bids were opened today at the treasury department for construction of the postoffice at Burlington. King-Lamb Co., of Charlottesville, Va., were the lowest bidders, estimating \$64,927 for limestone and \$66,500 for sandstone.

Watch the date on your label.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Adjournment of Congress not later than September 1 was the prediction made by both Democratic and Republican leaders in the senate. The members of the Democratic steering committee held a meeting this afternoon and decided to submit a plan of legislation to be carried out during the remainder of the session to the Republican members. Informal talks among Republicans indicate that this program will be adopted. This includes the passage of the shipping bill, the workmen's compensation act, the emergency war revenue act, the general deficiency appropriation conference reports on the navy and District of Columbia.

Senator Harding, of Ohio, the permanent chairman of the Republican national convention has returned to Washington and started a movement among his Republican colleagues for an early adjournment in order that Republican spellbinders may have an opportunity to participate in the Maine campaign and have some time in preparing themselves for the remainder of the political contest until election day. The Ohio senator stated that he saw no reason why Congress should not get away by August 26, but the Democratic leaders were not so sanguine that the work could be completed by that date.

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic national committee, also was in Washington in conference with a number of Democratic senators. He, too, urged a "speed-up" policy for the services of a number of senators will be needed on the stump this fall to combat the arguments made by their Republican brethren.

Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee explained the features of the shipping bill and said the Democrats of the senate were a unit for its passage. "It is a commercial necessity that must be added to our laws in order to meet the situation bound to arise as a result of the European war," he said. It is expected that the measure will not occupy more than five days of the senate, after which will follow the emergency revenue bill.

Hobo's Riches Near Fire.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 12.—Twelve thousand three hundred and six dollars, the savings of a lifetime, which Tony Colombo, of the East Side, New York, had sewed in his vest was saved from a fiery furnace in the Bedford Springs hotel by a narrow margin.

George Regoveri, cellist in the orchestra at the hotel, while motoring on the Cumberland road, noticed a hobo pick a piece of bread from the ground where a picnic had been held several days ago. Regoveri took the man in his car and carried him back to the Bedford Springs hotel. In the servants' quarters he was bathed, given a new suit of clothing and then a meal. Later he started on his way to New York.

He had been gone only a short time when he returned hastily, crying that his savings of a lifetime were sewed in the old vest, which he had discarded, and which the management of the hotel had ordered consigned to the furnace. A hasty search was made and the money was found as Colombo said.

Will Teach Motherhood.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—Establishment of a school for teaching girls motherhood is provided for in the will of Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer filed for probate. Mrs. Palmer was the widow of former United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer. The exact amount which will be devoted to founding and operating the school is not designated. Probate court officials say the estate amounts to upward of \$1,000,000, however, and the entire residue is left for that purpose after provision is made for paying ten specific legacies amounting to \$135,000.

The will provides that girls who are unwilling to pay the cost of their board at the school shall be educated free of charge. "I hold profoundly," it says, "the conviction that welfare of any community is divinely and hence inseparably dependent upon the qualities of its motherhood and the spirit and character of its homes."

It is specified that the school be established in Detroit, or the township of Greenfield, a suburb. Girls of 10 years and upward will be admitted.

Killed in Powder Explosion.

London, Aug. 11.—Twenty persons were killed and 150 injured by the accidental explosion of a military powder magazine at Ducești, near Bucharest, says a Reuter dispatch from the Rumanian capital. The material damage was small and work at the powder plant continues.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

LOCAL ROAD CLUBS CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH GOOD.

Only a few persons get what they wish without working for it. Good roads cannot be obtained by merely wishing for them. It is necessary to work for them, and to work continually and forcefully. This is just as true of good dirt roads as of the most expensive types. Furthermore, one or two men in a community can accomplish very little, except to persuade others to help actively in the campaign or improvements. Roads are community affairs, and good roads are only obtained and maintained by community energy, expended continuously. It is not enough for a man to say he is interested in good roads; he must prove his faith by his works. Hundreds of good road clubs have been organized, but few have lived along well-laid plans. Yet there is hardly a community where a good roads club cannot become a strong influence in improving the local highways and byways. The main roads receive the attention of the state and the county officials, but the much greater mileage of roads which are not parts of through routes must always be of local concern only.

The improvement of through routes by the active, united effort of numerous persons interested in touring is one of the most noticeable results of a large part of the present methods of road propaganda. The same kind of work in a community will bring about equally good results in the betterment of local roads. It is the system of local roads which means most to a large portion of the rural taxpayers, for it is over the local roads that they go to market, their children go to school and they take part in the social life of their neighborhood. The local club can accomplish a great deal of good for these roads.

Woman of 66 Is Stricken.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 12.—A puzzling case of infantile paralysis was reported here today to Dr. Charles H. Miner, representative of the state department of health, the sufferer being a woman of 66 years of age, Mrs. Mary Cerzenak, of Larksville, two miles from this city.

The woman became ill a few days ago, and the history of her case is typical of that of a young child. One leg has become paralyzed. The state department informed Dr. Miner that it has record of similar cases in other epidemics.

Gompers Arraigns Hughes.

Washington, Aug. 11.—An official pronouncement has gone forth to the laboring men of the country that ex-Supreme Court Justice Hughes, Republican candidate for president, is not to be regarded as their friend. It is embodied in a letter written by Samuel P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Thomas H. Nichols, Alliance, O. It consists of a long analysis of the candidate's judicial record of labor questions.

Expect to Go to Border September 1.

Camp Glenn, Aug. 11.—Colonel Hunt said yesterday the North Carolina troops would be a part of the ninth division with the Georgia and South Carolina regiments in the El Paso district. Colonel Hunt thinks September 1 a fair date to calculate on for the departure.

Several young officers are thinking of taking the examination August 21 for United States army second lieutenants, there being 1,500 vacancies under the army reorganization plan.

Bride Sees Husband Slain.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 12.—Wilbur Nichols, aged 24, steel worker, was stabbed to death by his neighbor, Ben Adkins, aged 55, today at the Nichols home, eight miles northeast of here. Mrs. Nichols, a bride of six months, witnessed the crime. The killing was the outcome of a quarrel. A large pocket knife was used to inflict the fatal wound. Adkins was arrested and is in the county jail here, charged with murder.

First Bale Cotton Brings 18 Cents.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—The first bale of 1916 Louisiana cotton to reach New Orleans arrived here yesterday from Church Point, Arcadia parish, and was sold at auction for 18 1/4 cents a pound. It was classed as good middling.

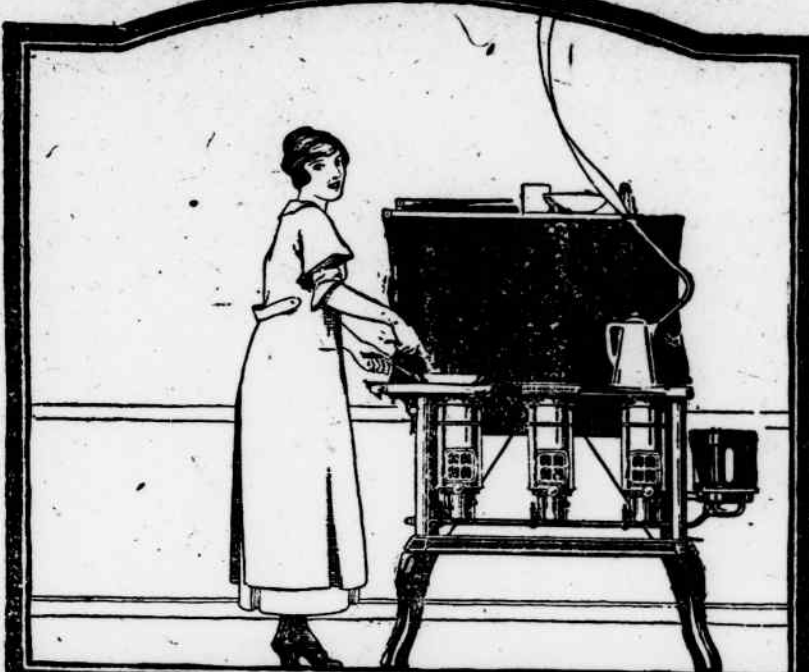
Two Cases of Yellow Fever on Liner.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—Two cases of yellow fever were discovered yesterday among the crew of the Ward line steamer Portum, which arrived at the station near the mouth of the Mississippi river yesterday from Mexico.

14,400 Pints of Beer Seized.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 12.—State liquor constables yesterday seized 14,400 pints of beer which they found in a car sidetracked near this city.

The shipment came from Jacksonville.



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Fuel cost—only 2 cents a meal for 6 people. More than 2,000,000 users prove the popularity of the New Perfection.

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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 22d 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

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66 PERSONS ARE KNOWN DEAD

WEST VIRGINIA'S DAMAGE BY FLOOD RUNS INTO MANY MILLIONS.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 12.—Cabin creek, whose flood waters tore through its little mountain valley Thursday and carried with them more than three score lives and millions of dollars worth of property has returned to its narrow bed. But for 16 miles from Ronda, where the creek empties into the Kanawha river there stretched a scene of absolute desolation which was duplicated along every little branch coming down out of the hills. There are 66 persons known to have been lost and men in charge of the many relief parties at work feel that this number will be considerably increased when the frightened miners and their families have returned to their homes and the count is completed. Five persons were drowned at Eskdale, five at United, 16 at Ferndale, eight at Miami, two at Dawes, three at Drybranch, 11 at Holly, five at Giles, one at Leewood, one at Acme, seven at Oakley, and two at Cherokee, while a fireman returning from a 13-mile tramp through the devastated districts reported 40 dead along his route. All of these losses were not sustained in the Cabin creek valley, some of them being on the Coal river side of the mountain.

It is estimated that 10,000 persons were rendered homeless and that the property loss will reach \$5,000,000.

The flood came upon the people Wednesday morning. W. A. Smith, an insurance broker of Cincinnati, who was in the district, declared that water rolled down the narrow valley, foam crested and from his point of vantage on an engine at Eskdale, where he and others had taken refuge, he saw the roundhouse fill with 10 feet of water in less than half an hour, while the flood stretched from hill to hill across the valley. Houses were swept from their foundations and women and children hurriedly leaving their homes were in some instances drowned before they could reach the hills. The flood came in contact with the carbide supply of a moving picture theater at Eskdale and it exploded, blowing the place to pieces, while loaded coal cars were jammed one against the other in an undecipherable confusion. The Cabin Creek Coal Company lost 125 cars of coal at Crane Fork, the cars and coal being washed away while 15 feet of mud and sand was deposited in their place. A street carnival company showing at Desota lost all of its equipment and animals.

These and other similar accidents by the dozen were reported late today when couriers from rescue parties penetrating the valley, returned with pressing appeals for help. Fully 5,000 persons were said to be homeless, the majority of them without food and clothing. Every store in the Cabin creek valley seems to have been washed away and its contents destroyed.

Troops Go To Scene.

Early in the day the first battalion of the second West Virginia infantry set out from its camp near here for the valley and by noon Major Ridenhour had established headquarters at Ronda, four miles from Cabin Creek Junction, from which to direct relief measures. The men took with them tents, 2,500 travel rations and large quantities of other supplies and more were forwarded to them later in the day. All the mules from the machine gun company were taken as the railroads in the valley will be out of commission for days.

Other relief forces were set in motion by oil, mining and railroad companies, whose property had suffered great damage and whose employees made up the sufferers. Dr. S. L. Jepson, commissioner of health of West Virginia sent a force of sanitary engineers into the district with instructions to take such means as they saw fit to prevent disease. Hundreds of workmen are being sent into the valley by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and the coal roads to repair the lines with all possible haste.

Several survivors came out of the valley today walking to the nearest railroad and trolley lines where they could get transportation to Charleston. Many were in search of missing families. They declared it would be days before the exact loss of life and damage would be known, if ever.

You never can tell. Just because a man can't keep a straight face, don't jump to the conclusion that he is crooked.

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.

ONLY AN ALLIED PEACE WILL SATISFY ITALY.

Only an allied peace can satisfy Italy. The war will continue until only an allied peace can be obtained. This is the sentiment in Italian diplomatic circles. It is repeated by King Victor in the field. It is endorsed by the people of the kingdom. In Austria Italy fights a hated and an hereditary foe. In Germany she opposes an "industrial and commercial menace." The Italians are naturally liberty loving. This characteristic began their war and will continue it, they declare.

To Italy anything, even the greatest bloodshed and the greatest sacrifice is preferable to a German domination. "Austrians!" she hisses at the house's socialistic deputies who cry for a change of government. She frowns on ex-Premier Giolitti's alleged attempts to return to power. Giolitti has been called Italy's peace-at-any-price. War certainly has sobered and hardened the people. It has made sturdy, stubborn patriots of all classes, especially of the women and children. Generally Italy wars to save her allies and herself from "oppression." An unselfish allied patriotism seems to have been born of the travail of strife. Particularly she fights to win her own "geographical and marine liberty." As a condition of the allied peace she will press the "correction" of her northern border.

She will seek, as she always has sought, the return of her "unredeemed lands," Trent and Trieste. The natural fortifications of the Alps, which are now entirely in Austrian territory, must be divided. Italy must have something besides frontier plains and valleys to insure her a peaceful and prosperous life. The almost insurmountable difficulties of her mountain warfare, she asserts, have proven this to her beyond the shadow of a doubt. The "threat" of an armed Austria, looking down upon her, must be forever removed.

In the Italian opinion the Austrian control of the Adriatic also should come to an end. Owing to the unevenness of the balance, Italy declares that her Adriatic commerce has amounted to practically nothing. On the other hand, Austria, it is asserted, has thrived on her unjust control and prevented fair competition. Under the spur of such possessions Italy dreams that much of the power of old Rome would return to her. Something of the spirit of that ancient mistress of the world has lately been born in her. It is showing itself in a thousand and one plans, suddenly formulated and aimed at the acquisition of industrial, commercial and artistic greatness.

The presence of the pope in Rome apparently has done little to complicate the Italian situation. Benedict has at least one direct plea and not a few indirect pleas for a general peace. His efforts have been diplomatically resisted by all the allies, including Italy. The peaceward inquiries of the holy father, it is said, always meet with a unanimous allied response. "We are ready for peace, but only for an allied peace," the allies invariably are reported to reply. The Italian papers generally give but little if any space to the pope's peaceward utterances. Consequently they do not come into the constant thought of the people. The possibility of any marked effect is, therefore, eliminated.

However, the general belief in Italy is that Germany is seeking to effect peace through the holy father. Papal representatives to the central powers are said to have laid the conditions of a pax Germanica before his holiness. The conditions it is rumored were felt to be unsatisfactory to the allies on their face. But, as the story goes, the vatican regarded them as a starting point. Many believe that they invited President Wilson's recent academic discussions on peace and the apparent interest of the King of Spain. Italians generally view the alleged performance as a show of German weakness and an enemy plea for an early peace. These can be the necessary preliminary steps that possibly may reach peace, it is admitted. The ball, however, can be and probably will be on the roll for many months, it is reminded.

If it is on the roll at all, comes the constant Italian repetition, it is on the roll not toward a pax Germanica, but toward a stable allied peace. When will the war end? Italian speculation gives the question many answers. The vatican, it is felt, is making a stupendous effort to end the strife before winter. The pope, it is rumored, has not given up hope of accomplishing his purpose. The military apparently does not look for final triumph before 1918. The people guess everything, ranging from five more months to five more years.

The Italian government, however, does not speculate. It leaves that to the others. In the meantime it prepares by hard and constant, but patriotic labor for an indefinite period of fighting.

Watch the date on your label.

AGE NO BARRIER TO LOVE SAYS MRS. JACQUELIN.

Although a wife may be several years older than her husband, she still can make a happy home for him and herself. This angle of the "age in matrimony" question has been definitely settled in the opinion of Mrs. Sidney Stickney Jacquelin, erstwhile widow of Judge J. W. Hynes, of Chicago. A younger man and an older woman can enjoy complete marital happiness. A wide difference in years doesn't interfere with love. This is Mrs. Jacquelin's belief. And she has the experience of an actual test to prove it.

After fourteen months of widowhood, following forty-four years of sheltered married life, Mrs. Hynes recently became the bride of Dr. Sidney Stickney Jacquelin at San Diego, Cal. Because of the difference in their ages they were married quietly and then returned to Los Angeles. Dr. Jacquelin had attended Judge Hynes and after his death looked after the health of the widow. The romance grew from this acquaintance. Mutual tastes, particularly a love for poetry on the part of both, stimulated the work of cupid.

Mrs. Jacquelin's first husband, Judge Hynes, was one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of the east. He amassed a fortune in Chicago through his legal services in such famous cases as the Cronin murder trial, the prosecution of the Senator Lorimer case and many others. "Kindness in my hour of sorrow and the crying need I felt for a protector had much to do with Dr. Jacquelin's winning my love," the bride said.

"I knew nothing of the practical things of life, such as taking care of my business interests. Dr. Jacquelin has taken this responsibility from me. My first husband kept me carefully sheltered and relieved me from all business worries and annoyances to such an extent that I am almost incapable of attending to my financial affairs."

"Besides that, I love Dr. Jacquelin. I don't know how it all came about—this marriage of mine. I was as much surprised as anybody. I first met Dr. Jacquelin when he treated my husband two years ago. One day I read one of my poems, 'A Romance of the East,' to my husband and Dr. Jacquelin was present. I thought nothing of it, but he remembered and repeated parts of it to me months after my husband died. Our tastes are much the same and the friendship just ripened into love."

"Do you believe one can ever love a second husband as one loves the first?" Mrs. Jacquelin was asked. "There can be no comparison in love," she replied, "any more than a mother could compare the love of her children. We love one for one quality and another for something entirely different. We could wish, of course, that there could be a concentration of good points, but each love is perfect, only it is different."

"I believe also that there can be no accidents in life. Everything is as it should be. The love I bore Mr. Hynes when we were betrothed helped tide me over the sorrow of my father's death when I was a girl. The love of Dr. Jacquelin coming just after my husband's death helped me to bear the sorrow of losing him. I have always been happy and always will be. It is natural for me."

"Does age make any difference in love?" she was asked.

"How could it?" Mrs. Jacquelin replied. "Love may come at any time of life and several times. Tastes and congenial companionship govern that. Dr. Jacquelin writes poetry just the same as I do, and that was another bond between us. Some day we are going to steal away and arrange our poetry and have it published in book form."

Paper Factory For North Carolina.

The Piedmont Dispatch, published in Rockingham, hard by the location of the great power plant at Blewitt's Falls, brings the report that a paper mill is to be established there. The dispatch gives no details, but evidently its information "comes straight," as it calls on its people to stir about and secure the location of the plant on the Richmond county side of the river. Possibly this is the paper mill that was started by the North Carolina press convention, but it is more likely to prove the enterprise of some far-sighted corporation that has seen the advantages in power, cheap labor, material and a great field of supply. The information of the proposed plant is of peculiar interest to the newspaper men of North Carolina, who will sincerely hope that the Dispatch has not sounded a false alarm.—Charlotte Observer.

You never can tell. An innocent lie sometimes does less harm than a deliberate truth.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

REPUBLICANS WIN THE CONGRESSIONAL BALL GAME.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The annual house baseball game went Republican yesterday by a score of 18 to 13. It was the first Democratic defeat in four years.

The Republican representatives boasted after the game that their well-balanced team was responsible for the victory but the Democrats laid it at the doors of a country chautauqua. They said the star pitcher, Representative Yates Webb, of North Carolina, who for years has held the Republicans at his mercy, fell over a bench while reaching out to shake hands with an admirer after a speech in Virginia yesterday, and badly sprained his left arm. This alibi accused derision among the Republicans, who pointed out that Webb is a right-hander, but the Democrats declared that it was a left arm injury that retired Mathewson from the game, though he, too, is a right-hander and with that they rested their case.

The Republicans used only nine men, though they frequently changed positions. Representative Sydney Mudd, their Maryland pitcher, made two runs, three hits, six put-outs and seven assists and struck out six men. Johnson, of South Dakota, and Miller, of Delaware, relieved Mudd for a short time, but later he came back strong. The Democrats used 14 players. Nichols, of South Carolina; Rouse, of Kentucky, and Harrison, of Mississippi starred for them, each obtaining three hits. Harrison also scored three runs, made several sensational stops at short and held the Republicans runless while pitching last two innings.

Speaker Clarke and Republican Leader Mann were honorary umpires, but they never left the grandstand. Uncle Joe Cannon consumed three boxes of popcorn while he yelled encouragement to the Republicans.

The Jean Valjeans.

With apologies for not having done so before, despite the best of intentions, amends will now be made by commenting on the final freeing of Thomas Stripling, who made good after breaking from jail, only to be apprehended by the minions of the law and sent back to serve out his prison term.

As may be recalled, Stripling at the time of his escape was under life sentence for murder committed under circumstances of extreme provocation. During his period of freedom he became chief of police in the city to which he fled. In every capacity he was a model for other men to pattern after. These facts were later taken into account. After five years of resumed servitude the governor of Georgia has granted him a pardon, and in doing so has received universal commendation.

But this modern Jean Valjean, as he has been repeatedly designated, is only one of many. Possibly every man or woman is equipped for the same pathetic role.

Not always perhaps have they been subjected to the iron rulings of man-made law. Yet the very law of life itself imposes penalties and privations to which they must bow, either in the spirit of non-resistance or else fighting stubbornly an unequal battle with an inevitable end, which doubtless led the apostle to exclaim as regards the hope hereafter for those enjoined to turn the other cheek, "If Christ be not risen, then are we of all men the most miserable." For the natural law not only portends a sad conclusion to all things here, but also grinds with apparent indifference the individual into his fate in the process of forming its own plans and determining its own ends.

Thus the fortunes of the individual are always pitted against those of the mass and the latter against those of the individual. Thus also man is always confronted with the prospect that somewhere his most precious hopes may be suddenly set aside. The human law demands this, holding the "special interest" justifiable only so long as it runs parallel to the common welfare. The natural law apparently works in similar grooves. In either case the name of the Jean Valjeans becomes legion, their fate sometimes provoking wide and unlimited sympathy, and again evoking a smile not unmixed with contempt at the littleness of burden protested against.

Yesterday it was a Stripling, working his way back from opprobrium to freedom and respect. Today it is a Roger Casement, braving a powerful nation with his dreams and reaping the dreamer's reward. Tomorrow it may be the repetition in other guise of the woman who demanded that the war should close in order that Mabel might complete her interrupted continental tour. Jean Valjeans, all of them, with the world stopping now and then to adjust the coil, but for the most part too busy working out world destinies to bother with the individual.—Washington Post.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Many a married man's best friend is his wife's husband.

The man who lives up to his ideals isn't necessarily a high flier.

A man can get used to anything, especially making a fool of himself.

A man is all right in his way, if he isn't in the way of other people.

A girl would rather be told she is passing fair than that she is already past.

Charity begins at home. Perhaps that is why it covers a multitude of sins.

The fellow with money to burn doesn't have to go begging for a light.

The people who brood over their troubles evidently want to hatch out more.

A pessimist is a man who always buys a return ticket on the road to success.

Fortunate is the man whose troubles are not worth the time it takes to tell them.

Never do things by halves if you want people to think you are the whole thing.

You never can tell. It is sometimes better to take a chance than to lose on a sure thing.

Some people are always either standing up for themselves, or sitting down on others.

It's a lazy man's belief that all things come to those who wait for others to do it for them.

It isn't necessarily because a girl loves her enemies that she invites them all to her wedding.

A burned child dreads the fire, and many a man grasps an opportunity that is too hot to handle.

There isn't much hope for the fellow who thinks it's too hot to make hay while the sun shines.

The ups and downs of some people are limited to the heights of folly and the depths of despair.

Some people are so generous as to give away all their good advice, never saving any for themselves.

The fellow who thinks everything is for the best may also tell you nobody is any better than he is.

The cynical bachelor rises to remark that love is blind only when it has gold dust thrown in its eyes.

We sometimes sympathize with the under dog without taking the trouble to find out what got him there.

In order to make both ends meet, there are times when it seems almost necessary for a man to be a contortionist.

Character of the Australian Soldier.

Critics say there is no discipline in an Australian army. From the continental standpoint there is not. Australians obey orders promptly and intelligently, but retain their individuality. General Birdwood delights in relating experiences characteristic of the men of Anzac. An English colonel of the old school once complained that the Australians did not show him proper respect. "That is nothing," replied General Birdwood; "they seldom salute me either. One day, when on the rounds of inspection, I passed a burly Queenslander on sentry duty who stared at me with nonchalant interest without saluting. Just then a shell came screaming over, and the Queenslander, turned quickly to me, cried warningly: 'Duck your blamed head, Birdie!'" "And what did you do?" inquired the colonel, agitated, anticipating an account of a summary court martial. "Why, I ducked my blamed head, of course," was the smiling reply of the distinguished general.

Glorious deeds of individual bravery and thrilling episodes at Anzac would fill volumes, but one thing stands out alone; that was the fortitude and cheerfulness of wounded Anzacs. They died smiling, often with the words of their war-song on their lips, "Australia will be there." Famous surgeons and war correspondents with experience of other fronts met nothing like it before. In an inspiring poem, London Punch gave tribute to the Anzacs as "the bravest thing God ever made." The Australian is described by competent judges as the finest soldier in the world. Clean-cut, of magnificent physique, extraordinary endurance, and even cool and resourceful, he is in a class by himself. He is grim and determined in combat and a big, merry, overgrown boy in relaxation, with a fine capacity for enjoying the best of life.—American Review of Reviews.

A Season of Torture For Some Hay fever causes untold misery to thousands. Asthma, too, counts its sufferers by the hundreds. Foley's Honey and Tar soothes that raw, rasping feeling in the throat, relieves hoarseness and wheezing, makes breathing easier, heals inflammation, permits refreshing slumber. Contains no opiates. Conyers' Drug Store.

Watch the date on your label.

The Coming Baby! Hooray! Hooray!

Nothing else can so completely endear us to the present and the future as the expected arrival of a baby.

But in the meantime the mother is the comfort of importance. There is a splendid external reason known as "Mother's Friend" which cures the mother's troubles upon the expected arrival of a baby. It makes the mother's life a pleasure, stretch without pain, come more pleasant, one of pleasant anticipation instead of apprehension. In a series of splendid letters from all over the country mothers tell of the great help "Mother's Friend" has given them. Even grandmothers tell the wonderful story of their own daughters about to enter the state of motherhood. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today of your nearest drug store. Use this splendid help with your nearest drug store, guided by your own mind. For a free book of interest and importance to all mothers write to Bradford Regulator Co., 499 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It relates the personal experiences of many happy mothers, the many things that all women should be familiar with; it is at once a guide and an inspiration. Write for this book.

Wood's Fall Seed Catalog just issued, tells all about Crimson Clover, Alfalfa and all Grass and Clover Seeds for Fall Planting. Wood's Fall Seed Catalog also gives full and complete information about Vegetable Seeds that can be planted to advantage and profit in the late Summer and Fall. It is altogether the most useful and valuable Fall Seed Catalog issued. Mailed free to Gardeners, Market Growers and Farmers on request. Write for it.

WOOD'S Descriptive Fall Seed Catalog

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47 acres, new five-room house, 10 miles north, for \$1,750.

75 acres, 4 miles southwest, on sand clay road, new dwelling, \$3,250.

40 acres, 1 mile from macadam road, 9 miles northwest, good dwelling and out-buildings, \$2,000.

83 acres, 9 miles southwest, fair dwelling, new barn, good land, \$2,075.

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THE FOX TYPEWRITER

not only runs lighter but it runs longer, as it's many operators testify. A trial convinces.

We have some good secondhand Underwoods at prices that will interest you.

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44400 Office Building—Next to Postoffice. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Green Hides Wanted

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

J. C. OLIVE, City Market Phone 718

ROAD NOTICE

A petition having been filed with the board of county commissioners asking for the opening of a public road from the intersection of the road between the Hoffman mill, running from the house of Luther Shepherd, G. M. Glass, and others, intersecting with J. A. Glass, has already been granted by the board of commissioners. The petitioners desire to continue that portion of the road heretofore granted, from a little house on the Ford place by way of the road to the intersection of the road to the same to appear at the next meeting of the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, September 5, and state all objections. This August 8, 1916. W. C. BOREN, Chm. B. C. C.

Baby!
Hooray!

completely endear the future as the arrival of a baby. But in the meantime the mother is of vast importance. There is a "Mother's Friend" which is a wonderful little book upon the expansion of muscles. They become more pliant, stretch without undue strain, make the period of pleasant delivery easier. It is a splendid letter to mothers. Tell of the wonderful story about to enter life at a bottle of "Mother's Friend" drugist, with your own hand. For a free look send to all Lamer Co., 409 Lamar St., Atlanta, Ga. It tells women should be as nice a guide as any book.

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NOTICE.

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On the Breast of the Waters

By
H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright, 1916, by W. G. Chapman.)

The prisoner in cell 45 was fortunate. He had an unobstructed view of what was called the finest sight in the world—the great stretch of the river by moonlight, and the high buildings opposite, lit like a fairyland. But what are city views to a man who is serving a sentence of fifteen years?

Fifteen years! Dent's blood had run cold when the judge pronounced that inexorable verdict. And Dent was considered lucky! He had killed a man when, in his insane jealousy, he supposed to have betrayed his young wife. Before he went to the penitentiary he knew that Lucille had forgotten him. Later he learned of the child's coming.

Fifteen years! He had watched Lucille's face that last time they met, and in the forgiveness he had seen no love. He had killed that forever. When he learned that she was seeking a divorce he bowed to the inevitable. Fifteen years means the best part of a man's life, at any time.

Then he learned of her divorce, later news came of her remarriage. They ceased to correspond, of course, and all the comely hopes of life shrank to that spot of future freedom, unbelievably small and distant. There were twelve long years still to be served. And he seemed to have lived through a life's agony already.

Dent looked down through the slit of a window. It was just wide enough to admit the passage of a man's body—if any man was willing to risk a leap



Dent Removed the Bars.

of seventy feet into the flood tide of the river below. Dent occupied that cell temporarily. It was the quarantine cell, but there was an overflow of prisoners in the cells underneath, and he was trusted—trusted not to commit suicide! He smiled.

The rusty bars were more a pretense than anything else. Dent had worked them loose from the masonry. He had resolved that night to make the leap—not for freedom but for eternal sleep under the waves.

He looked up and down the river. A steamer from the coast was putting into port. Dent could see her in the distance, her brilliantly lit windows looking like eyes. He saw, too, that she was belching smoke from her funnels as if burning soft coal. But he did not think long about that. The river below was tempting in its promise of peace.

Dent removed the bars one by one and flung them upon the floor of the cell. He wanted to finish the leap quickly, for his mind was full of unhappy thoughts. What sort of man had Lucille married? Was he good to her? Did he care for the child whom he had never seen? It was well that very soon no thoughts like that would come to trouble him.

He squeezed his body upon the narrow ledge and crouched there, measuring the distance. Even now the instincts of the old diver came to him. He knew that, with the proper poise, he could make the plunge in safety and reach freedom, to lurk along the docks until the sun dried his clothing—plain blue, such as the trusties wore. And he did not want his freedom.

He wanted death. He leaped. He felt himself whirl through the air. And even then, against his will, automatically the instincts of the diver reasserted themselves. He dived the cool surface of the water easily, held his breath, swam under the waves, and emerged upon the surface.

He could not drown! He cursed himself bitterly. What should he do now? The answer came automatically. For, not a hundred yards from him, the great steamer lay anchored, apparently—no drifting on the tide. From her bridge poured a mass of sooty flame. She was on fire, and the wheel could not be held or reached!

He heard her sirens hoot fearfully. Then she seemed to keel over, and on the sloping deck stood tiny figures that shrieked for help and looked down in terror into the sea as the fire, gaining stronger hold, swept the vessel from end to end.

Boats were pushing out from both sides of the channel, but the flames were spreading with terrific speed. And suddenly Dent found that he was striking out, like a practiced swimmer, toward the blazing ship. Some instinct carried him there, for there was nothing he could do; and this accident meant his safety. Why, he could pass as a passenger!

The heat was almost intolerable upon his face. But, arm over arm, he fought his way onward until at last he found himself in the water, almost level with the deck's edge, while overhead the boats which could not be launched, writhed in the twisting flames.

On the other side of the deck, along the edge, which towered high above the waterline, the boats, half-lowered, had been broken against the side. A group of passengers was clustered there, making desperate efforts to launch the last boat that remained, while the smoke drifted and coiled about them.

Dent looked quickly across the water after he had scrambled aboard. The oncoming boats seemed immeasurably far away. There seemed no possibility that they could arrive before the sweeping fires engulfed the vessel. Men were already beginning to jump. Then Dent was aware of a woman and child that stood helplessly at the extreme edge of the boat. The woman was shielding the child's face from the flames and looking down wildly into the water.

As Dent neared them a fat man came bursting through the crowd. He snatched a lifebelt from a slighter man and began hurriedly to adjust it. The other turned upon him, grasped the lifebelt again, and began putting it upon the woman. The bully turned on him and knocked him senseless.

Dent grasped the belt out of his hand, and a wild fight began. The fat man, coward though he was, fought like the devil for that one chance of life. He smashed Dent's face with his fists, but Dent, who had tossed the lifebelt to the woman, stood up to his antagonist until a sudden lurch of the ship threw the fat man from his feet and sent him sliding across the deck.

He entered the fiery hell. His screams rang out for an instant above the cries of the panic-stricken crowd. Then Dent turned to the woman.

"No!" he said, seeing her fitting the belt about the baby. "I will take care of it. Save yourself! She is helpless without you!"

The woman tremblingly submitted, but it was not until Dent had fitted it about her that he knew he was speaking to Lucille.

She recognized him too, with a cry. Dent looked at the unconscious man beside her.

"Your husband?" he asked grimly. "No. He is dead. He died last year. That man is a stranger."

"He left you with money?" Lucille nodded. It was a strange colloquy upon the deck of the doomed vessel, but neither seemed to think of that.

"Steady," said Dent, placing his arm about her as she began to waver from indecision. She had gathered the child to her and poised herself for the spring. "Steady. There may be time to escape by boat before the fire reaches us. If not, jump, and I will jump with the child. It is mine?"

"Yes. She is called Mary. She—" "She thinks your second husband was her father?"

Lucille nodded. "Listen!" she said, laying her hand on his sleeve. "I may as well tell you. That man is not a stranger. He cares for me. I refused him—I don't know how—I am not rich, though I have a little to live on. For the child's sake—"

"Yes, go on," said Dent, feeling immeasurably removed from it all, and watching her as if he were a spectator at a play.

"I can't come back to you," she cried. "I live among very decent people—" "Don't worry about me," answered Dent quietly. "I only wanted to know that the baby would have opportunities in life—that she would be cared for. I am a jailbird. I am good for nothing. I have no intention of entering your life again—"

Even then he realized her heartlessness in that she never even glanced at the man on the deck beside her.

And suddenly a new thought came to Dent. He had wanted to die; now he wanted to live. The desire of life swept over him like a flood—like the fire that was sweeping toward them, fanning them with its hot breath. But the boats were very near.

"Jump!" he cried, and seized the child and leaped.

He heard the bubbling cry; but he was treading water now, and holding his little girl in his arms. A boat drew near. He reached up and placed her within. A few strokes carried the rowers to where Lucille floated, gasping, upon the surface.

"There's room for you," said the boatsman, when Lucille had been taken aboard.

Dent smiled grimly and swam away. He trod the water until he was assured that the stunned man had been saved. He saw the flotilla of boats about the ship picking up the passengers from the water. Then he struck out steadily toward the shore.

Life was before him—a new life, somewhere. He knew now all that he had ever wanted to know. Some day he would redeem himself—and some day, when she was grown, Mary should know him.

Nothing to it.

"I see a New York lawyer has filed a brief in poetry. I don't think I'll try that in my practice."

"Nor I," declared the other attorney. "Our clients might take to paying poetry prices."

ONE WAY OUT

By **ELSIE SEE.**

"Oh, you're in for a romance, Dick." "I can't see any romance where a penniless youth falls in love with the richest girl in seven states," grumbled Dick.

"Things do look dark," admitted Jerry. "But I've seen you save the day too many times on a football field when things looked dark to doubt that you'll come out of this tangle with colors flying and the lady in your arms."

"You get out—I've got an idea!" Dick almost yelled, and his glittering eye told Jerry that a prodigious plan was forming in his mind.

For the next month, while Anne Morrison danced and motored and golfed, and while Jerry Dayton did likewise, Dick Stanford kept to his insurance office by day and to his apartment by night until Jerry gave up trying to draw him into social life or to draw from him the secret of his nightly labors. At the end of a month, however, Jerry's curiosity and his vanity were gratified by an invitation to Dick's apartment to be the audience of one to hear the first reading of Dick's play entitled, "Out of the Tangle."

"Bully for you, old boy!" and "Richard, you'll back the dramatized best sellers off the boards," were comments that came from the delighted Jerry during the first part of the reading, but later he protested: "Oh, come now, Dick, whoever heard of a rich uncle from Alaska turning up to back an impetuous nephew in a scheme to drive his prospective father-in-law to the wall as a means of making him succumb gracefully to the relationship?"

"And whoever heard of people going to the theater to see something they've heard all about every day of their lives?" retorted Dick.

"I throw up my hands!" said Jerry, making an exaggerated demonstration of his acceptance of defeat. "On with the play!"

Dick did go on with the play, and the play went on the boards almost immediately, bringing so much money into the box office and such flattering offers to its author that he was soon in sight of affluence. Dick began to hope that he dared approach Anne Morrison's hopelessly rich father as a prospective son-in-law, but it was Jerry's unhappy lot to knock those hopes flying.

"Old man, I've got some rotten news for you," said Jerry, as he rounded a corner of a shady country lane, whither he had taken Dick for a spin in a remarkably new yellow car. "Our company is closing a deal with Elihu Montague for that big lot adjoining the Morrison home in Huntley place, which seems like a confirmation of all those reports that Anne and old Montague are engaged."

"You're a regular storehouse for comforting thoughts, Jerry."

"The other cheek, please," said Jerry, with mock humility, but smiling so benignly that Dick laughed in spite of his dejection. "I'm making myself the bearer of unpleasant tidings to give you a last chance to go in and win."

"A great chance I've got to go in and win now," muttered Dick. "The smaller your chances the bigger your victory—if you win. Clasp up, old man. Don't you know that while there's life there's hope? If you act like a dead one, of course there's no hope for you. I might add, incidentally, that this deal will keep Montague here until next week, and if you're the poor but deserving lover I take you to be, you'll cut in ahead of him by spending this very week-end up where the Morrisons are summering and where Montague has been hanging out a goodly number of week-ends."

"I'll let you and Anne, too, know that I'm not a dead one. Will you get me back to town right away, Jerry?"

With Jerry's aid Dick managed to get the train, and the next morning, on the hotel piazza in an Adirondack resort, as Anne appeared, all in soft white corduroy, he had the joy of seeing pleased surprise in her eyes as she blushingly met his own rapturous gaze. She consented to show him the wonders of the place, their first objective point being a high point overlooking a wonderful panorama of sturdy little mountains.

"Don't you love it?" exclaimed Anne blissfully.

"Love it? No—I love you," said Dick in headlong recklessness. "Anne, is there any hope for me? Once I did hope a little, Anne, but I had nothing then but a wealth of love to offer you. I haven't great material wealth to offer you now, but enough to begin on and promising prospects. People are saying that you are engaged to Elihu Montague, but I can't give you up without telling you that neither he nor any other man could love you more than I do."

"Why, Dick, Mr. Montague is going to marry my mother's sister out in Denver," said Anne in surprise. Then she added, with a pretty little pout; "If you hadn't been so busy becoming a famous playwright, you would have found out long ago that lurking in the wings and leaving the stage to other men is no way to get a heroine out of a tangle."

"Do you mean that I may choose my own method of getting you out of this tangle?"

"Yes," whispered Anne, and the method which Dick chose was one established by long usage as both appropriate and adequate.

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AT THE RACES.

Redd—That fellow over there was just talking about the horses. Do you know him?

Greene—Oh, yes, well.

"How do you know he's up on the ponies?"

"Why, he's a college graduate."

"What's that got to do with his knowing the ponies?"

"Why, he's a graduate of a veterinary college."

Before and After.

"My dear," said Mrs. Wederly to what she drew in the matrimonial lottery, "what is the difference between idealism and realism?"

"Idealism," answered Wederly, "is what we experienced during our courtship."

"Yes," she gurgled, "and realism?"

"Oh," he replied, "that is what we are up against at the present writing." Whereupon the cat got up and left the room in disgust.

NO ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.



Felix Hawsted—I found a dandy soup kitchen where you can get all you want to eat for just helpin' yourself.

Everett Wrest—An' dey don't have no one to wait on you! Dat's another scheme to make us guys work.

Female of the Species.

A woman's fond of pretty lace, wherever it is shown. She also likes a pretty face—If that face is her own.

Lost!

"What has become of that daughter of yours who went on the stage, Mrs. Maginnis?" we inquired of our landlady.

"Och—wirra, wirra!" cried the poor woman, bursting into tears. "We niver minion pore Biddy's name any more, ma'am. She married beany her. She run off wit wan o' them lizards iv the Smart Set!" Judge.

A Happy Thought.

"At the last moment Mrs. Gadders discovered that there were only 13 guests for dinner."

"My! That would never do." "Certainly not, but that woman has a head on her shoulders!"

"How did she solve the difficulty?" "She placed her poodle in the chair of the absent guest."

Just Half Enough.

"My boy!" said the man of millions, "why is it that you can't pay your bills on an allowance of \$10,000 a year?"

"Well, dad," replied the gilded youth, "I presume that's because a year contains twelve months, instead of six."

Consoling.

His Wife—John, dear, did you get any consolation from the minister's sermon this morning?

Her Husband—You bet I did. I was made to realize that I might be a whole lot worse than I am.

ACCOUNTED FOR.



Hubby—That new cook I secured is certainly quiet. One would never know she was about the place.

Wifey—She isn't. She left this morning.

Beyond Him.

The man of lofty intellect. Is sometimes forced his head to hang. And even forfeits self-respect. When baffled by the latest slang.

Feels Important.

"Who is that pompous looking old gentleman?"

"That's Mr. Grabcoin. He donated \$100 to relieve war sufferers in Europe and expects to be consulted when peace terms are made."

Not Quite Clear.

Diggs—What salary do you get? Biggs—One hundred and fifty per. Diggs—Per week or per-haps?

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Figures never lie," quoted the wise guy. "Sometimes they won't stand, either," added the simple mug. "One swallow doesn't make a summer," quoted the wise guy. "Nor munch a thirst," added the simple mug.

Wigg—"Is she pretty?" Wagg—"Um-m-m—well, you can draw your own conclusions. I taught her to swim in only two lessons."

Sillicus—"What is the age of discretion?" Cynicus—"There isn't any. I know a man over 80 who married his fourth wife the other day."

Blobbs—"That fellow Closefast is a non-committal. Does he ever express an opinion?" Slobbs—"Oh, yes; but he generally sends it C. O. D."

Billy—"Would you be satisfied with love in a cottage?" Milly—"Oh, yes, in summer, provided it was able to supply a town house for the winter season."

Blobbs—"Why did you ask Hard-uppe to lend you \$10? You didn't expect to get it, did you?" Slobbs—"Certainly not; but every man likes to be flattered once in awhile."

Sillicus—"Ah! this is a hard world." Cynicus—"Not as hard as it might be if we were compelled to do all the things we tell other people we would do if we were in their place."

They had come to blows. "You coward!" hissed Henpeckke. "Do you realize you have struck a married man?" "How does that make me a coward?" demanded Wigwag.

Isn't it cowardly to hit a man when he is down?" said Henpeckke.

Newlywed—"Why have you never married, old man?" Singleton—"Because I was disappointed in love."

Newlywed—"That's tough. How did it happen?" Singleton—"I advertised for a wife with a million dollars, and never got a single reply."

Soldier Boys Paid Off.

Over thirty thousand dollars were paid to the officers and enlisted men of the third infantry Thursday, completing the paying off of the entire brigade by Major Daniels and his assistants.

When Visiting Strange Places.

It is well to be prepared with a reliable cathartic. Salts and castor oil cannot be taken by many. Foley Cathartic Tablets are wholesome and cleansing, act surely but gently, without griping, pain or nausea. Relieve sick headache, biliousness, bloating, sour stomach, bad breath. Fine for a tropic liver. Conyers' Drug Store.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Ten New Members.—Ten new members have been received into Brick Reformed church as the result of the revival meeting held there recently.

Special Meeting.—The county commissioners are holding a special meeting today to transact some matters of business deferred from the regular meeting last week.

Aged Woman Dead.—Mrs. Sallie Taylor, an aged and well known woman of the Abbott's creek section, in western Guilford, died at her home Thursday morning.

Lawn Party.—The Young People's Society of Peace Lutheran church will give a lawn party at the church Friday night. An invitation is extended to the public to attend.

Buffalo Picnic.—The annual picnic of the Sunday school of Buffalo Presbyterian church will be held on the church grounds Wednesday. All friends of the congregation are invited to attend.

New Magistrate.—Mr. M. W. Gant, clerk of the Superior court, has appointed Mr. B. F. Touchstone, of White Oak, a justice of the peace for Gilmer township to succeed Mr. W. M. Rogers, who resigned the office.

Boys Camping.—A troop of Boy Scouts went to Ogburn's pond, near Summerfield, Saturday to spend a few days camping. They were accompanied by Mr. H. W. Beecher, who will have supervision of the camp.

Mr. Blair Improving.—Rev. H. M. Blair, editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, who recently suffered a sudden attack of serious illness, is improving. He still is confined to his room, but hopes to be out soon.

Prostrated by Heat.—Prof. W. C. Jackson, dean of the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College, who was in New York doing special work at Columbia University, suffered an attack of heat prostration a few days ago and returned home Saturday night.

Court Opens.—The August civil term of Superior court opened this morning and will continue for two weeks. The first nine cases set for trial are divorce suits. Judge G. S. Ferguson, of Waynesville, who has been in the city for the past week or two on a visit to his son, Mr. G. S. Ferguson, Jr., is presiding.

Miss Schaeffer Resigns.—Miss Grace Schaeffer, who has been in charge of the girls' canning club work in the county for the past two years, has resigned the position to become assistant to Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, state agent of home demonstration work. She is to be succeeded by Miss Ola Stephenson.

Rapidly Recovering.—Adna Dillon, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dillon, who was thought to have contracted infantile paralysis, is making a rapid and satisfactory recovery. The paralysis has almost disappeared and it is believed that the little girl will soon be herself again. Her condition at first was the occasion of considerable alarm.

\$14,500 Subscribed.—It is announced that the subscriptions made to the fund of \$30,000 it is desired to raise for the building of a county tuberculosis hospital now amount to \$14,500. Those behind the project believe the balance of the amount desired can be raised by an active campaign. So far there has been no organization of the hospital force or concerted effort to raise money.

Capt. Rankin Injured.—Capt. Alex. M. Rankin, of High Point, a brother of Mr. W. R. Rankins, of this city, was painfully injured Friday when he jumped from the pilot of a shifting engine on which he was riding from his factory to his home. Capt. Rankin jumped when he saw that a collision between the engine and a wagon being driven across the railroad track was inevitable. His injuries are not of a serious nature. The collision damaged the wagon and slightly injured the driver.

Turning the Tables.—A High Point concern Friday shipped a carload of furniture to Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest furniture manufacturing center in the world. The Enterprise says this was the first car of goods ever shipped to the Michigan city by a High Point company. Within recent years the manufacturers of High Point and other towns in the South have shown the world that furniture equal to the best obtainable anywhere is made in this section, and it is only natural that the Grand Rapids territory should be invaded.

Harding Heads Reserve Board.—Washington, Aug. 11.—W. P. G. Harding, of Birmingham, was designated yesterday as governor of the federal reserve board to succeed Charles S. Hamlin, and Paul Warburg was named as vice governor to succeed Frederick Delano. The designation was for one year.

MEMORIAL TO INVENTOR AND BUILDER OF MONITOR.

Washington, Aug. 12.—A fight which has been going on in the house of representatives for more than a quarter of a century came to a successful issue when the committee on library recommended an appropriation of \$75,000 for a memorial in Washington to Captain John Ericsson, inventor and builder of the Monitor. Already 270 representatives, more than a majority, have pledged themselves to vote for the memorial. The proposition for Congress to recognize the indebtedness of the nation to Ericsson for the Monitor, which revolutionized naval warfare, has been before every Congress since Ericsson died in New York in 1889. Ericsson was a Swede by birth, but most of his inventive work was done in the United States and all of it was placed at the disposal of the government.

When the great inventor died at the age of 76 years, the government of Sweden intimated that the fatherland would like to claim him in death. Accordingly, the body was taken back on the cruiser Baltimore under command of Rear Admiral (then captain) W. S. Schley.

In receiving the remains aboard the Baltimore, Admiral Schley said: "Ericsson's genius created a new instrument of war and it is not too much to say that the latest modern battleships are but modifications in one form or another of his original idea as perfected in the little Monitor."

Ericsson never claimed the invention of the revolving gun turret, the distinctive feature of his vessel. But he always did claim that it was put to practical use in the Monitor which he built. The Monitor also contained 40 distinct patentable devices, all originated by the great inventor.

Captain Ericsson came to America in 1829 and his first important work for the navy was the building of the old Princeton, the first warship in all history with her machinery below the water line, out of reach of shot. She was also the first vessel to be equipped with fan blowers for forcing the furnace fires. But his great contribution to history was the ironclad Monitor with her revolving turret—"the Yankee cheese box"—as the Confederates called her.

Early in March, 1862, the Confederate ram Merrimac, under command of Captain Buchanan, rammed the union ship Cumberland and threatened to sink the entire union fleet in Hampton Roads. A great army was being massed in Virginia and the Merrimac's success threatened every union port.

But on the next morning, the Merrimac, upon her return to destroy the remainder of the union fleet, found that Lieutenant Worden had unexpectedly arrived with the little Monitor. The Merrimac opened fire and a furious battle raged. The shots seemed to have little effect on either vessel, but both smokestacks were shot away from the Merrimac as well as the muzzles of two heavy guns. The Merrimac retired and never returned to the fray. Each side claimed the victory and although it may be called a drawn battle, nevertheless the Monitor remained the undisputed mistress of the sea and John Ericsson became the hero of the hour.

ALLIES BID FOR ALL OUR COPPER OUTPUT.

New York, Aug. 12.—Wall street heard today from reliable sources that representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France are negotiating for the entire exportable surplus of American copper for 1917, and that the price is the only question that remains to be settled.

A flat offer of 21 cents a pound has been refused. The bid price has been raised, but it is still below the figure fixed by the producers. This quotation has not been disclosed, but it is said to be close to 25 cents a pound. The ministry of munitions of the Russian government has just closed a contract for 10,000,000 pounds of copper, to be delivered in the last three months of this year, and is negotiating for the delivery of an additional 10,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of next year.

As a result of high prices, the copper companies are showing greatly increased profits.

Southern Increases Employees' Wages.

Agents, clerks, ticket agents and unorganized labor in general in the service of the Southern Railway Company are joint sharers of a \$60,000 monthly appropriation for a 12 per cent increase in salaries. Employees now drawing pay checks of \$75 monthly and upwards are provisionally included in this voluntary raise. Every yardmaster in the employ of the company will receive an increase in his monthly stipend. The wholesale recognition of the services of unorganized labor will be included in pay checks issued during September.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. J. A. Rankin is visiting relatives in Charlotte.

Mrs. Parker Holmes, of Newton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. W. Gant.

Mr. J. B. Minor has returned from a visit to relatives in Rockingham county.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stansbury are on an automobile trip to Ocean View, Va.

Mrs. F. L. Townsend and two daughters are spending some time at Ellerbe Springs.

Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt and family left this morning on a visit to relatives in Asheville.

Mr. W. F. Carter, a well known lawyer of Mt. Airy, spent Friday in the city on business.

Mrs. Annie S. Cator, of Baltimore, for many years a resident of Greensboro, is visiting friends in the city.

Messrs. Willis Booth, John McAdoo, Francis Hayworth and Joe Lineberry left Saturday on an automobile trip to Ocean View, Va.

PRESIDENT MAY MAKE SPEECHMAKING TOUR.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Wilson is seriously considering a trans-continental campaign trip. Congressional callers at the White House yesterday gained the impression that he virtually had decided on such a step, but officials said later that his plans for the campaign still were uncertain and depended largely upon Congress.

Invitations for the president to speak in all parts of the country are being placed on file in case Mr. Wilson decides to make one or more long campaign trips. Some of his advisers are urging him strongly to cross the continent, but others believe he should spend most of the time during the campaign at his summer home at Shadow Lawn, N. J., receiving delegations and at the same time keeping in close touch with the government departments in Washington.

Democrats leaders insisted that Mr. Wilson would make no extended trips from Washington until after Congress adjourned.

The president completed his speech accepting the Democratic nomination yesterday. It will be shorter than that delivered by Mr. Hughes, and in addition to replying to the criticisms of the Republican nominee will review in detail the legislative achievements of the administration.

ONE OF WORLD'S RENOWN SURGEONS DIED FRIDAY.

Cackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 12.—Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, one of the world's most renowned surgeons, died yesterday unexpectedly at a hotel here where he was on a summer outing. He had been in poor health for several months and some had ascribed his condition to the poisoned soup partaken of at the banquet given Archbishop Monseigneur in Chicago.

Dr. Murphy was recently knighted by Pope Benedict for his researches in surgery. He was 58 years old. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1913 and was elected the same year to be president of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of America. Dr. Murphy thus had received the most distinguished honors that could be accorded a surgeon in this country.

Doctor Murphy may be called the founder of the present system of intestinal surgery. It was the "Murphy button" a metal capsule for uniting severed intestines that in the early nineties brought its inventor into prominence along with his pioneer surgery in cases of appendicitis.

To Release Mexican Railways.

Mexico City, Aug. 12.—Carranza's government having practically completed the pacification of Mexico, plans are being made for the return of the Mexican railways, which are no longer needed for military purposes. It is rumored that J. M. Galbreith will take over the management of the national railways, Alberto Paul having refused. Samuel Felton, it is reported, will become president and there will be a complete reorganization under government auspices. The Mexican railway, operating between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, also will be returned to its owners. At the order of General Carranza the four children of Wilhelm Schiller, a German subject, who was killed by an automobile driven by Carranza's nephew, will be paid \$5,000 in gold each, the courts meanwhile investigating the case to fix responsibility.

Man Plunges to Death From Singer Building.

New York, Aug. 11.—From the tower of the Singer building one of the tallest in the world, a man plunged to death into the midst of a Broadway lunch hour crowd yesterday. He was identified as Albert Goldman, 36 years.

Mt. Airy Man Killed by Lightning.—Mount Airy, Aug. 12.—Ed Smith, a stone cutter, was instantly killed by lightning during a thunderstorm at this place yesterday afternoon.

PEOPLE'S BARGAIN COLUMN

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

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD BEEF and veal on foot. Call or write Mason & Brooks, Greensboro. Phone 822.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY FARM four miles south, on macadam road, at Moriah church, 90 or 45 acres, one of the best farms in the county. New house with telephone. Prices reasonable; good terms. M. G. Newell. 64-2t.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A good milk cow, 1 canopy top rubber tire Columbus buggy in good condition. J. M. Hendrix, 223 South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C. \$1-4

GET A GENUINE HOCKING VAL- ley wood roll cider mill at Townsend Buggy Company's. 58-8t

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH STOCK of turnip seed, all varieties. Hiatt & Co. 64-2t.

REDUCE YOUR AUTO TIRE TROU- ble by buying tires from Townsend Buggy Company.

REMEMBER THAT THE BEST mower and hay rake to be found on the market is sold by Townsend Buggy Company.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farm property in Guilford County. J. A. Adams, 105 Court Square. 52tf

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THE Peoria grain drill before buying a drill. Several features on same which you will find on no other drills. Townsend Buggy Company.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNES- day, August 16, at 10 A. M., at my farm five miles east of Greensboro, on the McConnell road, I will sell all my farm implements, also a good horse, wagons and harness. W. E. Garrett.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION. North Carolina, Guilford County. In the Superior Court. L. C. Williams,

Pearl M. Williams. It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the plaintiff had a summons issued against the defendant which has been returned after due diligence that the defendant cannot be found in the county of Guilford and after due diligence cannot be found within the state of North Carolina and that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and is a resident of the state of Virginia, and it appearing that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant for the dissolution of the bonds and matrimony on account of infidelity of the defendant to her marital vows as alleged in the complaint. The defendant is, therefore, commanded to appear at the court house in the city of Greensboro at the term of court beginning on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1918, and answer or demur to the complaint which has been filed in the above entitled case or to a plaintiff seeks to recover of the defendant a divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between them or judgment will be asked for the relief demanded in the complaint. August 12, 1918. M. W. GANT, C. S. C.

This is the Plow That Does the Work to Perfection



We know that you want the best Plow that money will buy and we have the Plow you are looking for—

THE CHATTANOOGA

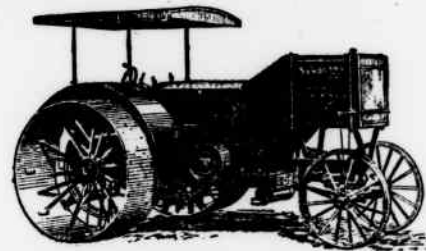
A fair trial will convince you that this Plow gives service and satisfaction. Let us show it to you.

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458

"The Little Fellow With the Big Pulp"



The Sandosky Tractor is guaranteed to handle four 14-inch mouldboard plows 18 inches deep where a big team can pull one 12-inch plow 6 inches deep. Guaranteed one year against defective workmanship and material. Three days trial allowed on your own farm.

For further information see

E. F. CRAVEN

327 So. Davie St.

Phone 527

PROMPTNESS AND SERVICE

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

Greensboro Drug Co.

Cor. S. Elm and West Market Sts.

Telephone 926

Subscribe to The Patriot

Roofing, Roofing, Roofing

We have a good supply of Rubber Roofing which we bought before the last advances and we can fill your order, giving you benefit of our advance buying.

Old Dominion Roofing, 1 Ply,	\$1.25	Per Square
" " " 2 Ply,	1.50	" "
" " " 3 Ply,	1.75	" "
Watkins Rubber Roofing, 2 Ply,	2.00	" "
" " " 3 Ply,	2.25	" "

We also have Galvanized V. C. Roofing and Galvanized Shingles. See us for prices.

Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.