

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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FINE PROGRESS CARRIED OUT EXERCISES OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT DAY WERE OF A HIGH ORDER.

The county commencement here Saturday is declared to have been, in some respects, the most successful yet held. While the crowd in attendance was not as large nor the program so elaborate as on former occasions, the exercises were of a high order and reflected the steady progress that is being made by Guilford's rural public schools. The program was of just about the right length and was carried out in a pleasing manner.

The exercises were held in the grand opera house, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark. After an exercise by the children of the Revolution cotton mill school and the singing of "Carolina," came the chief event of the day—the contest in recitation and declamation. Three girls recited in most charming manner and three boys declaimed with the ardor of youthful enthusiasm.

The medal for the best recitation was awarded to Miss Esther Holton, of Jamestown township, the presentation being made by Dr. W. T. Waitsett. Miss Holton's competitors were Misses Frances Smith, of High Point township, and Ila Willis Thompson, of Rock Creek township, both of whom won high praise for the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

Walter Dawson, of Guilford College, won the declaimer's medal with that old yet ever popular schoolboy declamation, "Anthony's Oration Over Caesar's Dead Body." His competitors were Charles Hunter, of Clay township, and Worth Henderson, of Gilmer township, whose declamations stamped them as youthful orators of no mean ability. The medal was presented to the winner by Mr. Charles H. Ireland, of the county board of education.

Superintendent Foust announced the names of 244 boys and girls who have finished the work of the seventh grade and are prepared to enter the high school. Later certificates were presented to them at the county superintendent's office. This is one of the largest graduating classes ever announced at a county commencement in this state.

Dr. Rondthaler's Address.
The address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president of Salem Academy and College, who spoke of the splendid record North Carolina is making along educational lines. He declared that the state's present record in education has never been equaled in the history of the state.

Dr. Rondthaler gave some interesting figures on the educational standing of North Carolina among the states North and South. He stated that by the last government census North Carolina had a population of 2,208,247 and that of this number 497,000 were daily attending the schools of the state. Heretofore, he stated, "the people of my generation have been told and have grown up with the idea instilled in their minds that North Carolina was a very backward state in educational work. Governor Charles B. Aycock told the speakers in one of the educational campaigns to tell the people the truth." They did that very thing, he stated, and the result today is an educational system that many states might be proud of.

Going back to figures of percentage worked out by government experts, Dr. Rondthaler stated that it was shown that a fraction over 61 per cent of the children of school age in North Carolina were attending school. Comparing these figures with those of other states, he stated that South Carolina had an average attendance of 53 per cent of the children of school age, and Virginia, the sister state on the north, 56 per cent. The record for the entire South, he stated, is 55 per cent and for the United States, 62 per cent of the children of school age. Today, he continued, North Carolina stands within 7 per cent of the highest average made by any state in the union.

Elaborating in detail on the benefits of education to the youth of North Carolina, Dr. Rondthaler advised the pupils present and other students to continue to pursue their studies and prepare themselves thoroughly for their life work. He described graphically the difference in

usefulness of the educated youth of the country and the difference in learning power. He closed with a magnificent appeal on behalf of general education and urged the co-operation of everyone in behalf of the school work.

Dr. Rondthaler was introduced by Prof. Thomas R. Foust, who stated to the pupils assembled that, according to authentic statistics, a pupil completing the grammar school was worth approximately \$12,320; that this was the valuation put on an education carried this far, but that he hoped the knowledge gained from the work in the grammar schools would inspire them to complete the work of the high schools and colleges before they decided to quit school.

Elimination Contests.
The elimination contests in recitation and declamation were held Friday night, the former at the State Normal and Industrial College and the latter at the court house.

The contestants and their subjects in the recitation contest were: Minnie Phillips, of Oak Ridge township, "Sister and I." Norvella Lloyd, of Bruce township, "Aunt Melissa on Boys."

Esther Holton, of Jamestown township, "The World a Whispering Gallery."

Bessie Wilson, of Center Grove township, "The Last Hymn."

Annie Dameron, of Madison township, "So Was I."

Ruth Boone, of Gilmer township, "Sister and I."

Katharine Hunter, of Clay township, "Kentucky Belle."

Annie Lethco, of Morehead township, "Crippled Ben."

Etta Clapp, of Greene township, "Leap Year Mishaps."

Bertha Whittemore, of Sumner township, "Billy's Rose."

Edith Reynolds, of Friendship township, "Jerry."

Frances Smith, of High Point township, "Sister and I."

Ila Willis Thompson, of Rock Creek township, "Naughty Zell."

The judges decided that Misses Esther Holton, Frances Smith and Ila Willis Thompson should compete for the prize in the final contest at the commencement.

Following were the speakers and their subjects in the declamation contest:

Mayne Bundy, of Jamestown township, "Anthony's Oration Over Caesar's Dead Body."

Dewey L. Trogon, of Bruce township, "Nations and Humanity."

Charles Hunter, of Clay township, "America a World Power."

French Smith, of Friendship township, "The Burial of Moses."

Phil Winchester, of Center Grove township, "How We Hunted a Mouse."

Worth Henderson, of Gilmer township, "Mind, the Glory of Man."

Reginald Whitaker, of Oak Ridge township, "Country Life."

Connor Kennett, of Fentress township, "Intellectual Education as Related to Civic Prosperity."

Walter Dawson, of Morehead township, "Anthony's Oration Over Caesar's Dead Body."

The judges declared Walter Dawson, Charles Hunter and Worth Henderson to be the winners and entitled to compete in the contest at the commencement.

Seventh Grade Graduates.
Those receiving certificates of graduation from the seventh grade were:

Washington township—Vera B. Chrismon.

Rock Creek township—Ila Willis Thompson, Edro Wheeler, Frank Boring, Joseph Evans, Clarence Gerlinger, Ethel Jordan, Worth Jordan, Walter Voorhees.

Greene township—Ruth Holt, Etta B. Clapp, Ralph Franklin Troxler, Nathan Grady Amick, Lessie Iola Swing.

Madison township—Willie Lambeth, Eva Faucette, Ila Faucette, Gladys Beville, Annie Dameron, Willard Kernodle, Etna Gordon, Vannie Gordon, Lou Small.

Jefferson township—James Jobe, Charlie Gorrell, Clark Causey, Lessie Holt, Nellie Stewart, Johnnie McLean, Percy Starr.

Clay township—Charles Marion Hunter, Katharine Louise Hunter, Estelle May.

Monroe township—James Bowman, Ethel Weadon, Nannie Mitchell, Annie Mitchell, Bruce Archer, Ollie Boggs.

Fentress township—Virgil Gam-

Continued on Page Five.

JOHNSON REMANDED TO JAIL SLAYER OF PREDDY GIVEN PRELIMINARY HEARING HERE FRIDAY.

Monroe Johnson, who shot and killed Carl Preddy at the White cotton mill March 6, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Collins Friday and remanded to jail without bond to await trial at the May criminal term of Guilford Superior court. The trial was held in the county court room and was attended by a large crowd of spectators.

The defendant, who was represented by Attorney Fred M. Parrish, of Winston-Salem, did not offer any testimony. Solicitor Bower was assisted in the prosecution by Judge W. P. Bynum.

The state presented evidence to show that Johnson, who had been discharged from his position in the mill by Carl Preddy, foreman of the spinning room, had borrowed a revolver from Clarence Mitchell. The weapon was identified by Mitchell.

Testimony offered by Messrs. C. M. Hilton, manager of the drug store at White Oak, and Garland Flynt, an employee of the store, was to the effect that Johnson had said before going down to the mill at the noon hour on March 6, "that he was going to ask for his job, and that if Preddy did not give it to him, he would fix Preddy or Preddy would fix him."

Both witnesses stated that Johnson left the store immediately after making this statement and went directly across the car tracks and through the main entrance gate of the mill grounds, and that the last they saw of him was when he passed around the end of the mill. Hilton stated that he made an effort to call up the mill office to warn them that Johnson was coming, but was unable to get the office. Later, he testified, he went to the telephone and found the mill office on the line, and some one asked if there was a doctor at the drug store. He said he asked them what was the matter, and that who ever was talking replied that "Monroe Johnson had shot Carl Preddy."

Several witnesses stated that they had heard the trouble between Johnson and Preddy started over the removal of a young woman, Miss Isla Clowers, from Johnson's end of the spinning room to the other end. Witnesses stated that Johnson had told them that she was the best spinner in the room and that he did not think Preddy's action in removing her was fair. Witnesses also testified that Johnson had been told by a mill employee that the girl had been put back on his end after he was given his time.

Radcliffe Moreland, the only eye witness of the shooting, told of having warned Preddy of threats he had heard Johnson make against him. Moreland was in the spinning room with Preddy at the noon hour when the shooting occurred. When he saw Johnson enter the room, he said to Preddy: "Carl, there he comes now."

Preddy was seated at his desk reading a newspaper, and before he had time to make any move the first shot was fired. Moreland seized Johnson and the second shot rang out. The third went wild. Preddy rose from his seat and walked away a few paces and crumpled up into unconsciousness about 20 steps from the table. He was not aroused from this state.

Moreland said to Johnson, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." Johnson stated, the witness declared, "G—d— you, if you don't turn me loose, I am going to shoot you." He turned the man loose and Johnson left. He was arrested a few minutes later as he was running in the direction of Buffalo church.

Senate Votes For Nitrate Plant.
Washington, April 14.—The senate late today adopted the army bill amendment of Senator Smith, South Carolina, appropriating \$15,000,000 for a government nitrate plant. The vote was 43 to 22.

Senator Smith's amendment provides for the sale of Panama canal bonds for raising the required \$15,000,000 and the president is authorized to designate not more than five waterpower sites for power plants. When products of these plants, which will be operated exclusively by the government, are not needed for manufacture of munitions of war the surplus could be disposed of by the secretary of war for fertilizer.

ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS CARRANZA WANTS THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS TO GET OUT OF MEXICO.

Gen. Carranza has sent a note to his embassy in Washington, for presentation to the secretary of state, asking for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. The note raises a new issue in a situation already much complicated, the outcome of which officials are reticent to predict until they have gone over the communication carefully and considered what reply the United States will make.

Some state department officials confessed that General Carranza's note was not a surprise. Counselor Polk confirmed the statement in the note that when he asked for use of the Mexican railway the reply was "satisfactory" but was coupled with an expression of surprise that the United States had not awaited final approval of the pending protocol before sending troops across the border.

It was declared officially, however, that no formal protest against the entry of General Pershing's column had been previously made by General Carranza. When the advance troops crossed at Columbus, it was officially stated, a Carranza general met them at the border and made no protest.

State department officials took the view that Carranza's note was not a demand for immediate withdrawal but an invitation to begin negotiations to limit their stay.

The dispatch of the punitive expedition before negotiation of the protocol was characterized by state department officials as "perfectly justified" by correspondence between Secretary Lansing and the Carranza government.

The note was sent to Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza representative in Washington. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the American expedition was undertaken under a misunderstanding. Although acting in good faith, the declaration is made that the United States had interpreted the first note of the de facto government as effecting a definite agreement between the two nations. But the intention of the de facto government was that no expedition should be sent into Mexico until terms and conditions relative to an agreement were defined.

The note declared, therefore, that in consequence of no final agreement having been reached as to the terms of the treaty to regulate the reciprocal passage of troops over the dividing line, "the Mexican government judges it convenient to suspend for the present all discussion or negotiations in this particular, or founded on the circumstances that the expedition sent by the United States government to pursue Villa is without foundation in virtue of the non-existence of a previous agreement formal and definite."

THE PURSUIT OF VILLA WILL BE CONTINUED.

The United States is prepared to treat with General Carranza as proposed in his note for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. Pending the outcome of the diplomatic negotiations, however, the status of the expedition will remain unchanged and the pursuit of Villa continue.

This was the situation officially stated after President Wilson and his cabinet had considered the new phases of the Mexican problem raised by General Carranza's communication. Secretary Lansing said he was prepared to take up the matter with the de facto government, but would not indicate when a reply might be sent. Secretary Baker said no new orders had been sent to General Funston and that none were under contemplation.

Both secretaries said there had been no change in the policy of the administration which prompted the pursuit of Villa.

Secretary Lansing would not say whether he was prepared to negotiate with the de facto government for the possible fixing of a date for withdrawal of American troops. He indicated that the time element of any agreement would be based on what developed in the pursuit of the bandits. As the administration's attitude is understood, a satisfactory demonstration by the Carranza military forces of their ability to stop all brigandage in the border states

would see the object of the American expedition accomplished.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, is thought to have voiced the administration view to the senate, speaking after a conference with Secretary Lansing.

"The problem confronting this government," the senator said, "is how long it would be wise to keep an expeditionary force in Mexico. If we adhere to our policy towards Mexico, we cannot keep the army there. To my mind the only alternative to withdrawing troops sooner or later is intervention."

Senator Stone said that while he had strongly favored sending the expedition, he never had believed it would succeed in capturing or killing the bandit himself. The troops already had accomplished something, he added, in breaking up some of the Villa bands.

Villa Again Reported Dead.

Washington, April 16.—American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico immediately if Francisco Villa is dead. Administration officials made this unqualified statement tonight, commenting on reports from Mexican sources that the bandit's body had been discovered and was being taken to Chihuahua City by special train.

The state and war departments were without confirmatory advices on the subject from American sources. Reports reaching El Paso and other border points were forwarded for information, but neither American consuls nor military authorities in Mexico were heard from.

El Paso, Texas, April 16.—Unofficial messages received today over the Mexican telegraph lines from Chihuahua state Villa is dead, that his burial place had been betrayed by a former officer and that the body had been recovered.

It was reported the body was being brought into Cusiburiachic and eventually will be brought to Chihuahua City. These reports were not confirmed officially.

MISS EMILY KIRKMAN DIED SATURDAY MORNING.

Miss Emily Kirkman died Saturday morning at her home near Friendship, following a short illness of lagrippe and asthma. While her health had been rather feeble for several years, her last illness was not known outside of her immediate neighborhood, and the announcement of her death came as a surprise and shock to her wide circle of friends.

Miss Kirkman was a woman beloved by all who knew her and her death brings sorrow to the hearts of many people. In former years she was a well known and popular school teacher. She is survived by two sisters and three brothers, who are: Mrs. Lou K. Stanton, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Mary Hancock, of Iowa; Rev. J. C. Kirkman, of Spokane, Wash.; Mr. D. W. Kirkman, of Albany, Ga., and Mr. S. A. Kirkman, with whom she resided at the old Kirkman home. Another brother, Rev. A. G. Kirkman, for many years register of deeds of Guilford county, died about five years ago.

The funeral and interment took place yesterday afternoon at Friendship Methodist church, of which Miss Kirkman had been a devout member for many years. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. M. Robbins, and were attended by a large crowd.

Using More Cotton Than Ever Before.

Cotton manufacturers used more raw cotton during March than in any one month before in the nation's history. Census bureau statistics show the 600,000 bale mark was passed for the first time, as far as records show. The exact quantity of cotton used during the month was 613,625 bales, exceeding the previous record month, which was March last year, by almost 90,000 bales. Indications are that the year's consumption of cotton in the United States will be a record one, as the cotton manufacturing industry is extremely active. Up to the end of March, 4,228,990 bales of cotton had been used during the first eight months of the cotton year. That is 651,000 bales more than were used last year in the same period.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, of Newton, was in the city yesterday on a visit to his daughter, who is a student at Greensboro College for Women.

IN BATTLE WITH MEXICANS BODY OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ATTACKED WHEN THEY ENTERED TOWN OF PARRAL.

American troops in Mexico have had their first battle with the natives at the moment. General Carranza was urging their withdrawal.

On Wednesday night, while General Carranza's note was on its way to Washington, troops of the seventh cavalry, under Major Tompkins, were fired upon in Parral, a Villa stronghold in western Chihuahua; were pursued to the suburbs while the Carranza garrison took a doubtful part in the affray, and were attacked again during the night.

According to a report of the affair sent to Gen. Funston at San Antonio, forty of the troopers entered Parral, presumably to purchase supplies, and were fired upon. Two were killed and the remainder retreated to the main body of troops encamped outside the city.

The attacking force pursued them and were met by a fire from the Americans, who were using a machine gun, killing forty Mexicans.

According to this story, the attacking party comprised Carranza soldiers and civilians.

Many of the officers at headquarters in San Antonio regarded the story of the affair as more probable than some of the versions which have come out of Mexico. It was pointed out that in previous cases soldiers had entered towns for the purpose of buying supplies and had been received in a friendly manner by the residents, and that if they had gone into Parral for that purpose, it was probable that they were unarmed.

News of the clash at Parral was followed by reports of serious incidents at other points in Chihuahua, but in none of these other incidents were American soldiers said to be involved. The riots were said to be due principally to economic conditions and not primarily political. The scarcity of food in the cities of northern Mexico has been growing steadily, and in many places the masses of the people are said to be on the brink of starvation.

The worst rioting was reported far to the south in Aguas Calientes, capital of the state of that name. Food riots in which big mobs took part and which have been going on spasmodically for the last two days were described in a message received from a mining concern with large interests in Aguas Calientes. The message said rioting had been carried on extensively.

The Mexican Version.

General Avlora Obregon, Mexican minister of war, has telegraphed General Gabriel Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, details of the shooting of American soldiers by citizens of Parral. General Obregon's dispatch reads:

"My department, desiring to bring to the knowledge of the army the lamentable incident occurring yesterday in the city of Parral, Chihuahua, between the people of that city and an American force belonging to the troops engaged in the pursuit of Villa, communicates this to you in order that you in turn may make it known to your subordinates and give it also to the press, so that the people may know the facts as they are."

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an American force composed of 150 men entered the city and the authorities of the same notified the commander of the same force that the Americans should vacate it."

"The commander of the Americans began to carry out the wish of the authorities when the people of the city organized a meeting of protest against the entrance into the city of the American troops without permission."

"The civil authorities tried to avoid a conflict, but their forces were not sufficient to handle the situation. In the friction which resulted one American soldier was killed and several citizens were wounded. The municipal president, Jose De La Luz Herrera, and the Constitutionalist generals, Garcia, Lozano and Hernandez, with some of their officials and troops, tried to calm the people, and succeeded thus in avoiding an incident that might have taken very large proportions. The American force left our city."

"I have informed the first chief of the occurrence."

Dr. J. M. Tomlinson, of Archdale, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. James E. Tomlinson.

Farms For Sale

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

Brown Real Estate Co.
108 East Market Street.

AUCTION SALE

I will offer for sale all the personal property belonging to the late O. C. Kirkman, at the late home place, in Clay township, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

consisting of 2 horses, 1 Spanish Jack, coming four this spring, 2 cows, 1 two-horse wagon and double harness, 1 two-horse carriage and double harness, 2 one-horse wagons, 1 buggy and harness, about 60 bushels of corn, some wheat and oats, also some hay and fodder, several cords of wood, 1 corn planter, 1 oak drill, 1 mowing machine and rake, and other farming tools, 1 set carpenter tools and all household and kitchen furniture.

We will also sell on same date his home place, consisting of 56 1-2 acres, on which is a five-room cottage and all necessary outbuildings, unless sold privately before date of sale.

April 3, 1916.

L. O. KIRKMAN, Admr.

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.

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INSIST ON A GREATER NAVY

WOULD HAVE IT BIG ENOUGH TO DEFEND AMERICAN RIGHTS ANYWHERE ON EARTH.

Agitation for a greater navy at the expense of army increases marked the last day of general debate in the senate Thursday on the army reorganization bill. Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, made a plea for a navy big enough to fight offensively on the high seas to defend American rights anywhere in the world, and Senator Borah, on the Republican side, urged that the federal volunteer and national guard provisions of the Chamberlain bill both be sacrificed in order to add to the extension of the country's naval forces.

Senator Stone criticised both Great Britain and Germany, declaring they were equally guilty of offenses against the peace and well-being of mankind; the former because of its policy of "navalism" and the latter because of its "militarism." The Missouri senator said he was for adequate defense and thought the navy by far more important than the army.

Asked if he thought the United States had an adequate force in case "unpleasantness" should follow developments in Mexico, the senator said he thought an adequate force speedily could be procured for an emergency.

Senator Borah was emphatic in his championship of the navy, not only as the first line of national defense but also as the last line of defense. He said the naval bill should have been considered by the senate before the army bill, "so that we might have a saner, more wholesome view of a program of defense than we have now."

"If I could have my way I would strengthen to the utmost degree the American navy; strengthen it so there could be no reasonable doubt of its efficiency to defend the country, and I would supplement it with a reasonable standing army such as is proposed in the pending bill, but from this bill I would cut away all the politics. The volunteer army and the national guard provisions of this measure make it 95 per cent appropriations and 5 per cent preparedness."

"I would take out of the bill the volunteer army and the national guard and put the millions to be expended for those purposes into military education in the schools, colleges and universities of the country or add it to the appropriations for extending the navy, the first line of defense."

"In time of real peril, I would enforce compulsory service in this country. A democracy ought to be defended by those who enjoy its political advantages and protection. It is idle to talk about defending a democracy with hired soldiers."

An Ill-Conceived Reform.

The child labor movement, so-called, is a misnomer. The whole movement is against child labor and is an ill-conceived reform. The greatest wrong that could possibly be perpetrated against childhood is to divorce the child from labor, especially from the opportunity of being trained in some line of skilled labor. The difficulty with the leaders of this reform is that they are extremists. We admit that it ought not to be possible for parents to keep children of tender years at hard work for long hours and deprive them of the opportunity of education. On the other hand, no system should be tolerated which robs the child of an opportunity to learn to labor and thus enter manhood and womanhood self-reliant. Our system of education is wrong, for the reason that it provides nothing but literary and theoretic training during the formative period of life, and, by long vacations, turns thousands loose for a long period of each year with nothing to do but concoct mischief. We confess to a feeling of weariness with this constant din about children being damaged by work. Most of them are going to the devil for want of something to do.—North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Down For an Encore.

More than half the delegates to the Republican national convention have already been elected and the outcome is as much in the dark as ever. The only certain thing is that the G. O. P. feud becomes more bitter every day, and that the prospects of a grand row at Chicago grow brighter. Apparently the events of 1912 are down for an encore.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money.

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for lagrippe coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Conyers' Drug Store.

RESOURCES OF BANKS HAVE GROWN WONDERFULLY.

Washington, April 24.—Financial prosperity and strength is greater in the United States today than ever before, and is rising rapidly to new levels, according to the interpretation placed by the comptroller of the currency on figures made public today, showing conditions March 7, the date of the last bank call, in the country's national banks. Here is what the returns show:

Total resources of national banks, \$13,338,000,000, an increase of \$2,271,000,000, or 20 per cent within a year.

Total deposits, \$10,790,000,000, an increase of \$2,198,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent within a year, and an increase of \$411,000,000 since December 21 last.

An increase of \$990,000,000 in loans and discounts within a year.

Surplus and undivided profits of \$1,031,278,000, an increase of \$18,000,000.

The increase in resources within the last 12 months alone, Comptroller Williams pointed out in a statement tonight, exceeds the entire resources of the Reichsbank of Germany; and the aggregate resources of American national banks "exceed by \$3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National bank and the Bank of Japan."

As recently as 1896, the statement says, the entire amount of deposit in national banks within the United States was less than the increase in deposits within the past 12 months.

Total reserves held by national banks March 7 were \$2,287,000,000. This is \$993,000,000 more than the law requires, and is more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the greatest surplus reserve ever held before.

Helping the Soldiers and Sailors.

Why is it that when any effort is made to improve the standing of the American soldier or sailor a loud laugh goes up in certain quarters? When Secretary Daniels instituted classes for the jacksies, in order that those who had an ambition to become commissioned officers might fit themselves for examinations, there was much ridicule over his order. Now that these educational opportunities are to be extended to the army there is the same silly criticism. In the training of European soldiers instruction is given in clubs of various kinds as well as in mere drill. Every effort is made to strengthen the conscript mentally as well as physically, so that when his period of training is over and he returns to civil life he may be better qualified for whatever work he takes up. The same system should be equally successful here. There is a splendid body of young men in our army and navy, and whoever laughs at efforts to enable them to rise to positions of command shows himself an imbecile.—Philadelphia Record.

Freaks in Congress.

It is curious to notice the queer kinds of people who get into high places in this country and the queer notions they have of their duties, functions and powers. Here is Mr. Works, of California, elected to the United States senate from that eccentric and remarkable state, who is a Christian Scientist. Therefore, he thinks it his duty to introduce into the senate a resolution instructing Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the navy, to resign as president of the American Medical Association. The Congress does enough crazy things as it is; but if men like Mr. Works had their way the body would be as nearly like a lunatic asylum in active operation as the legislatures of South Carolina, Kansas, Wisconsin or California.

Too High a Flight.

Mr. Stretcher—"Yes, it's cold, but nothing like what it was at Christmas three years ago, when the steam from the engines froze hard and fell on the line in sheets."

Mr. Cuffer—"And yet that wasn't so cold as in '87, when it froze the electricity in the telephone-wires, and when the thaw came all the machines were talking as hard as they could for upward of five hours."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Longbow, "the coldest year that I can remember was in the Christmas week in '84, when the very policemen had to run to keep themselves warm."

But that was too much, and with silent looks of indignation the other two left to his own reflections the man who treated the truth so lightly.

Enough is as good as a feast to the man who knows when he has enough.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MUST WITHDRAW OR SEND MORE TROOPS TO MEXICO.

From discussions with North Carolina members of Congress over the demands of Carranza that American troops be withdrawn, all of them appear to be in favor of the American troops first accomplishing the purpose for which they entered Mexico—the capture of Villa. This purpose appears to dominate the minds of high officials, who gave no intimation today that the course will be changed.

"Since we were forced to go in to capture Villa," said Mr. Page, "in my judgment we should not recall our troops until their mission is accomplished. I have no reason to believe that the administration will not carry out its purpose of capturing Villa."

"I think we should come out when the duty is performed," Mr. Dougherty said, "regardless of any demands by the Mexican government. We should use our own judgment about coming out, and should stay in as long as we should if there was no boundary line. We can't come out just to please him or stay in. We should stay as long as necessary to perform."

Mr. Hood said: "I think the troops ought to remain in Mexico until they capture Villa, if there is any probability of doing so. I dislike very much the idea of seeing this government involved with Mexico and I am opposed to it until it is forced upon us."

"I do not care to say what I think should be done at the juncture, but am waiting to hear what the president has to say," said Senator Simmons. "But if Carranza means in his note that unless American troops are to be withdrawn, he will attack them, then we must either withdraw the troops or send more down there."—Washington Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

Taken With Croup.

"A few nights ago one of my patrons had a child taken with croup," writes M. T. Davis, merchant, Beersville, W. V. "About midnight he came to my store and bought a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child was entirely recovered." Many such letters have been written. Conyers' Drug Store.

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All Prescriptions compounded by a graduate pharmacist.

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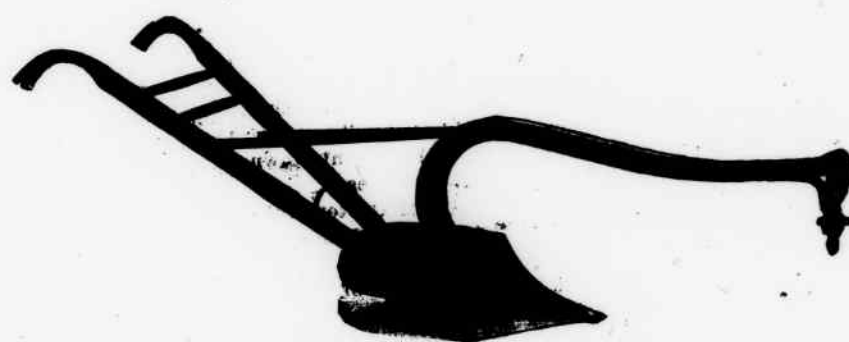


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the plow that is a thorough chilled plow, and one that will give you satisfaction and long service.

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We claim that the South Bend Plow will satisfactorily turn any soil in North Carolina.

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The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas

COUNTRY'S IMMIGRATION
PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR.

That this country may be flooded at the war's end with waves upon waves of immigrants, most of them undesirable, is a possibility which has given much concern to American administrative and legislative officials, and the fear of such an influx has given the impetus to the passage in Congress of the new immigration bill, with the twice-vetoed literacy test included. A study of the subject by Dr. Bela Sekely, secretary of the National Immigration League, published in the New York Sun of Sunday last, should be of interest, therefore; and, more particularly so, because it is based on first-hand information gathered on a recent and extensive trip through Europe. Dr. Sekely's conclusion is that for a period of not more than five years immigration into the United States will increase in numbers and improve in quality; after that emigration from Europe will gradually decline and ultimately will become a negligible factor in American political economy.

Most of the causes which, prior to the war, tended to check emigration from northern and western Europe will continue to operate. Holland and Switzerland being possible exceptions, for reasons hereafter stated. Emigration from Great Britain had shifted from the United States to colonies to a very large extent even before the war broke out. The growth of industries in the Scandinavian countries has had a restrictive influence on emigration; and this influence will be strengthened by the unparalleled development of manufactures and commerce in the three kingdoms resulting from the substitution in the world's markets of Scandinavian shipping and industrial products for German.

The growing aversion of the Swiss for rough manual labor in field and factory has made it necessary to import help from Italy, Tyrol and the Slavic countries further east. But Switzerland does not provide enough opportunities for clerical employment or in the practice of the professions to give places for all the high-school graduates—and all Swiss go to school up to their eighteenth year. The consequence is a relatively large emigration of native Swiss. Prior to the war about 40,000 Dutch laborers used to do tail farm labor in Holland with factory work in Germany. A still larger number worked in German mines and industries all the year around, but maintained legal residence in their native land. The lower class of the Dutch have become intensely hostile to Germany and may not return to work in that country. Moreover, there has been much unemployment in Holland caused by the war. A considerable volume of emigration from the Netherlands to the United States may be expected. The reorganization of German industries on a peace footing will be effected, thinks Dr. Sekely, as swiftly as was their conversion to war uses. Germany has not recently supplied the United States with many immigrants, and the work of rehabilitation will have a stronger effect in keeping the sons of the Fatherland than even the prodigious ante-bellum development of German industries.

The case of Austria-Hungary is different. Ultimately the dual empire will gain even more than its partner in war from trade expansion in the Balkans. But neither the agricultural nor manufacturing industries of Austria-Hungary have attained the high level of those of Germany. Moreover, the readjustment from war conditions to conditions of peace will be slower in the dual empire than in Germany, owing to a less perfect organization. During the process of readjustment there cannot fail to be lack of employment for many; and this, together with the weight of taxes entailed by the war, will compel many to seek opportunities in foreign climes. The readjustment is expected to require a full five years, and during this period the tide America-ward is likely to run strong. Conditions in Italy and Russia resemble those in Austria-Hungary, and the process of readjustment—consequently, also, the flow of emigration—will be more prolonged. We must prepare to deal with the immigration problem more efficiently, particularly in the way of the distribution of the newcomers, so as to prevent congestion and promote assimilation.

Information For Women.

Housework is trying on health and strength. Women are as inclined to kidney and bladder trouble as men. Aching back, stiff, sore joints and muscles, blurred vision, pallor under eyes, should be given prompt attention. Foley Kidney Pills restore healthy action to irritated kidneys and bladder. Conyers' Drug Store.

None is so blind as those who have no object in view.

MEXICO ONCE WAS AS
LARGE AS UNITED STATES.

Mexico, where the United States troops are now hunting down Francisco Villa, the bandit leader, with the purpose of "getting him dead or alive" was once as large in area as the United States. Now its area is only about one-fourth that of continental United States.

Though small by contrast with our own great area, Mexico has a wide expanse of territory when compared with the countries of Europe, being about equal to the combined area of France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland and Austria-Hungary.

These facts are set forth in a bulletin issued by the National Geographical Society. The statement gives a full description of the topography of Mexico which is most interesting at this time. It reads in part as follows:

"Before Texas became a part of the United States and the Mexican war added nearly a million square miles to our territory, Mexico, then a Spanish colony, and the United States covered approximately equal areas of North America. Now the extent of Mexico is less than one-fourth that of continental United States. Its area, 767,000 square miles, is less than that of our five largest states—Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona—combined, all of these except Montana having been a part of New Spain seventy-five years ago.

"None of the thirty-one political subdivisions of Mexico is as large as any one of the five states named, but four Mexican states aggregate an extent greater than that of Texas. Chihuahua, the largest Mexican state, approximates in area (87,000 square miles), that of Utah; Sonora (77,000 square miles), of Nebraska; Coahuila (63,000 square miles), of Georgia, and Durango (40,000 square miles), of Kentucky. Nine subdivisions of the United States (including Alaska) are larger than Chihuahua, fifteen of greater magnitude than Sonora and thirty-two larger than Durango. The rugged desert of the Mexican border states supports sparse populations, except where mining exploitations and cities resulting therefrom have concentrated settlement.

"The mountainous ridge with limited lateral, which as a narrow peninsula extends southward about 750 miles from the United States boundary, and separates the Gulf of California from the Pacific ocean, is not a state, but is recognized as the territory of Baja California, which in area (58,000 square miles) closely approximates that of Florida. The Gulf of California and the shifting Colorado river practically isolate Baja California from the balance of the republic and prevent overland communications with it. Topic, on the Pacific coast (11,000 square miles), is smaller than Maryland, and Quintana Roo, adjoining Yucatan, are other territories.

"The United States is adjacent to Mexico for 1,800 miles, and for a distance equal to that of St. Louis from New York; the Rio Grande river forms the boundary. Except when in flood this river is apparently an unimportant stream and readily crossed, for the normal flow is well utilized for irrigation in both countries; but it has carved in a part of its course canyons difficult of exploration. The changes wrought by freshets, which shift the channel, have demanded the attention of an international commission, whose function was to adjust a boundary along the Rio Grande to meet the varying conditions. The uncertainty of this is illustrated by a claim once under investigation that a portion of the important city of El Paso, Texas, was Mexican soil. The remaining 700 miles of the international boundary to the west separating our neighbor republic from New Mexico, Arizona and California is through an arid desert section, much of which is mountainous. This is not a direct line, but has five changes in alignment, which have been accurately surveyed and established by 258 permanent monuments easily distinguishable.

"Allowing for impassable canyons, mountain barriers, etc., probably 1,400 miles of boundary must be under surveillance to prevent smuggling or the passage of contraband articles. Railways in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are close to the border, and these transportation avenues unite the two nations at seven points."

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The world doesn't always look rosy to the man who sees red.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL
SIZE FOR A FARM UNIT.

On our "Timely Farm Suggestions" page recently Dr. Butler discussed an important and neglected problem—namely, the most economical size for a farm or farm unit. He reached the conclusion that the maximum profit from use of teams, machinery, and labor will be obtained where not less than 150 acres of improved land nor more than 500 are handled as one farm unit. The idea is that to justify the expenditures for purchasing and operating the most modern farm machinery and equipment, there should be 150 to 500 acres; whereas on larger units the great distances and kindred disadvantages tend to decrease profits.

This does not mean, of course, that the farmer on the smaller area may not by industry, enterprise and intelligence make bigger profits both per man and per acre than the average farmer who uses the larger area. But what such an enterprising small farmer ought to try to do is to get yet larger returns from his efforts. Our one-horse farmer friend, Mr. Moore, writing in a recent Progressive Farmer, for example, certainly made a magnificent showing of results. But just as we say when we hear of some illiterate man's success, "how much better still he would do if he had been educated" so whenever we come across a one-horse farmer making a fine record, we feel like saying, "just think what a record he will make when he gets another horse!" In 1900, for example, it was shown by the census that the average farm worker in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana—three typical South Central states—averaged not quite one horse each, and cultivated only 16 acres. In Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, on the other hand, there were between three and four horses average for each farm worker, and he cultivated 66 acres.

And the not unnatural result was that the one-horse, 16-acre farm worker in the South earned only \$189 a year, while the three-horse, 63-acre Northern farm worker averaged \$663 per year.—Progressive Farmer.

WE HAVE HAD SEVERAL
MINORITY PRESIDENTS.

When Joseph H. Choate sneers at Woodrow Wilson as a minority president he should remember that Abraham Lincoln was also a minority president—very much so, indeed—and that many occupants of the White House have failed to command absolute majorities of the electors. Had Colonel Roosevelt or Professor Taft been elected president in 1912 it could only have been as a minority president. Under the American system of choosing presidents it may even happen that one is elected who has less votes than his principal competitor. This happened in 1876 and in 1888, when Rutherford B. Hayes and Benjamin Harrison, both Republicans, were returned as elected, though they failed to receive as many votes as Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland, Democrats.

Other minority presidents have been James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, James A. Garfield and Grover Cleveland. It is also extremely probable, in view of the present political mix-up, that the president to be selected next November will receive only a plurality of the votes, not a majority, and will thus be a minority choice. None the less he will be entitled to the support of the whole American people, just as all presidents are.

Mr. Choate, by the way, is talking a prodigious deal of nonsense these days. He does not realize the fact that when a man has passed the age of 80 he is apt to lag superfluous on the stage as a statesman. Too often wisdom has departed from him. This seems to be the case with our ex-ambassador to Great Britain.—Philadelphia Record.

Wild Horses a Menace.

Wild horses have increased to such an extent in New Mexico during the last few years that they are a menace to the domestic herds, according to a report of the cattle sanitary board. The county board at Santa Fe has therefore suspended previous restrictions and will allow the roundup, sale and shipment of these unbranded horses.

Too Quick.

"So you've been fighting again! Didn't you stop and spell your names, as I told you?"
"Y-yes; we did—but my name's Algernon Percival, an' his is Jim!"

Protect School Children.

Measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough are prevalent among school children in many cities. A common cold never should be neglected, as it weakens the system so that it is not in condition to throw off more serious diseases. Foley's Honey and Tar is pleasant to take, acts quickly, contains no opiates. Conyers' Drug Store.

WALSER AND BUTLER
CONFER IN WASHINGTON.

The Charlotte Observer publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

Conferences have been held the past two days by Marion Butler and Ted Vance Walser, of Lexington, and the natural surmise is that the ultimate coalition and cooperation of North Carolina's Republican and Progressive forces for a presidential candidate at Chicago is the chief subject of discussion.

There is much reason to believe they are scheming to deliver the Chicago delegates of both wings for Roosevelt. Walser emphasized the fact that the Progressives would stand for Roosevelt when he called his convention at Greensboro. Butler has not said openly that he is for any candidate, though there was at one time much reason to believe he favored Weeks.

Butler and Walser have been in close touch since the beginning of movements by Butler to get control of the Raleigh Republican convention, and appear to be in accord on political matters.

It has been suggested that they may find trouble in swinging Chairman John M. Morehead, of Charlotte, for Roosevelt, if the game is to unite the factions on this candidate. Mr. Morehead is said to have very strong sympathy for the Weeks movement.

Her Narrow Escape.

It was the old lady's first visit to the cinematograph, according to the New York Times. For a long time she gazed in silent awe at the wonders of the screen, where all sorts of impossible things took place.

She could hardly believe the evidence of her own eyes. These things were real—they were actually happening. She stared with goggling eyes as miracle succeeded miracle.

Then a motor car appeared on the screen, coming into sight in the distance and racing along a country road at about a mile a minute straight out at the picture at the audience.

Catastrophe seemed inevitable, and she shrank back in her seat. Then, just as the critical moment, it swerved aside and dashed out of sight.

The old lady rose firmly to her feet, ignoring the protests of those behind her.

"Come along, Annie," she said to her youthful niece, "it ain't safe here. That thing only missed me by a few inches."

Children Cry
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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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New Discovery

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50c AND \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Basket weaves, white Skirting for Summer Suits and Skirts, special, 17c yd.

36-inch Percales, in neat stripes and checks, all good colors, at 10c yd.

White Underwear, crepe check patterns, extra special values, 5c yd.

34-inch Linen Finish, worth 12½c, special 9c yd.

A big table of Mill End, White Goods, Voils, Repps, Lace Cloth, Dotted Lines and Nainsook. Values on the table up to 25c yd. Make your own selection at 14c yd.

Ten yd. bolts English Long Cloth, special, at 50c bolt—sold by the bolt only.

36-inch Curtain Scrim, beautiful new spring designs, good colorings, extra special values, at 5c yd.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, 79c

Here's another of the basement's big ones. A ladies' full size, fast dye, Rainproof Umbrella, with splendid lot of handles to choose from.

Umbrellas often sold for \$1, our price, 79c.

Dress Gingham, new spring patterns, good colors, 10c yd.

Hillsboro Cheviots and Dan River Plaids, 10c yd.

25c Table Oil Cloth, white and dark colored patterns, special, 19c yd.

Apron Gingham, neat checks, special, 5c yd.

One big lot Bates Seersucker, Regular 12½c grade, special sale at, 10c yd.

36-inch Tan Chandra, special, 5c yd.

Calico in all good light and dark colors, special, 5c yd.

Short Lengths Table Damask, nearly all 50c quality, by the length, 29c yd.

Muslin Nightgowns, well made and good size, 25c each.

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DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

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you can get nothing from the dealer but service, and service is the hobby of everybody who is connected with "The Home of the Famous Fords."

It's important to investigate and see just what this service means to Ford owners.

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

A large delegation went to Orange Presbytery, at Thomasville, last week from Springwood Presbyterian church. Among them were Elders John E. Clapp, Albert Ingle, John W. Summers, Deacon F. B. Greeson and Prof. Charles C. Wimbish.

The programs for the Easter juni-or debates are out and being distrib-uted. The dates are April 21, 22 and 24.

Eastern College, on the schedule for a game here Wednesday, April 12, failed to appear. No reason for the failure is known.

Miss Ethel McLean, of Sedalia, was a pleasant visitor last week. The seniors are preparing a special program to be presented before the Y. M. C. A. soon.

Miss Sallie Boone, lately a teacher in the public schools of the county, has entered the normal course for the remaining of this term.

The improvements now under way are adding much to the appearance of the school building. Everything will be bright and fresh with new coats of paint soon.

Mrs. A. I. Lamb, who has been sick for some weeks, is improving very slowly.

J. W. Taylor has recently purchas-ed the brick store house that he has occupied for business purposes for some years. He speaks of enlarging it at an early date.

J. M. May, of Brick church, was here last week on business. He has been in poor health for some time.

Accidental Death at Whitsett.

About 4 o'clock Thursday after-noon as Ben Cummings, a colored man, was riding through a piece of woodland near Z. F. Perrett's home his horse became frightened and threw him; his feet became entangle-d in the harness and he was dragg-ed for about one hundred yards through the woods. The horse kick-ed him fiercely and he was unable to free himself from the entangled har-ness. He had been ploughing in a near-by field and was on his way back to his work. Parties near heard cries and ran to his help, but could offer no relief, as he was fatally wounded. Dr. J. V. Dick was hastily called, and while the poor fellow could still talk and relate the cause of the accident, it was evident that he could live but a few minutes. Strange to say, although he told of the ter-rible dragging over rough ground and the continuous kicking of the horse, almost every blow striking him, still he died without much suffer-ing, as he had not yet recovered from the awful shock.

He was an industrious worker and respected by all who knew him.

Iron Works Mill Burned.

The famous old Iron Works Mill, located in Simpsonville township, seven miles southwest of Reidsville, and owned by Mr. J. R. Shreve, was totally destroyed by fire about mid-night Monday night. The loss is said to be something like \$15,000, about half covered by insurance. This famous old mill was built about 150 years ago and has been in almost continuous operation ever since. It received its name from the fact that during the Revolutionary war an iron-working plant was located there at which many rifles and muskets were made for the patriot army. Both Cornwallis and Greene camped there soon after the battle of Guil-ford Court House.—Reidsville Her-ald.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

FINE PROGRAM CARRIED OUT.

Continued From Page One.

ble, Olive Hammond, Glenna Hicks, Minnie Hicks, Connor Kennett, Paul Kirkman, Ivetus Marley, Virginia Osborne, Clifton Parrish, Marie Ty-son, Dollie Vickory, Hattie Bennett, Carey Smith, Ray Coble, Charles McClintock, Ennis Neese, Hal Fields, May Garrett, Alta Fields, Esther Marley.

Center Grove township—Austin Hancock, William Lacy Moore, Phil Winchester, Bessie Wilson.

Sumner township—Philip Davis, Annie Groome, Louise Bergman, Mary Groome, Jesse C. Tate, Mattie Belle Clark, Annabel Thompson, Bertha Whittemore, Nellie Leonard, Jesse King, Mattie McGee, Roy Mc-Candless, Mazie Wall, Georgia New-man, Cora McCandless, Lolena Hod-gin.

Bruce township—Norvella Lloyd, Mary Ladd, Laura Wilson, Alice Bur-nette, Margaret Medearis, Grace Johnson, Dewey Trogdon, Clarence Warren, L. A. Walker, Herman Rob-inson.

Friendship township—Everett Mundy, Paul Dillon, Cletus Idol, Lena Bull, Mamie Stafford, Myrtle Pitts, Burr Higgins, Fred Durham, Wade Stafford, Ruby Durham, Hazel Huffines, Earl Ballinger, Fred Dean, Page Doughton, Wheeler Gough, Gurney Grantham, Craven Huffines, Joseph Mitchell, French Smith, Ed-ward Wolf, Matra Ward, Edna Coble, Withers Pannill, Charlie Knight, Mary Knight, Fred Morton, Reggie Wall, Albert Peele, Edith Reynolds, Frank Crutchfield.

Jamestown township—Mayne Bun-dy, Willie Hall, Paul Hodgins, Katie Whitely, Esther Holton, Fannie Dean, Annie McGee, Ethel Modlin, Elva Modlin, Herman Robertson, Thomas Follwell, Hattie Coble.

Oak Ridge township—Reginald Whitaker, Minnie Phillips, Leslie Peggam, Lizzie Rumley, Nannie Rumley, Bessie Walker, Odessa Knight, Mattie Young, Ione Peggam, Marie Crews, Stacy Phillips, Andie Beeson, Everett Cain, Ervin West-morland.

Deep River township—Annie In-gram, Trivola Ingram, Clay Smith, Sadie McGee, Arrie McGee, Victoria Gray, John Cude, Max Idol, Hattie Smith, Mary Sullivan.

High Point township—Allene Kel-ley, Berta Harvey, Clarence Clinar-d, Jennings Swain, Muriel Cook, Fran-cis Smith, Rosa May Ingram, George Rice, Enos Blair, Correll Payne, Hu-bert Payne, Bertha Burton, Geneva Newton, Annabel Meredith, Joshua Hedgecock, Martha Hamilton, Ida Blair, Robert Potts, Earle Kennedy, Bernice Marsh, Leann Turner, Nina Millikan, Nellie Ellis, Grace Baker, Ernest Smith, Zelma L. Farlow, Har-vey Perdue, Manila Birchfield, Mabel Coble, May Coble, Davie Byerly, Vetra Willard, Ethel Thornton, Claudia Thornton.

Gilmer township—Worth Hender-son, William Lucas, Dewey Wyrick, Ruby Wyrick, Lottie Henderson, Ethel B. Stafford, Muriel Winecoff, Dexter Lowdermilk, Fred Clapp, Ruth Boone, Pauline Dawson, Mary Dawson, Bessie Dixon, Bessie Hun-ter, Wilma Thomas, Viola Rice, Odell Cheek, Charles Melvin, Charlie Smith, William Blair, Mary Blair, John Sharpe, Katie Sharpe, Clarence Lewis, Lawrence Allred, Grace Cav-iness, Pearl Staley.

Morehead township—Carl Way, Harris Watts, James O'Connor, An-nie Lethco, Walter Luther Dawson, David Eugene Hodgins, Hubert Ham-ilton Jennings, Lyndon Hobbs, Lola May Bull, Gladys Mae Holden, Robert Walton Benton, Harry Bernard Curtis, Herman Frederick Curtis, Clara Jane Freeman, Edna Hanner, Florine Blair Jennings, Ruth Han-nah Scott, Jessie Ellen Sikes, Fran-cis Hunter Howard, Ogburn Fletch-er Stanford, Wilmer Burton White, Mary Lucille Holden, Edith Irene Bosher, Harry Lee Norman, Lena May Hutchinson, James Ralph Hol-ton, Robert Glenn Hardin, Jessie Stamey Gates.

Consolidated Churches.

We hope our readers have not overlooked Mr. L. A. Markham's plans for consolidation of country churches as well as country schools. Figure it out and see if you don't decide that just as the old-fashioned, inefficient four-months, one-teacher school is giving way to the consoli-dated six-months, three-teacher school, even so the old inefficient country church with preaching once-a-month must give way to the stronger consolidated church with a resident pastor bringing the people together for worship and service every Sunday in the year. Hadn't you rather have a vital, aggressive church of this sort somewhere within reach—even if a little farther off than your present church—rather than have a half-dying, once-a-month church right at your door?—Pro-gressive Farmer.

Revenue From Automobiles.

The secretary of state finds that it will require about \$2,181 worth of postage stamps to take care of the correspondence incident to the issuance of the new automobile licenses in this state for the year beginning July 1, the preliminary work for which is already under way. It is estimated that the revenue from this re-licensing of automobiles will bring in about \$160,000 to the stat-.

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Subscribe to The Patriot.

HOME OF TWO FAMILIES IS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The residence of Mr. James Pe-mar, about two and a half miles northwest of the city on the Battle Ground road, was destroyed by fire Friday morning about 11 o'clock. All the furniture and personal effects of members of the family were lost. The origin of the fire is un-known, but it is supposed to have caught from a defective flue.

The loss of their home is a severe blow to Mr. Pemar and his five motherless children. Mr. Pemar is blind, but despite this handicap, has struggled manfully for years to make a living for himself and his family. He has been hauling wood to Greensboro for many years and is a familiar figure on the streets of the city. Some time ago his wife died, making the struggle of the afflicted man harder than ever.

Neighbors came to the relief of Mr. Pemar and his children and are providing them with food and shel-ter temporarily. Money, clothing and furniture are being solicited for the stricken family.

The fire that destroyed Mr. Pe-mar's home also burned the resi-dence of Calvin Mitchell, colored, situated a short distance away. Mitchell was aiding in fighting the fire at the Pemar home when the wind carried sparks to his own dwelling, burning the house and its contents. Mitchell is a blacksmith and is said to be a man of industry and good character. Doubtless he will come in for a share of the relief that is being provided for the Pe-mar family by a generous public.

Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., April 18, 1916.

Corra Allen, N. B. Abrams, Miss Mabel Alderman, W. C. Andrews, Miss Nemo J. Anderson, James Baul-rose, Mrs. Camellier Barnes, Miss Thelma Blackwell, Westie Brewer, T. J. Bladburn, Mrs. J. Brower, T. P. Burs, Miss Flossie Burnes, Gus Caldwell, John Chanin, H. C. Clark, Miss Minnie Clarke, Tom Cole, Bud Cowans, Miss Martha Darnell, Mrs. Exum Davis, W. J. Dixon, Mrs. Lula Dotson, J. D. Fulton, W. A. Higgins, Clarence Harban, Miss Emma L. Fos-ter, Stephen Greene, Mrs. Mary Gray, Rowland H. Hartley, Mrs. Mary J. Harris, Miss Mina Hollowan, Miss Iza Huffines, D. D. Hughes, Charlie Murdee, Albert Jackson, Miss Clyde Jones, P. E. Jordan, Miss Cur-rie Kirkman, T. J. Lassiter, Rev. J. W. Lafence, Frank Lemans, Mrs. W. E. Lippard, Mrs. Luther McElvire, Mrs. Minnie Miller, Hason Miller, Miss Martha Moore, Miss Lillie Morehead, Ollie Oldham, Miss Mamie Pylant, Mrs. M. A. Rhoads, Bud Robins, Mrs. Susan J. Rose, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, Ada Robertson, W. R. Roland, A. T. Shalton, Miss Lottie Shankle, Carmelita Slade, Hu-bert Solomon, Ollie Smith, Miss Adr Souther, Mrs. E. Pauline Spark, Clardy Standrab, J. A. Taylor, Carl Teague, A. T. Stevens, 2, Lanie War-ne, Norise Watkins, Ward Lumber Co., Mrs. Martha Walker, Mrs. Edith M. West, A. B. Wheeler, Miss Ger-trude White, Arthur Williams, Mrs. A. Wims, William Wilkins, James Williams, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss Nettie Wilson, J. W. Work, Wynes Myers Co., David A. Wray.

Denim Branch.

Mrs. Edwin Chaplin, W. W. De-berry, Mrs. S. T. Robinson, Mrs. T. L. Stoup, Bessie Watlington.

In order to insure prompt deliv-ery of mail please have it directed to the proper street number or route.

A. WAYLAND COOKE,
Postmaster.

"I've had enough of this monkey business," said the Italian as he sold his hand organ and invested in a street piano.

100 FAT HENS WANTED

Will pay cash or trade for them. Bring them along when you come to town. We will arrange a little later on to handle hundreds of young chickens. Will tell you about this later.

SCOTT SEED &
GROCERY CO.
Market Square Store.

ARMY CANVAS SCOUT SHOES FOR BOYS

Something new, good and not expensive. These shoes are made of stout army canvas, with leather soles, sizes 11 to 13 1-2, \$1.35, sizes 1 to 2, \$1.40, sizes 2 1-2 to 7, \$1.50. Boy Scout shoes, all leather, tan and black, sizes 11 to 13 1-2, \$1.75, sizes 1 to 2, \$2, sizes 2 1-2 to 7, \$2.25; Scout shoes, tan and black, men's sizes up to 11, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

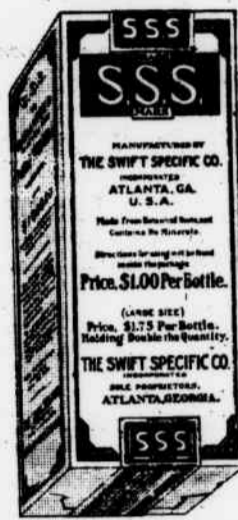
Men who want to see the very best line of \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 shoes sold in Greensboro this season should come right to this store. This is not just big talk. We have the goods to back up the statement and want you to see them.

Thacker & Brockmann

Here's A 'Tip' On Rheumatism Follow It

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

When your arm or your leg feels "all knotted" with rheumatism, when you feel as though your muscles were "tied up with a rope," you are really describing your pains accurately. Rheumatism is a condition of the body when acids and other deposits of impurities are actually "trailing up" the strands of muscles in your body, or strangling the nerves and thus producing the awful shooting pains of sciatica, lumbago, etc. Medical authorities agree that these acid deposits are carried and deposited by the blood in the various parts of the body. It stands to reason, therefore, that local applications such as rubbing with so-called remedies can't do any permanent good. At best they can relieve the pain a little and only for a little while. The only way to effect a real cure is to attack the real cause—the blood. It is cleansed from the troublesome deposits by S. S. S., the reliable blood purifier that is now easing the pains and healing the ills of the third generation. S. S. S. "goes after" the impurities in the blood as relentlessly, as eagerly and as thoroughly as a ferret goes after rats; pursuing the poison into every vein and artery, into every nook and corner of the body, and chasing the troublesome substances out of the system. The blood thus cleansed, carries off the acid and other injurious deposits and "filters" them out of the body through the kidneys. S. S. S. is not a drug. It is a purely vegetable blood purifier. You can get S. S. S. at every drug store. But if in addition you should like to have the advice of the doctors in charge of our laboratory, do not hesitate to write us. You will receive free, conscientious and confidential advice. This is in line with our policy to make every effort to insure the best results from S. S. S. to every sufferer. Get a bottle at your drug-gist's today. If you wish special advice, write to Medical Department, Room 45, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



Saved Girl's Life

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

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

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

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

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power conferred in a certain mortgage deed executed by William Monk and Sallie Monk, his wife, on the 2nd day of July, 1915, and recorded in the register of deeds office of Guilford county in book 275, page 186, default having been made in the payment of money thereby secured, both principal and interest, the undersigned will on

Wednesday, May 3, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, or soon thereafter, at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder the following described lands, lying in Guilmer township, Guilford county, adjoining William Lee and others and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the corner of Foster alley and running westwardly along the line of East Market street 47 feet to a stake; thence in a northerly direction 150 feet to a stake; thence in an easterly direction 47 3-16 feet to a stake; thence in a southerly direction along the line of Foster alley 150 feet to the beginning, being lot No. 2 in plat of Minnie Johnson. See plat book No. 2, page 72, in register of deeds office of Guilford county. This March 31, 1916. J. GOLDSTEIN, Mortgagee.

Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST

SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phone: Office, 29; Residence 28.
Watch the date on your label.

Schiffman Jewelry Company

806 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods

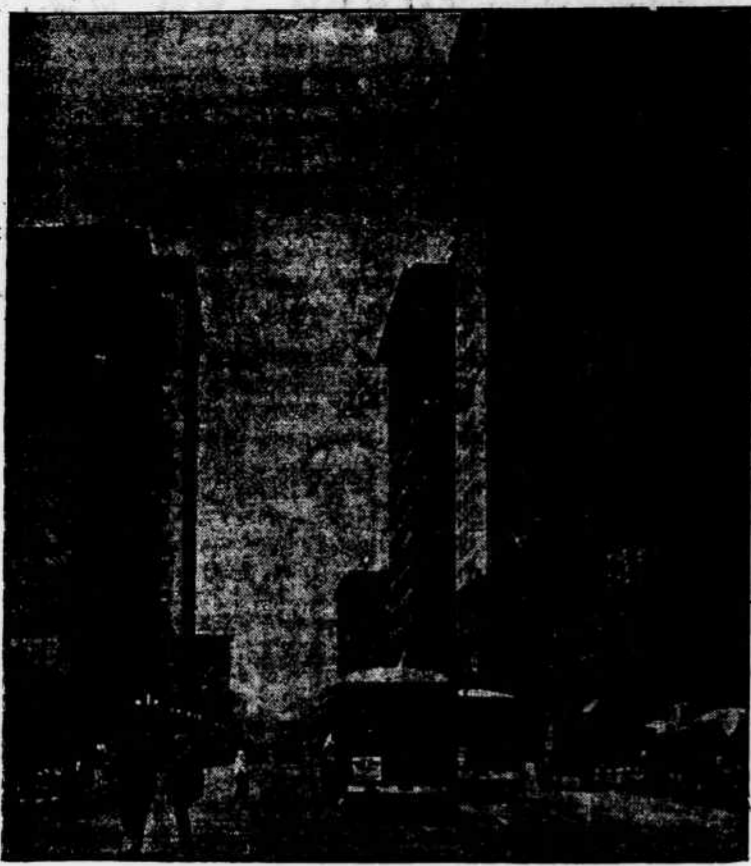
Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of A. T. Robinson, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to my attorneys, Swift & Stern, at Greensboro, or to the undersigned at Winston-Salem, N. C., on or before the 14th day of March, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. 21-31.
This March 10, 1916.
F. M. ROBERTS, Admr.,
of A. T. Robinson, Deceased.

FOLEY-KIDNEY PILLS
"THE RENOVATING KIDNEY AND BLADDER"

"VETERANS FIRST" IS OFFICIAL SLOGAN CONFEDERATE REUNION IN BIRMINGHAM



View of a few Birmingham Skyscrapers, where the Confederate Veterans meet May 16, 17 and 18.

"Veterans first."

This is the slogan that has been adopted by the entertainment committee of Birmingham, Alabama, for the forthcoming reunion of the Confederate Veterans to be held in Birmingham May 16-17-18. The veterans that bared their breasts to the cannons' merciless fire during the late unpleasantness will be cared for above all other considerations. Everything has been planned and all other propositions set aside in order that the Birmingham reunion, which may be the last ever held here, will go down in history as one wherein everyone exhibited the keenest interest and care of the heroes of 1860-65.

The committees in charge of the reunion have progressed admirably with their work. Only the barest details remain to be lined out to make the Birmingham gathering memorable in the history of Confederate reunions. The hospitality of 1908, when Birmingham welcomed the Confederate hosts, will be greatly excelled by the character of the hospitality and the warmth of greetings to be offered the veterans in May.

Through the kindness of the government of the United States the committee has secured the loan of over 6000 coats, which will be placed in the mag-

nificent buildings at the state fair grounds for the veterans who will accept the care and complete hospitality of the City of Birmingham. The veterans will be provided with every convenience. A commissary in charge of experts in the several necessary departments will be maintained. The camp grounds are accessible by several car lines from the center of the city. It is contemplated that the official camp grounds will be the rendezvous for a majority of the veterans visiting Birmingham.

That every detail looking to their comfort and care will be exercised, was indicated by Morris W. Bush, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who announced that the cool, airy buildings will be arranged so as to be perfectly comfortable for the heroes that are expected. The food will be the best and every function exercised to provide every necessity.

Aside from the magnificent care which will be showered upon the veterans at the camp grounds extensive plans have been arranged for their entertainment. The parade will be composed of automobiles and automobile trucks so that every veteran that cares to may ride during the parade. This will relieve the veterans, many of them feeble, of the cruel necessity of walking during the long parade.

REWARDS OF COURTESY NOT PRIMARILY EXTERNAL.

The rewards of courtesy are not primarily external, as the careless man is tempted to think. They are attainments in character—rewards of the heart. The community, no doubt, respects and smiles upon a man who washes his face at suitable intervals; but the community is much too busy with its own affairs to inspect faces.

It takes it for granted that every self-respecting man washes his face in the morning. The real reward of the bath is to be clean, as the real reward of consideration is to be considerate. The world puts up with a lot of dirty faces. It is busy with its own affairs, shrugs its shoulder and passes on. The external penalty of uncleanliness is avoidance.

The unmannerly man tends to become a moral and social outcast. A neighborhood which gets a reputation for unneighborly ways feels the penalty of uncleanliness. I once knew a truck farmer who gave up his farm and moved away because his neighbors habitually stole his fruit and garden crops.

There is a surface politeness which counts for little in making the world a better place to live in. It is a social veneer or varnish. The underlying wood is rotten. I suppose we all have a lingering suspicion that the over-mannered man is trying to take advantage of us. Even the offer of a common act of consideration to a stranger is sometimes met with doubtful and suspicious glances. A warning is needed here, lest we discourage courtesy by our suspicions.

We may be so in love with "honorary bluntness" that we do not give the politeness the benefit of the doubt to which it clearly is entitled. Above all, we need to be careful, I think, lest we discourage children by making them too soon or too acutely aware of the false ways of the world. For it is in the hearts of children that the best hope of a considerate and courteous world is to be found. We older folks seem caught in a kind of vicious circle.

The children learn by our example more than by precept. We are not as courageous and considerate as we ought to be. How then can we expect the children to learn? The way out is to teach the children by looking well to our own ways.—Boston Transcript.

FIELD HAWK-WEED MAKES ITS APPEARANCE IN SOUTH.

A bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture says a weed known as field hawk-weed has made its appearance in western North Carolina and Virginia and in West Virginia seriously threatens the native pastures, which are the chief source of livelihood of many people in the mountains of the southern Appalachian highlands. In this district grazing is the chief agricultural industry. Wherever the forests have been cut away the mountain slopes have been covered with vast natural pastures of strong sod-forming grasses upon which thousands of young cattle are raised to supply the demand for feeders in the famous blue-grass regions of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The field hawk-weed, which is now known to be in this section, belongs to a group of plants that includes the orange hawk-weed, or "devil's paint brush," and the king devil weed, two of the most destructive weeds known in pastures in this country. Until recently the various hawk-weeds were not known to be troublesome south of Pennsylvania, but the field hawk-weed appears to have suddenly found a very congenial location in the Southern mountains, where it is now spreading rapidly. While confined mostly to the high altitudes, the weed has appeared in some of the lower valleys, and is liable to spread into the high parts of the Shenandoah valley and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. It will probably not become troublesome in the lower and warmer portions of these districts.

Divorce Worse Than Slavery.

In appearing before a committee of the house of representatives a few days ago in support of the Edmonds uniform divorce law, Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins, of Philadelphia, had this to say:

"The divorce evil is worse than slavery. It is worse than drunkenness. More than 2,000,000 divorces have been granted in this country in the last 50 years. Only one nation, Japan, has a larger number of divorces than the United States."

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

THE FIRST REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It was a singular coincidence that the first organized rebellion in the United States occurred in the state of Massachusetts, which had been the foremost state in the way of independence. Naturally, when the conflict was over there were many interests to be satisfied, and the government just established was not able to meet the wants of all. This resulted, especially in the New England states, where the burden was felt the most forceful, in a dissatisfaction which in several instances took the form of lawlessness.

The center of this spirit in New England culminated in 1786, when the legislature of Massachusetts found it necessary to impose taxes in order to meet the bills to be paid. The gradual murmuring soon broke out in a storm which could doubtless have been quelled, but for the daring and desperation of one man, Daniel Shays.

Mainly through Shays' influence the mob spirit grew more and more rampant in Massachusetts. The authorities thought they would be able to subdue the uprising by placing certain of the ringleaders in jail. But this only exasperated their associates, who shortly organized themselves into an armed force under the command of Shays, Luke Day and Eli Parsons.

The leniency of the governor of the state was looked upon as cowardice. The acts of the legislature were denounced as instruments of tyranny. The people were excited by inflammatory appeals. Toward the close of November the sitting of the General Court of Sessions at Worcester was prevented by an armed mob. Bold demonstrations were held in different sections. The leaders, expecting severe punishment in the event of failure, became desperate.

In December a large number of the insurgents assembled at Concord, expecting to be joined by others from adjoining counties. Their object was to prevent the sitting of the court at Cambridge, the dictating of measures to the governor and the suspension, for a time at least, of the usual processes of law.

It was also evident that it was the intention to seize the capitol, if possible, and proclaim a provisional government. But the project failed, and three of the leading traitors of Middlesex soon found themselves within the walls of a Boston jail.

Shays, and his followers, desperate and determined, turned their faces westward and marched against Springfield for the purpose of interfering with the sitting of the court, and, if strong enough, to seize the continental arsenal at that place. They succeeded in taking possession of the court house, the powerless judges being compelled to submit. Governor Bowdoin at length determined upon a vigorous exertion of all the powers he possessed for the protection and defence of the commonwealth. Upwards of four thousand militia were ordered into service and were placed under the command of the veteran, Gen. Lincoln.

It was in the depth of an unusually severe winter that the troops thus raised in the eastern part of the state assembled near Boston, and marched towards the scene of action. Those from the western counties met in arms under Gen. Shepard and took possession of the arsenal at Springfield.

Before the arrival of Lincoln a party of insurgents presented themselves before the arsenal and demanded its surrender. Attempting to carry out their threat, Shepard at first warned them and then fired upon them. The first discharge was over their heads and they took no notice of it. The second was into the ranks. A cry of "murder!" arose and all fled in confusion, leaving three men dead in the field and one wounded.

By the time Lincoln reached the scene with his troops the insurgents had fled to Pelham, where they posted themselves behind two hills, rendered almost inaccessible by the great fall of snow. When they saw that resistance was impossible, Shays offered to lay down his arms on condition of general pardon, which Lincoln, however, was not empowered to grant.

At length, sorely pressed for food, a sudden retreat was made for Petersham. Discovering this, Lincoln set off at 6 in the evening and marched all night, forty miles, through intense cold and a driving storm, reaching Petersham by daybreak, to the astonishment of the rebels, who had not the least idea of this movement, and accordingly fled in dismay or were taken prisoners. Fourteen of the ringleaders were condemned to death as traitors, but sympathy for them was strong and they were pardoned by Governor Hancock.

Watch the date on your label.

An Open Letter

High Point, N. C., April 14, 1916.

Carter Dalton, Esq., High Point, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—As we are both desirous of having the opportunity of presenting our platform to the Democratic voters of our town and county, and because of what we stand for to secure their suffrage, I hereby invite you to meet me at the Auditorium at any date you may suggest within the next ten days, you to enjoy the privilege of naming the division of time to suit yourself, you to have the opening or closing as you may choose.

At this meeting we can make an appointment for a similar meeting at the courthouse in Greensboro and elsewhere in the county.

Hoping that you may see your way clear to co-operate with me so that the voter may have a clear understanding of what we stand for, thus enabling him to cast his ballot intelligently. Please advise me your conclusion through the Enterprise.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT BROCKETT.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Praise is rare, but even a roast isn't always well done.

The man who courts trouble deserves to end by marrying it.

None are so blind as those who persist that seeing is believing.

Marriage is a tie, but it doesn't necessarily have to be a noose.

To say that beauty is only skin deep is really a shallow remark.

All things are possible, and this is the time of presidential possibilities.

Some people get so used to trouble they would be lonesome without it.

When the free list is suspended, the deadhead is a thing of the past.

At any rate, a man never lives to be disappointed in his obituary notice.

Lots of things are more ornamental than useful, including some educations.

Time may heal our scars, but our wrinkles are very apt to be more stubborn.

Don't always envy the fellow who is his own boss. Sometimes he sighs for pay day.

The man who runs into debt doesn't always have a chance to rest on his laurels.

Occasionally a man may profit by his own mistakes, but it's a poor way to get rich.

When we come in contact with a chronic kicker we ought to be glad he isn't a centipede.

It is hard for a man to pay duty on imported goods without thinking he is a slave to custom.

Even if she had to slight a few of her friends, a girl invites all her enemies to her wedding.

A woman is always something to adore. Even when she is a belle, she may also be a knocker.

Judging from the way in which it is used, many a man's mind is merely something to guess with.

When the henpecked man travels he passes up the places that advertise all the comforts of home.

Women as well as men fight with nature's weapons. A man uses his fists, a woman uses her tongue.

It's mighty difficult to make a woman happy when she is never comfortable unless her shoes hurt her.

Some men are so vigorous that they want to get there with both feet, even when they register a kick.

A fellow sometimes gets almost as great a shock when he opens a telegram as when he opens a jack-pot.

The man who talks about his mother's cooking forgets how his father used to talk about his mother's.

You never can tell. Many a fellow has been disappointed in love because he thought the girl had money.

A woman can always forgive a man who makes a fool of himself, provided he makes a fool of himself over her.

His Age is Against Him.

"I am 52 years old and I have been troubled with kidneys and bladder for a good many years," writes Arthur Jones, Allen, Kans. "My age is against me to ever get cured, but Foley Kidney Pills do me more good than anything I ever tried." Rheumatism, aching back, shooting pains, stiff joints, irregular action, all have been relieved. Conyers' Drug Store.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

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

M. Poole

J. H. Blue

POOLE & BLUE

(Exclusive)

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

and

EMBALMERS

204 N. Elm St. Opp. City Hall

Night Phone 61; Office Phone

120; Night Phone 1490.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County, In the Superior Court, C. N. Somers vs. George W. Kernode.

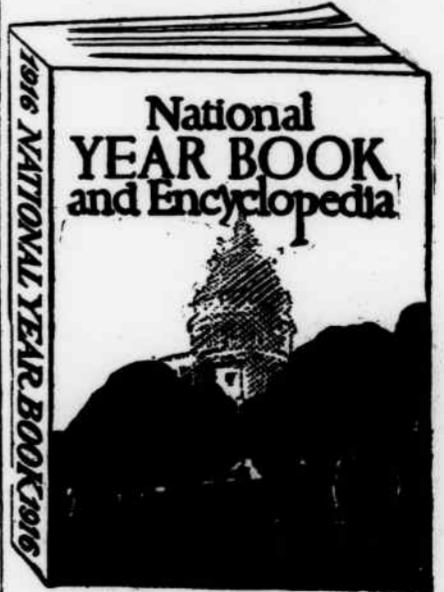
It appearing from the affidavit of C. N. Somers in this action that George W. Kernode, the defendant therein, is not to be found in the county of Guilford after due diligence and cannot after due diligence be found in the state and it further appearing to the court that a cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for a sum of money within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the said county and it appearing that the defendant is a non-resident of the state, it is therefore ordered that summons be served on the said George W. Kernode by publication and to that end that notice of this action be published once a week for four weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in Guilford County, setting forth the title of the action, the purpose of the same and requiring the defendant to appear at the term of the Superior Court of Guilford County to be held at the court house in the said county beginning on the 13th day of May, 1916, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff. This April 13, 1916. M. W. GANT, C. S. C. JOHN A. BARRINGER, Atty.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

Will Surely Stop That Cough.

The Greensboro Patriot, One Year \$2.00
National Year Book and Encyclopedia 2.00
Tri-Weekly Constitution, One Year FOR ALL FOUR
Southern Farming (Weekly), One Year

A History of the World's Happenings During 1915



416 Pages; Size, 6x5 inches

ly interested, such as Pure Food, Interstate Commerce, Income Tax, Tariffs, Bankruptcy, Banking and Currency, Copyright Law, etc. State Laws, such as Woman Suffrage, Marriage and Divorce, Eight-Hour Day, Sporting Records, giving records in aviation, automobile speed records, baseball, horse racing, Olympic games, etc. Information and Statistics on Such Things as the Commission on Industrial Relations, the League for National Defense, The House Tribunal, the United States Army and Navy, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Camp Fire Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Reclamation Service, etc. Federal Laws in which all are vital.

Get a Copy for Yourself—Don't Borrow Year Neighbor's.

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

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION comes three times a week with all the latest news. It is the best illustrated newspaper in the country, and, besides the news, carries many departments of interest to all the family. Its continued stories, humor and editorials are the highest order—making it "The standard newspaper of the south."

We have arranged special clubbing rates which enable us to make the above remarkable offer for cash subscriptions. Copy of the Year Book and Encyclopedia, Southern Farming and Tri-Weekly Constitution can be sent at this office. Call at once, renew your subscription and take advantage of this remarkable offer.

Send orders and remittances to

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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SUBSCRIPTION CLUBS FOR PATRIOT READERS

BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFERS EVER
MADE BY A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER
—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.

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

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

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

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

CONSTITUTION CLUB NO. 1.

The Patriot, semi-weekly \$1.50
Atlanta Constitution, tri-weekly 1.00
Toledo Blade, weekly 1.00

Regular price \$3.50
All one year for only \$2.

CONSTITUTION CLUB NO. 2.

The Patriot, semi-weekly \$1.50
Atlanta Constitution, tri-weekly 1.00
Southern Farmer, weekly 1.00
National Year Book and Encyclopedia, a book of 416 pages .25

Regular price \$3.75
All one year for only \$2.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER CLUB.

The Patriot, semi-weekly \$1.50
Progressive Farmer, weekly 1.00
The Housewife, monthly magazine50

Regular price \$3.00
All one year for only \$2.

CLUB A.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Woman's World, Plain and Fancy Needlework, All one year for only \$1.75.
Regular price, \$2.70.

CLUB B.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Woman's World, All one year for only \$1.60.
Regular price, \$2.50.

CLUB C.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Woman's World, Gentlewoman, All one year for only \$1.65.
Regular price, \$2.60.

CLUB D.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Woman's World, People's Popular Monthly, All one year for only \$1.65.
Regular price, \$2.60.

CLUB E.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, American Farmer, Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Woman's World, All one year for only \$1.75.
Regular price, \$2.70.

CLUB F.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Woman's World, Everybody's Poultry Magazine, Plain and Fancy Needlework, All one year for only \$1.75.
Regular price, \$2.70.

CLUB H.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Farm and Fireside, Woman's World, Everybody's Poultry Magazine, All one year for only \$1.85.
Regular price, \$2.85.

CLUB K.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Housewife, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.
Regular price, \$3.

CLUB L.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Farm Journal, five years, Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.10.
Regular price, \$3.10.

CLUB M.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Modern Priscilla, Woman's World, Plain and Fancy Needlework, All one year for only \$2.25.
Regular price, \$3.20.

CLUB N.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Today's Magazine, with pattern, Woman's World, Plain and Fancy Needlework, All one year for only \$2.25.
Regular price, \$3.50.

CLUB O.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Pictorial Review, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.25.
Regular price, \$3.70.

CLUB P.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Metropolitan Magazine, Woman's World, Plain and Fancy Needlework, All one year for only \$2.25.
Regular price, \$3.70.

CLUB R.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Mother's Magazine, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.50.
Regular price, \$3.70.

CLUB S.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Home Life, Woman's Home Companion, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.75.
Regular price, \$3.95.

CLUB T.

The Patriot, semi-weekly, with pattern, Mother's Magazine, Ladies' World, McCall's Magazine, with pattern, Woman's World, All one year for only \$2.75.
Regular price, \$4.85.

CLUB ORDER BLANK.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT,

Greensboro, N. C.

Enclosed find \$....., for which send me for one year the pub-

lications named in Club as advertised in The Patriot.

Name

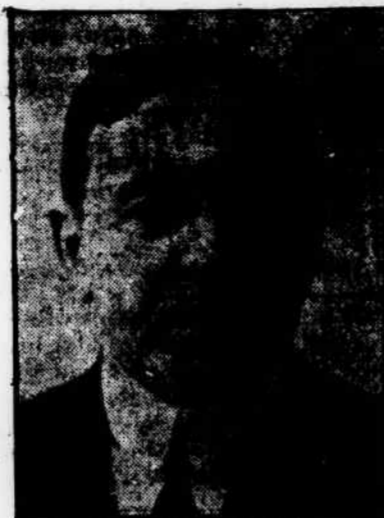
Postoffice

State R. F. D. Date 1916

BIG CONVENTION PLANNED

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM FOR THE
BARACA-PHILATHEA MEET-
ING IN GOLDSBORO.

The 75,000 Baracas and Philatheas in North Carolina will be interested to know that plans are now complete for what will probably be the greatest convention of organized Sunday School classes ever held in our state. The convention meets in Goldsboro, April 27-30. Much interest is being manifested in the coming meeting, and a large delegation of Baracas and Philatheas and other Sunday School workers is expected to be on hand. Special rates have been secured on all railroads and board and lodging in the Convention City can be obtained at a dollar per day. The names of a number of delegates have already



Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman
Dr. Chapman will have charge of one of the services at the Baraca-Philathea Convention. The great evangelist is so well known throughout the State that many will attend the convention to hear his message.

been sent in and others are coming in every day. In order to avoid a rush and for the sake of convenience both to the delegates and to the registration committee it was decided that when possible the delegates send in their names and registration fee of 50 cents in advance to Miss Hattie Dewey, Goldsboro, and she will forward badge and address of home to which delegate has been assigned. This arrangement, we believe, will be to the advantage of all parties since the prominent speakers and workers who will take part on the program will in all probability attract an unusually large delegation.

The coming convention will be the sixth since the state organizations were formed. Six years ago there were about 400 classes in the State; to-day there are over 2,000. The six years of their existence have not only been marked by a wonderful growth in number of members and classes, but the interest in the work seems to be on the increase. The organized Sunday School class has justified its existence by what it has done and is doing as a movement. No other plan of winning young men and young women to the Sunday School and Church has ever been discovered that brings the result like the Baraca-Philathea movement. It is a fact for which the various denominations of our State might well be proud that North Carolina heads the list of all the states of the Union in this work.

A program worthy of the work that has been and is being done by the Baraca and Philathea classes of the state has been prepared for the convention only a few days off. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Dr. Alexander, known the world over for their great services as evangelists, will have charge of one session. Miss Henrietta Heron, of Elgin, Ill., vice-president of the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea Union and Dr. Chas. D. Bulla, of Nashville, Tenn., superintendent of the Wesley Adult Bible Class Movement, are other prominent speakers and workers from outside of our own state. A number of prominent Sunday School leaders from our own ranks will appear on the program. With special conferences for superintendents, pastors, and teachers and officers, under the direction of the most efficient Sunday School workers available, it is expected that a large delegation of those interested in more efficient Sunday Schools from all parts of the state will attend.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.

The program committee of the Baraca-Philathea Union was indeed lucky in being able to add to the already long list of able speakers the name of the famous evangelist, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. Dr. Chapman is well known by thousands of people in North Carolina and his coming will add great strength to the program.

Should be in Every Home.

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

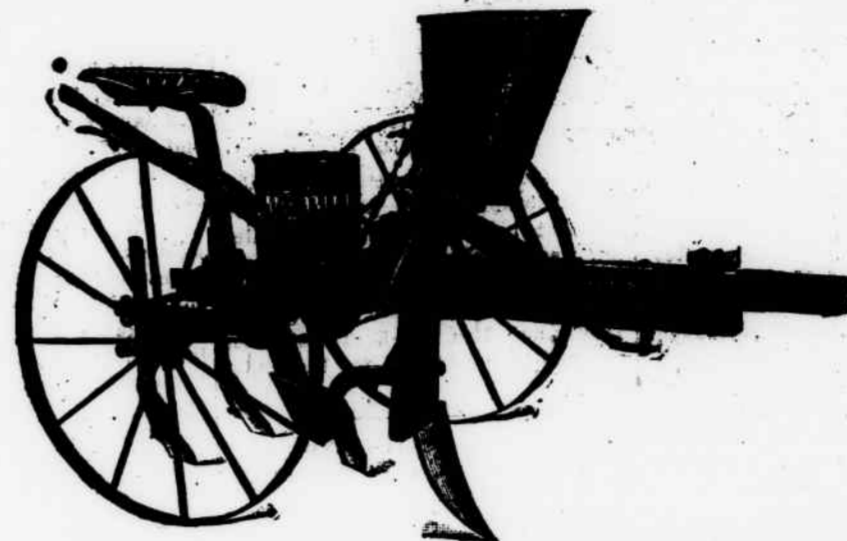
Watch the date on your label.

Avery Mr. Bill Planter

With it one man and two horses can plant eight to ten acres a day, do it right and feel good at night. The front bull tongue blade goes in the ground six inches deeper than the ground was plowed, which makes good seed bed and lets moisture under the crop during dry seasons.

The fertilizer is thoroughly stirred into the soil before the corn is dropped. Both fertilizer and corn is in plain view of the operator. Can plant below a level and cover shallow as may desire. Furnished this season with extra high, strong wheels, and more varied adjustments in every way. Can be used as a subsoiler and there is none better.

Let us show you Mr. Bill and, at the same time see his sister which, is the latest in a riding cultivator—"The Joy Rider".



Spot Cash Implements Below

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

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

The Townsend Buggy Company

The Sleep of Fish.

Experiments have been made in aquariums with reference to the sleep of fish. It is necessary to remember that sleep is the rest of the brain, and that the need of it will be in proportion to the animal's brain activity. The brain of a fish is ridiculously small in relation to the actual size of the animal. It is merely a double row of tiny protuberances, with a leaf-like portion corresponding to the cerebellum of other animals. Since they have so little brain tissue, the waste to be repaired by sleep is slight.

The results of the experiments have shown that among fresh-water fish the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench and minnow are known to sleep periodically, like land animals; among marine fish the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, bass and all flat fish do the like, while the goldfish, pike and angler fish never sleep, but rest periodically. Fish seem to have no preference for the night as their sleeping time.

A naturalist traveling from Constantinople to London in a small schooner reported that one morning he noticed a pilot fish a few inches from the side of the vessel, swimming so steadily that it seemed to be attached to one particular spot. All day long it remained there, neither advancing nor lagging behind, and so it happened for several days. Then came a gale of wind and the vessel was separated from its little companion.

It was evident that the fish could not have slept during all this time, as the vessel was sailing quite rapidly. The captain, moreover, asserted that he had known a pilot fish to accompany a vessel thus for more than a fortnight.

Southern Railway Premier Carrier of the South

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

12.55 A. M.—No. 112 daily. Local for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car Winston-Salem to Raleigh, open here at 3.30 P. M. and may be occupied in Raleigh until 7 A. M.
1.47 A. M.—No. 39 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York and Washington. Tourist car Washington to San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.
3.45 A. M.—No. 29 daily. Birmingham Special. Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York and Washington. Tourist car Washington to San Francisco via Sunset Route. Dining car service. Day coaches.
5.45 A. M.—No. 11 daily. Local for Atlanta and points South. Pullman sleeping cars Richmond and Norfolk. Richmond to Charlotte. Day coaches.
7.15 A. M.—No. 37 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Solid Pullman train with drawing room and open section sleeping cars New York and Washington to New Orleans. New York and Macon. Club car Washington to Montgomery, dining car service. No coaches.
7.30 A. M.—No. 108 daily. Local for Raleigh.
7.30 A. M.—No. 154 daily except Sunday. Local to Raleigh.
8.10 A. M.—No. 44 daily. For Washington and points North.
8.15 A. M.—No. 227 daily for Winston-Salem and North. Winston-Salem to Raleigh.
8.20 A. M.—No. 133 daily. Local for Mt. Airy.
8.30 A. M.—No. 144 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Free reclining chairs Charlotte to Raleigh.
12.30 P. M.—No. 21 daily. For Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and Waynesville. Connecting at Asheville with Carolina special. Chair car Goldsboro to Asheville.
1.45 P. M.—No. 130 daily. For Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.
12.50 P. M.—No. 45 daily. For Charlotte, connecting with train for Columbia and Seneca.
1.30 P. M.—No. 16 daily. U. S. Post Mail for Washington, New York. Pullman sleeping cars New Orleans and

Birmingham to New York. Day coaches and dining car service.
1.40 P. M.—No. 207 daily. For Winston-Salem, connecting daily except Sunday for North Wilkesboro.
2.30 P. M.—No. 151 daily except Sunday, for Madison.
2.30 P. M.—No. 230, daily except Sunday for Raleigh.
4.15 P. M.—No. 22 daily. For Raleigh, Selma and Goldsboro. Chair car Asheville to Goldsboro. Coaches.
5.00 P. M.—No. 151 daily. For Mt. Airy.
6.35 P. M.—No. 235 daily for Winston-Salem.
6.43 P. M.—No. 43 daily. For Charlotte.
7.15 P. M.—No. 132 daily. Local for Sanford.
7.20 P. M.—No. 35 daily. U. S. Fast Mail through to Atlanta, New Orleans and Birmingham. Pullman sleeping cars New York to New Orleans and Birmingham. Dining car service. Day coaches.
7.30 P. M.—No. 46 daily. For Danville.
10.20 P. M.—No. 12, daily. Local for Richmond. Pullman sleeping cars Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk.
10.35 P. M.—No. 32, daily. Augusta special. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars Augusta and Asheville to New York and Charlotte and Asheville to Washington. Dining car service. Coaches.
10.35 P. M.—No. 233 daily. For Winston-Salem.
11.15 P. M.—No. 33 daily. New York, Atlanta and New Orleans limited. Pullman and observation sleeping cars, drawing room. New Orleans and Macon to Washington and New York. Pullman car service. No coaches.
R. H. DEBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
C. G. Pickard, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER DENTIST

Office Over Greensboro National Bank.

Greensboro, N. C.

Telephone 1012.

DR. J. F. KERNODLE DENTIST

Rooms 203 and 204 McAdoo Building Over Bill's Drug Store.
Phone—Office 1646; Residence 1647
Greensboro, N. C.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Henley-Roach.—Mr. Roy Henley and Miss Mary Roach, of the Hamburg mill community, were married in this city Saturday afternoon by Squire D. H. Collins.

Death of Infant.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Pleas Craig, who reside near Summerfield, died Thursday afternoon. The funeral was held from the home Friday afternoon.

Calls Pastor.—The congregation of the First Lutheran church has extended a call to Rev. W. H. Rizer, of China Grove, to become pastor of the church. It is thought the call will be accepted.

Church Dedication.—The formal dedication of the beautiful new Church of the Covenant will take place on Sunday, May 10. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, the retiring pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Martha Dean Dead.—Mrs. Martha Dean died Thursday afternoon at her home in Greene township. She was about 45 years old and is survived by her husband and a son. The funeral and interment took place at Mt. Hope church Friday afternoon.

Mr. Lee Moderator.—Rev. E. Frank Lee, pastor of Buffalo and Midway Presbyterian churches, was elected moderator of Orange Presbytery at the meeting held in Thomasville last week. He succeeds Rev. C. P. Coble, of High Point. Rev. J. W. Goodman, of Mebane, a former pastor of Buffalo and Midway churches, was re-elected permanent secretary.

No Court This Week.—When we printed in Thursday's Patriot an item to the effect that a two-weeks civil term of Superior court would convene today we had overlooked the fact that the bar had called off this term. The lawyers decided several weeks ago that the term was not needed and did not make up a calendar. The next term of court will be the criminal term to convene on May 1.

Moonlight School.—The moonlight school organized by Mrs. A. W. McAlister and a few other ladies of the city opened Thursday night in the Spring street high school building. The school will be open on Monday and Thursday nights for six weeks, and an invitation is extended to every illiterate white adult in reach to attend and receive the benefit of the instruction. So far only a few have enrolled.

Young Lady Dead.—Miss Helena Weill, who moved to Greensboro from Wilmington with her mother, Mrs. Ella Weill, died Saturday morning, following a brief illness of erysipelas and blood poisoning. She was an attractive and popular young woman and had made many friends here. The body was carried to Wilmington yesterday and the funeral and interment will take place in that city today. Miss Weill was a sister of Mrs. Julius W. Cone.

Noted Surgeon Here.—Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., one of the country's greatest surgeons, is in the city on a visit to Dr. J. W. Mayo. He is accompanied by Mrs. Mayo. The principal object of Dr. Mayo's visit to the state is to deliver an address before the North Carolina Medical Society, which meets in Durham tomorrow. Today at noon he made a talk to the faculty and students of the State Normal and Industrial College on cancer, a subject on which he is a recognized authority.

Held For Court.—M. M. Coble, who was arrested at a blockade still in Greene township Wednesday afternoon, as related in Thursday's Patriot, was given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Collins Friday. He was charged with illicit distilling, and after hearing the testimony of the officers who made the arrest, Squire Collins bound him over to the next criminal term of Superior court under a bond of \$500, which was given. Coble stoutly maintains his innocence of the charge against him and persists in the statement that he is unacquainted with the men who were at the still with him and requested to make their escape from the officers.

Mr. Daughtridge Here.—Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge, of Rocky Mount, one of the two candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor, was a visitor in the city a few days ago. He was returning to his home from a trip to the western part of the state in the interest of his candidacy and expressed himself as well pleased with the progress of his campaign. Mr. Daughtridge is one of the most successful business men in the eastern part of the state and his friends insist that he would make a splendid governor. He is well known to a number of people in Guilford county and doubtless will receive good support here.

BABY SHOW SATURDAY ATTRACTED LARGE CROWD

The baby show given on the court house square Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the social service department of the Greensboro Woman's Club, was attended by a large crowd and attracted considerable attention. Eighty babies were entered from the city and country, and every one of them looked to be a prize-winner.

Owing to the lack of proper arrangements or a misunderstanding in carrying out the plans, there was a good deal of confusion and the task of the judges was made difficult.

The prize for the healthiest baby of six to 18 months of age, \$10 in gold, was awarded to James Lee Farrington, the son of Mr. J. F. Farrington, a well known citizen of the county. The little fellow's mother died when he was less than two weeks old and the task of rearing him has fallen on his father.

The prize for the healthiest baby of 18 months to three years of age, \$5 in gold, was awarded to Pierce C. Rucker, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Rucker, of this city.

A baby chair was awarded to John Freeman Myrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Myrick, for the best decorated carriage.

The second prize for the best decorated carriage, a baby dress, was awarded to William Bailey Murphy, son of Mayor and Mrs. T. J. Murphy.

A gold pin was given to Gertrude Meek, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Meek, as the prettiest girl baby on exhibition. The prize for the prettiest boy baby, an ivory toilet set, was awarded to Billy Wyant, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wyant.

William and Wallace Trautt, sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Trautt, won two gold rings offered for the finest twins.

WITHDRAW APPEALS AND GO TO PENITENTIARY.

Frank Snipes and his sons, James and Charles Snipes, of Forsyth county, who were sentenced to the federal prison at Atlanta at the December term of United States District court in this city for conspiracy and obstructing government officers in the discharge of their duty, appeared in court Saturday and, through counsel, withdrew the appeals they had taken from the judgment of the court. The elder Snipes had been sentenced for six years and his two sons for three years each.

Upon motion of counsel, Judge Boyd reduced the sentence of Frank Snipes to three years and gave the two younger men a sentence of a year and a day each. The prisoners were carried to Atlanta Saturday night by Deputy Marshal J. C. Kennett and Deputy Sheriffs J. S. Phipps and Joe Ingram and delivered to the authorities at the federal penitentiary yesterday morning.

It will be recalled that the trial and conviction of the Snipes trio grew out of a visit Deputy Collector C. F. Neelley and J. H. Johnson, a special employe of the internal revenue bureau, made to the Snipes farm near Kernersville last October in search of blockade liquor. Frank Snipes held up Mr. Neelley at the point of a rifle and both officers were disarmed and threatened.

DAILY RECORD PASSES UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

The Greensboro Daily Record today passes under the control of Col. Al Fairbrother and Mr. George B. Crater, who have purchased the property from the estate of the late J. M. Reece. The Record is in its twenty-sixth year of publication and is considered one of the most desirable afternoon newspaper properties in the state. It has always enjoyed a liberal patronage at the hands of the people of Greensboro.

The new owners plan to improve the paper in many respects. Col. Al Fairbrother will be the editor and Mr. Crater the business manager. Both are peculiarly fitted for their work and have many years of successful experience back of them. Col. Fairbrother is one of the best known newspaper writers in the country, and it is doubtful if Mr. Crater has a superior in his line, which is producing the business so necessary to the life and prosperity of a newspaper.

The Record, under its new management, has the best wishes of the public for an enlarged and more successful career than it has yet enjoyed.

Bankrupt Stock Sold.—The stock of goods and store fixtures of J. H. West, who was declared a bankrupt recently, were sold at auction Friday to S. B. Matlock & Co. for \$1,815. The business will be continued at the same stand.

Many a man never marries because he feels that he can't support a girl in the way she would like to be accustomed to.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

C. M. Lea to the Real Estate and Trust Company, eight lots in the Fisher park subdivision, on North Elm and Hendrix streets, \$16,000.

T. A. Saferight to C. H. Hayworth, lot No. 1 in block 17 of the High Point Development Company, in the city of High Point, \$115.

O. B. Barnes to J. W. Taylor, a lot containing a brick store building in the village of Wattssett, \$1,100.

J. F. and Clara L. Carmon to J. W. and W. T. Carmon, a lot in Snow park, in the city of High Point, \$115.

A. Schiffman to E. E. Upchurch and M. J. Adams, two lots in McAdoo heights, Glimmer township, \$200.

C. C. Fordham to T. B. Hinton, a lot 53 by 119.5 feet on Walker avenue, city of Greensboro, \$3,000.

M. L. Hicks to J. M. and Mary E. Fentress, a lot 74 by 166 feet on Highland avenue, city of Greensboro, \$2,000.

J. R. Reitzel and wife to W. E. Kennedy, a lot 56.67 by 150 feet on Dewey street, in the city of High Point, \$200.

S. Schiffman and wife to Austin Smith, a lot 70 by 140 feet on McGhee street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

W. P. Baldwin and wife to W. F. Ross, two tracts in Morehead township, the first consisting of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 4, of the Causey subdivision, and the second, a lot 160 by 338.5 feet on Glenwood avenue, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

R. W. H. Stone and wife to W. P. Baldwin, a lot 160 by 338.5 feet on Glenwood avenue, Morehead township, \$400.

D. Ralph Parker to C. D. Smith, lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block 6 of Snow park, in the city of High Point, \$200.

J. H. Hedgecock to R. A. Siceloff and J. C. Siceloff, a tract consisting of 17.8 acres in High Point township, adjoining the lands of J. H. Hedgecock, N. P. Albertson, R. T. Pickens and others, \$683.20.

C. C. McLean to G. S. Barker and Eli P. Barker, a lot 50 by 156 feet on Glenwood avenue, Morehead township, \$275.

J. H. Hedgecock to R. A. Siceloff, a tract consisting of 7.71 acres in High Point township, adjoining the lands of A. Monell, R. T. Pickens and others, \$385.50.

J. G. May and wife to T. B. Greeson, a tract consisting of 2.5 acres in Rock Creek township, adjoining the lands of Dr. W. T. Whitsett, Frank Greeson, Walter Smith and others, \$200.

Cladora T. Foust to F. B. Greeson and wife, a tract consisting of 55.4 acres in Rock Creek township, adjoining the lands of A. F. Greeson, A. B. Crouse, L. A. Mitchell and others, \$5 and other valuable considerations.

N. Lufty and wife to James F. Thompson and Gale Thompson, a lot 40 by 130 feet on Fisher avenue, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$1,500.

W. F. Ross to George P. Crutchfield, two lots on Glenwood avenue, a short distance west of the corporate limits of Greensboro, \$1,000.

Hattie E. Stafford to W. H. Stafford and Roger W. Harrison, one-fifth undivided interest in a tract consisting of 12 acres and 100 poles in Morehead township, adjoining the lands of Roger W. Harrison, J. D. Edwards and others, \$50.

E. D. Hill to H. I. Hill, a tract consisting of 6.12 acres in High Point township, adjoining the lands of C. E. Siceloff, G. W. Wall, C. W. Wall and others, \$417.

C. E. Siceloff and G. W. and C. M. Wall to E. A. Hill, a tract consisting of 11.12 acres in High Point township, adjoining the lands of C. E. Siceloff, G. W. Wall, C. M. Wall and others, \$1,112.

Jesse Reid and wife to John and Robert Joyce, a tract consisting of two acres in Oak Ridge township, \$45.

W. F. Ross to J. W. Long, a lot 22 by 200 feet on lower South Elm street, in the city of Greensboro, \$3,000.

John R. Osborne to T. C. Osborne and Martha Osborne, a tract consisting of 48.5 acres in Sumner township, adjoining the lands of Prince Farrington, J. J. Newman and others, \$1,250.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. G. S. Bradshaw is visiting in Washington.

Mrs. C. D. Benbow has gone to Santa Cruz, Cal., on a visit to relatives.

Miss Leola Thom has been called to Spartanburg, S. C., by the illness of her sister, Miss Lily Thom.

Dr. Stuart McGuire, of Richmond, Va., one of the South's best known surgeons, was in the city Saturday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Mrs. T. N. Cook Dead.
The Greensboro Times of Friday says:

"After a desperate illness of three weeks, Mrs. T. N. Cook died this morning at 1 o'clock. Her funeral will be preached tomorrow at noon at her home, and interment will take place at Frieden's."

"Mrs. Cook was a good woman, and her death comes as a great shock to her relatives and friends. She leaves a husband, and three children. She was in her sixty-fifth year."

POPLE'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.

"DOWN COUNTRY" SEED SWEET potatoes, also pure stock Northern Irish potatoes for seed at Scott's, both stores.

FOR SALE.—52 ACRES OF GOOD truck, orchard and meadow land one-half mile west of Battle Ground, on Guilford College road. S. W. H. Smith, Guilford College, N. C. 22-6t

WE HAVE ADDED TWO BIGSHOW cases to our notion department where we can keep our small wares clean and nice. "Take a look" next time you come in and you will see something there you will want. Scott's New Store, (Market Square).

FOR SALE.—AN EIGHT ROOM house and three acres of land at McLeansville, eight miles east of Greensboro. Near good churches and high school, in good community, right at railroad station. Suitable as a summer home for some business man in Greensboro or some one desiring to locate near a good school. For further particulars and price, see or write Attorney C. A. Hines, in Greensboro, or P. T. Hines, McLeansville, N. C.

To the Voters of Guilford County.

At the urgent request of many of my strongest personal and political friends, I have finally decided to announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the next general assembly, to succeed Judge Eure, subject to the Democratic primary of Guilford county.

R. W. H. STONE.
Greensboro, R. F. D. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
To the Democratic Voters of Guilford County:
I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to a seat in the lower house of the next general assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held June 9, and I will appreciate the support of the Democrats of the county.

Liberty, R. F. D. 2.
W. A. BOWMAN.
To the Democratic Voters of Guilford County:
I am a candidate for renomination as one of Guilford's members of the lower house of the next general assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held June 9, and I will appreciate the support of the Democrats of the county.

High Point.
ROBERT BROCKETT.
ELMER E. LULL, M. D. C.
VETERINARY SURGEON
At Coble & Starr's Stables, 533 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Office Phone 678, Residence Phone 1662

Watch the date on your label.



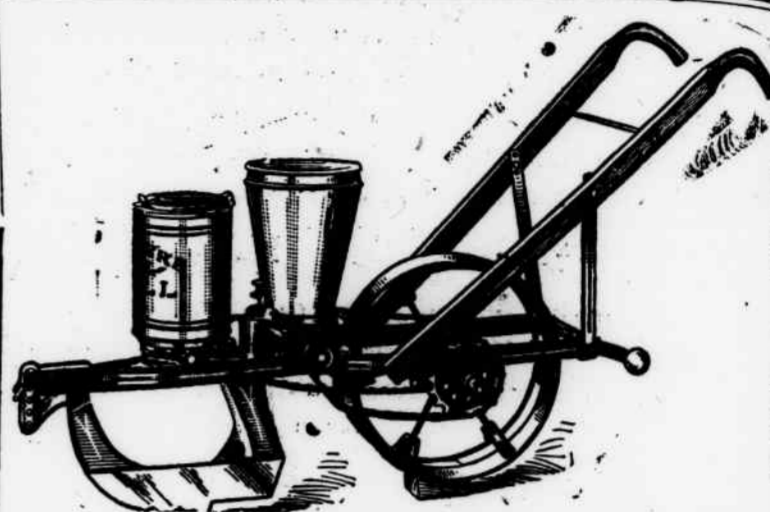
The plowing season is always on when the weather permits, and we know you want the best the market affords. We've got it. Let us show it to you. It will pay you to investigate before you invest. "Nuff Said."

We are, yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458



Not what the dealer says but what the users say that counts. Every user of Deere Corn Planters says they are the BEST MADE. Call at our store and see them.

We are making a special price on Gasoline Engines. Full line of farm implements in stock.

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Lime and Sulphur 10c Per Gal.

\$3.75 per barrel of 50 gallons; purchaser to furnish barrel.

Fruit trees at half listed price, and for each dollar spent with us for fruit trees and fruit plants we give free \$1 worth of our new 50c Peach and Apple. This is the most liberal offer we have ever made.

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