

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

VOL. 95—NO. 71

DINNER WAS GREAT SUCCESS

COUNTY SCHOOL MEN GUESTS AT DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR HERE TUESDAY.

The dinner given complimentary to the school committeemen of the county Tuesday by the county board of education and the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce brought together a number of Guilford's most progressive citizens and was a most delightful affair in every respect. About 200 people were present, including 112 school committeemen, and the spirit of the occasion was all that could have been desired. The meal was served in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. by members of the golf and tennis club, under the direction of Messrs. Grace Schaeffer and O. S. Johnson.

Mr. J. E. Latham, chairman of the chamber of commerce, presided as toastmaster and after the meal made a short talk. Among other things, he said: "We are gathered here for a purpose, not to look over the things we have already done, but to take on new advances, to grasp the opportunities as they come to us. We must move circumstances and not let circumstances move us. The day of pioneering in Guilford county is over, but the day of building up our waste places is just before us. You should get in the front rank or rear rank or anywhere else where you can be of service. The same hammer that breaks the iron to many pieces can be used to weld that lot of iron into a solid piece. Our school teachers and school committeemen and school men in general should work together."

For Community Development.

In conclusion Mr. Latham introduced Prof. Dan T. Gray, of the faculty of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who made a splendid plea for community development and co-operation. He was heard with great interest and said in part:

"A few years ago after the 1910 census was compiled America was faced with what she considered a very serious problem. The census of 1910 compared with the census of 1900, and 1890, showed us that the rural population was decreasing in proportion to the city population. It was not decreasing in numbers except in a few cases, but in proportion to the population of the cities it was decreasing. The increase in the last 19 years has been in the cities. In the larger cities the increase has been 50 per cent; little towns with 2,000 increased about 20 per cent and this explains the fact that we have a great deal of it. Many people think because our attention is called to the fact that country people are moving to the towns we are facing a very startling situation, that the world has never seen anything of this sort before. Up to 30 years ago we had not seen this movement from the country to the towns in such a proportion that we became alarmed with it. Greece and Italy and many other countries faced this problem many years ago. Cicero lamented very much the movement of country people to the towns. Plutarch wrote on the very same thing. Justinian put in a lot of time just like lawyers do this day writing on that very problem."

"Don't think we need to worry anything about this movement as a whole. Our problem today is not concerned with that one thing. It is a natural, logical movement. Fifty years from now our cities in North Carolina will be very much larger in proportion to the population than they are now, and 200 years from now they will be very much larger in proportion than then. It does not take as many people in the country now to raise food in proportion to the total human race as it did 100 years ago. Some of our fathers can very well remember when one family in the country did nothing except to make a living for that one family."

"We fail to see the fact that we can have too many people in the country. I don't have much faith in the argument about getting people to go from towns to the country."

"My father lived in Missouri and I will give you some Missouri prices. Father sold cotton at four cents a pound, the best beef animals for two and one-third cents and three cents per pound, hogs for three cents a pound, corn sold for 10 to 12 cents a bushel."

"I am not worried about the people moving to the towns, but the thing that we are concerned in is that the right kind of people stay on the farms. What concerns us is that it is not the riff-raff that has been going to the towns, but the very best people. We need to change the country and do it in such a way that our best people in North Carolina will stop leaving the country. We must make the opportunities for the young people just as great in the country as they are in town, we must make the country appeal to our men and women and boys and girls, make it more pleasant, and attractive."

"Very few things can be done unless they are done co-operatively. One hundred years ago you could accomplish something as individuals, but these days you cannot work as individuals and accomplish anything. Ninety-nine per cent of the good things that are coming in the future must come from a co-operative spirit."

"One reason why people leave the country is lack of school facilities. There is no doubt but that the one-room school house must go. You must change to a consolidated system and then teach things that are not taught in the one-room school. Then we must teach things that have real significance, that will appeal to the boy and girl."

"Another thing we need is the co-operative spirit on the farms. Farmers can own farm machinery together and the machinery will do better work for two men than one man is able to own for himself. There are thousands of things that men who own farms can do to better themselves."

Other Speeches.

Prof. Gray was followed by Dr. W. T. Whitsett, chairman of the board of education, who recounted briefly some of the achievements of Guilford county and her people in the past and predicted still greater things for the future. The address in full will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Charles H. Ireland, a member of the board of education, made a talk along practical lines, saying, among other things:

"You have a county to be proud of. It is well for us to ponder, while we are rejoicing and patting ourselves on the back, whether or not there are some things we ought to do. It is a mighty hard thing to make all the county go together all the time at exactly the same pace. It is wise for us to consider this proposition: If your section of the county is behind, why is it behind? Since I have been on the board I have never had a recollection of a body of citizens coming before that board without being met with a hearty response, and frequently we have gone beyond what they have asked, the only exceptions have been in regard to Greensboro and High Point. This was in regard to our building fund. We thought the need of the county was greater in the rural districts than in the urban districts. If you have any sectional views of Guilford I want you to disabuse your mind of them. The portions of our county that have been helped most were those where the educational interests have been farthest behind."

County Superintendent Foust, who believes one should think more of his own community than any other place on earth, said:

"I have no patience with a man or woman who is constantly abusing his community. Let's each one go home today believing in our community. If you don't believe in it move out. If I didn't believe in Greensboro and Guilford county I would move to some other county. If you will just go home and have faith in your community, and you can't do anything unless you have faith in it, you can make a leader out of yourself. If you will just determine to do that at the close of this splendid meeting it will be worth more to Guilford county than anything that I can think of."

The crowd was pleased to hear a few words of encouragement from Charles Case, Esq., of Oak Ridge, the oldest committeeman in the county, and a man who has always been a strong friend and patron of education. He told of the growth of the school work in his township during the past ten or twelve years.

Others who responded to calls and spoke briefly were: A. L. Brooks, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Lyon, city manager of High Point; W. A. Bowman, one of Guilford's representatives in the leg-

MAY ACCEPT WILSON'S PLAN

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS HOLD ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—In another effort to aid the presidents of the country's railroads to find some way in which to accept an eight-hour day for their trainmen and avert the threatened strike, President Wilson tonight conferred for an hour and a half with President Hale Holden, of the Burlington; Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and R. S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific.

Neither White House officials nor the presidents would discuss the conference. It was said on authority, however, that the three executives went to the White House to receive an answer to the suggestions they made to Mr. Wilson last night that he give them more specific information as to how the railroads may get additional revenue necessary to take care of the greater pay rolls that will come with the eight-hour day.

Earlier in the day President Wilson discussed the railroad situation at length with Senator Newlands and Representative Adamson, chairman of the two committees of Congress in charge of legislation affecting interstate commerce. Their visit was the consequence of that of the railroad men last night. The two chairmen are said to have agreed that the president's position in the present situation was right, and to have said that every effort could be expected in Congress to put through any legislation which might help solve the present difficulty for the future.

One of the means of recouping, suggested by the president to the railroads in his public outline of his position was through an increase in freight rates. It was pointed out tonight that the president cannot directly ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant increases to the railroads. Congress, however, might pass a resolution directing the commission in view of what it considers an unprecedented situation to grant higher rates.

Congress also might pass a resolution directing the commission to investigate all matters involved in the present controversy and the whole subject of the relations of railroads and their employees. One result expected from today's conference is an early effort to pass the bill introduced several months ago to increase the commission's membership from 7 to 9.

It became evident tonight that most of the railroad executives have come to believe that there can be only one way of preventing a strike and that is by accepting the eight-hour day plan. The chief effort in their own conferences today was to find some scheme by which an eight-hour day may be put in operation on all the railroads at the least added expense. Many suggestions along this line have been made by presidents, but no one of them has proved feasible when submitted to the acid test of operating officials.

Vigorous Protest to War Department.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Vigorous protests have come to Representative John H. Small and other members from cottonseed oil manufacturers of North Carolina against the action of the war department in calling for hog lard for army rations, while omitting entirely cottonseed oil and lard substitutes made therefrom. Representations have been made to the quartermaster general with a view to having the discriminations removed.

The action of the department is regarded as an unnecessary discrimination against a Southern product. "All chemists agree," said Mr. Small, "that cottonseed oil and the lard products therefrom are as wholesome and nutritious as lard products from the fat of the hog, if not more so, and at this time are appreciably cheaper."

Mr. Small, of Oak Ridge, the oldest committeeman in the county, and a man who has always been a strong friend and patron of education. He told of the growth of the school work in his township during the past ten or twelve years.

Others who responded to calls and spoke briefly were: A. L. Brooks, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Lyon, city manager of High Point; W. A. Bowman, one of Guilford's representatives in the leg-

Mr. Frank C. Boyles has returned from a fishing trip to the coast.

ROBERT M. STAFFORD DIES

AT MOORE'S SPRINGS.

Mr. Robert M. Stafford, of Oak Ridge, one of the county's well known and substantial citizens, died Monday night at Moore's Springs, to which place he had gone a few days previously in the hope that the change would benefit his health, which had been poor for quite a while. While it was realized that his condition was serious, recently he had appeared to improve and his death came unexpectedly and as a great shock to his friends and loved ones.

Mr. Stafford suffered from enlargement of the heart and liver trouble, brought on, it is said, by strenuous exercise in athletics in his younger days. During his school days he took an active interest in athletic sports and for some years after leaving school he played professional baseball.

Mr. Stafford was about 45 years of age and a son of the late Sheriff R. M. Stafford. He was a man of attractive personality, warm-hearted and generous by nature, and possessed many friends. Enterprising and a man of progressive ideas, he was a leading and influential citizen of his community. He was a successful farmer and merchant.

Surviving Mr. Stafford are his widow and three children; two brothers, Mr. William Stafford, of Summerfield, and Sheriff D. B. Stafford, and two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar and Mrs. M. H. Edgerton, of Oak Ridge.

The funeral was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the Oak Ridge M. E. church, of which Mr. Stafford was a member. The services were conducted by Rev. Joseph H. Peele, of Guilford College, and were attended by a large crowd of sorrowing friends.

MILLER AND WIGGINS TO DIE SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Asheville, Aug. 23.—Governor Locke Craig today denied the plea for commutation of sentence for Merritt Miller and Hardy Wiggins, under sentence of death for the murder of Philip Phillips, of Graham county. The men had been granted a reprieve until September 1, and will be executed on that date unless the governor grants another respite. The prisoners were said to have belonged to a gang of which Ed Williams, son-in-law of Phillips, was the leader. Williams is serving a term for the murder of three other members of the Phillips family.

Governor Craig issued a lengthy statement regarding his reasons for refusing to commute the sentences of the two men, his principal reason being that Phillips, after being shot, had tied the mule he was riding, and when his daughter found him, told her that it was no use to go for a doctor, that he was dying, and that Merritt Miller and Hardy Wiggins had attacked him, Miller shooting him. He described where they had stood, and repeated his assertion on several occasions before his death. This, coupled to the fact that he was shot from behind a log where the assassins were concealed, and that bloodhounds trailed the two men to some extent, followed by their conviction and the refusal of the state supreme court to set aside the verdict, the governor says, leads him to refuse to commute the sentences of the two men to life imprisonment.

Slaughter Hired to Tobacco Planter.

Wentworth, Aug. 23.—C. W. Slaughter, ex-chief of police of Draper, N. C., recently convicted of manslaughter on a charge of killing Thomas Weaver while Slaughter was chief, was hired out by the commissioners of Rockingham county in session at Wentworth Monday, to P. L. Plinch, a tobacco planter of Meadows, on the Dan. Slaughter was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with authority given to hire him out. He left immediately with his new employer who will pay Rockingham county the sum of \$435. Mrs. Slaughter put in a bid for her husband, but the commissioners decided to put the man in other hands.

Special Sermon.—The pastor, Rev. E. Frank Lee, will preach a special sermon at Buffalo Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock to the Daughters of Liberty, who will be from White Oak lodge. The members of the J. O. U. A. M. and the public generally are cordially invited to be present.

ENGAGED IN MIMIC WAR

MIGHTY FLEETS IN CONTEST OFF COAST—ADMIRAL HELM DEFENDS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Two mighty fleets were grappling for each other in the dark tonight somewhere off the Atlantic coast, in the opening phase of the most realistic and elaborate war game ever undertaken by the American navy. The navy department on a war footing, was invoking every agency to aid Rear Admiral Helm, commanding the "Blue" defending fleet, which was sweeping seaward behind a line of scouts nearly six hundred miles long to meet and repulse Admiral Mayo's "Red" battle fleet and its convoy of transports.

The game began at six o'clock this morning when Admiral Helm on his flagship, the Rhode Island, received word that an agent of the state department aboard a ship bound from New York to Gibraltar had reported that the fifteen battleships of the "Red" fleet had been sighted six hundred miles due east of Cape Hatteras. The report said thirty transports were following the enemy fleet bringing an army of invasion to be landed at some point between Cape Hatteras and East Port, Maine.

An hour after the report came, the twelve battleships of Admiral Helm's main fighting fleet, manned in part by civilian volunteers and naval militia-men, were headed seaward from Narragansett. Ahead of them nearly a score of swift destroyers were speeding eastward to get in touch with the enemy, followed and supported by a cruiser squadron headed by the aeroplane ship North Carolina. Rear Admiral Gleaves commands the scouting force, which is converging on the point where the enemy was known to be at daylight this morning. Admiral Mayo's problem is to force a way through the "Blue" fleet for his transports. The game board within which operations must be confined is virtually six hundred miles square and with the fifteen active battleships of the Atlantic fleet as his main fighting unit Admiral Mayo controls a force that Admiral Helm must employ strategy to defeat. Rear Admiral Knight, head of the Navy War College, is umpiring the game from the battleship Pennsylvania.

The radio signals of the enemy fleet mean nothing to the operators on Admiral Gleaves' scouting ships. The messages are in cipher code known only to the officers and men of the "Red" fleet. Even the navy department does not know it, for the department is on the side of the defending "Blue" fleet and is using every means to aid in repelling the invader before he sights American soil. Intercepted messages of all sorts were being picked up tonight by "Blue" scouts and sent through the radio relay ships stationed astern of the advancing line. The big wireless towers at Arlington received them and sent them promptly to the navy department, where code experts struggled over them through the night seeking the key to the cipher. The whole department blazed with light, with officers on duty in every bureau prepared to meet any demand Admiral Helm might make upon them for ammunition, men, repairs, additional ships, or other support.

Through its officers along the Atlantic coast the department searched eagerly for reports brought by inbound ships as to Admiral Mayo's movements, ready to transmit them promptly to the "Blue" commander.

By the terms of the problem, prepared at the Naval War College, the "Red" commander has until September 1 to effect a landing. There is no limit to his movements, except that he must reach the coast between the points named either in sufficient force to beat off any fleet Admiral Helm can bring against him, or without having been sighted by the "Blue" scouts.

High Price For Hogs.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23.—Hogs sold for \$11.20 a hundred pounds at the Union stock yards yesterday, the highest price in the history of the market since the Civil war. Dealers predict an advance to \$12 a hundred pounds in September.

Mrs. John N. Wilsop and daughter, Miss Mary, have returned from a visit to relatives in Morganton.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

With no important changes in the main war theaters interest remains centered on the new allied offensive on the Saloniki front. The latest dispatches, however, throw little light on the situation, and the allies' plans are somewhat obscure.

London reports that the Bulgarians have advanced along the Struma valley and have entrenched themselves at various points. Berlin also reports further advances for them on the right wing, where they face the Serbians. Apparently, however, no action of first importance has yet developed.

Interest in the attitude of the Greeks has been heightened by despatches telling of the determination of the Greek commander at Seres to resist the Bulgarians and of volunteers being organized for his assistance by the Venizelos leaders at Saloniki. There has been no further development in the Rumanian situation. The last report from Berlin maintains that Rumania has not reached a decision.

On the western front the French are apparently marking time, while the British push against Thiepval and Guillemont. London reports a fresh tightening of the ring around Thiepval in the capture of 200 yards of German trenches south of the town. Bitter fighting is going on in this section. The Germans succeeded in entering some British trenches, but, according to London, were immediately evicted.

The fierce struggle around Fleury, in the Verdun sector, continues. The French claim "an appreciable advance" between Fleury and Thiaumont and the capture of 200 prisoners.

Conflicting claims are made by Berlin and Petrograd on the fighting on the eastern front. Both report the capture of positions near Jablonitz pass, where a violent struggle has been in progress several days on the crest of the Carpathians. Berlin also claims the sanguinary repulse of Russian attempts to cross the Stokhod and apparently desperate fighting is going on.

Both Berlin and London make counter-claims in regard to the recent fight in the North sea. Berlin admits that the battleship Westfalen was struck by a torpedo from an English submarine, but maintained she was slightly damaged. The admiralty reiterates that a British battleship was heavily damaged by a German submarine. This is emphatically denied by the British admiralty.

JOINT COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing announced last night that the American members of the joint commission to undertake settlement of differences between the United States and Mexico would be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott, of New York city.

All of the commissioners have accepted their appointments, the Mexican members were named some time ago, and arrangements for their meeting will be made immediately by Secretary Lansing and Elizeo Arredondo, General Carranza's ambassador designate. Virtually the only question to be decided is where the sessions shall be held. The Mexicans are understood to prefer some resort on the New Jersey coast.

Secretary Lane who will head the American group was the first member selected. Associated Justice Brandeis was President Wilson's second choice, but after a conference with Chief Justice White he decided his duties would not permit him to serve. Judge Gray, a retired federal circuit judge, and a former United States senator has had much experience on international bodies, and since 1900 has been a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under The Hague convention. Dr. Mott is general secretary of the international committee, the Young Men's Christian Association and author of numerous religious works. He was offered the post of minister to China by President Wilson, but declined it.

The Mexican commissioners are Luis Cabrera, minister of finance; Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani. Both of the latter are engineers and Bonillas is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HOT WEATHERFor Two Months
Yet

If you haven't invested in a Cool Cloth, Mohair or Palm Beach Suit, why not? You can save 25 per cent on the outlay and keep in good humor for the balance of the season.

September is school month. Have you bought your boys outfit? We have a splendid selection of boys woolen suits, medium weight, ages 8 to 17, that we will offer at a big reduction. See us if you are interested.

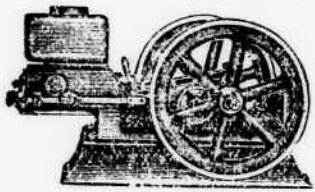
Savoy Shirts \$1.50.

Boyden Oxfords \$6.50.

**CRAWFORD
& REES**
300 South Elm St.

**SOW
TURNIP
SEED
NOW**

Get 'em at

**Gardner's
Drug Store**

FAIRBANKS MORSE
KEROSENE ENGINES
F. N. TAYLOR
311 S. Davis St. Greensboro

GEORGE B. ROBERSON, M. D.

 Practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

 Office McAdoo Building—Next to
Postoffice—Rooms 205-206.
Phones: Residence, 296; Office, 1081

 W. Daniel Dees Dr. Ralph Dees
Dr. Rigdon Dees.
DOCTORS DEES
 General Surgery and Diseases of
Women.

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

Subscribe to The Patriot.

GUILFORD'S STEADY PROGRESS
 EVER A LEADER IN DEVELOPING
MEN AND IDEAS OF THE
HIGHEST TYPE.

(Address by Dr. W. T. Whittsett, chairman of the Guilford county board of education, at the dinner given in Greensboro Tuesday complimentary to the school committeemen of the county.)

Guilford county, the heart of Piedmont Carolina, was erected in 1770 by an act of the general assembly then in session at New Bern. For twenty years before this date settlers had been pouring into this rich territory. The strong Scotch-Irish were taking the central part around Martinsville, Buffalo, Greensboro and Alamance church; in the east, around Apple's, Frieden's, Gibsonville and Brick church, settled the sturdy German; while in west Guilford, about New Garden, Deep River, High Point and Archdale, the English Quaker came to make his home. These first settlers, be it ever remembered, came not as outlaws and adventurers, but they came as intelligent citizens, bringing with them civilization and religion. This fine stock during these more than one hundred and fifty years has made history not simply for Guilford county but for North Carolina as well; and along some lines has touched even our national life. Through all these years they have carried forward the fine trinity of progress—(1) internal improvements, (2) industrial development and (3) general education.

It was Guilford's own son, Governor John M. Morehead, whose creative hand in large measure gave to us railroads, factories and state institutions. Gilmer and Wiley and Mendenhall, all well-known names in this company, were valiant helpers in the great work.

It would not be, perhaps, too much to claim that the three brightest homes in our educational history are Guilford names.

Dr. David Caldwell, for fifty years teacher, preacher and writer. An honor graduate of Princeton, the work of this great man influenced the educational and religious history of North Carolina more than that of any other one man of the eighteenth century. His log cabin school, three miles from the present site of Greensboro, became not only the most noted school of the state, but of the South. His pupils became the governors, congressmen, judges, ministers and other leading men of his day. He was a member of the state convention of 1776 which drew up the bill of rights and framed the constitution. In all the stirring scenes of the Revolution he played an heroic part. Whether presenting the resolutions of the Regulators or standing stoutly against Cornwallis, Caldwell rose to the full measure of greatness.

Dr. Calvin H. Wiley, North Carolina's first superintendent of public instruction, statesman and educator. Before the day of railroads he visited every county in the state to organize the work of the schools. He was a man of vision and ideals and especially great as an organizer. Our present system of public schools owes much to his wisdom, and his educational reports are by no means out of date yet. He worked upon two ideas (1) to cultivate a general public sentiment in favor of education, feeling that nothing could be done without this, and (2) to secure a corps of well-trained teachers for the schoolrooms. He felt that all else would follow as a matter of course if these two points were well met. Calvin H. Wiley served well his day in North Carolina.

Dr. Charles Duncan Melver, while not a native of Guilford, lived here, and it was in Guilford that he grew to his full stature of service to his people. It is with this county that his work will always be identified. Many of us here knew him and loved him and worked with him. In every hamlet of the state and throughout the South, thousands thank God for the life and work of this great soul. While "religion, morality and education" are cherished in our borders the name of Melver will be immortal.

Let us, then, not think of Guilford as an area of simply 672 square miles of territory and about 70,000 people. The true Guilford includes the ideas and influences and aspirations that have moved and are moving among our people.

"Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which moved the heart can never die."

Guilford is a county of historic schools and churches, rich in the record of a glorious past. From our colonial records we learn that this territory was the very heart of the movement of the Regulators of 1771, who dared to offer the first open opposition to Great Britain and who wrote their names in living letters on the battlefield of Alamance. The

imposing monuments that stand just yonder on Guilford Battle Ground speak of the undying record of patriotism that echoes and re-echoes from every wood and vale in all this region. It was March, 1781, at Guilford Battle Ground that made possible Yorktown and the proud record of American independence.

Our part in the Civil war and in the sad tale of slavery's passing is one to claim the interest and attention of every student of history. It is not possible in this brief moment to even chronicle the events that may well claim a place in our memory.

In May, 1874, Greensboro voted a special tax for the support of her public schools and in 1875 established the first graded school in the state. The first special tax for rural schools was voted in the territory around Guilford College in 1901.

In 1902 the general education board made a gift to this county of \$4,000, contingent upon raising a like sum, which was done at once with enthusiasm, and this became the germ of a real movement for educational reconstruction that has been far-reaching in its effects.

As the poverty of Civil war passed Guilford was one of the state's first counties to see the necessity of securing for county superintendent of schools one who would devote his whole time to this work; and her leadership has been followed by progressive counties everywhere.

The fine work of the Woman's Betterment Association had its origin here in our midst; and it was here that the first movements were started for game protection, which have done good, but nothing like the good that may be done by well-nurtured Audubon societies.

The Guilford county farm life school law passed by the legislature of 1911, I am persuaded, is one of the best pieces of constructive legislation of its kind that may be found upon any statute book.

So, whether one chooses to speak of the past or of the present, he finds much to interest and to inspire in the story of Guilford county.

With a property valuation of over twenty million; 200 or more miles of improved roads; over one hundred miles of railroads; two thriving cities—Greensboro and High Point—Guilford county is, indeed, a splendid empire within itself. Capt. Snow says that at High Point in 1872, just 44 years ago, the school house was a little log hut costing less than twenty dollars. Today every community is supplied with commodious houses; the last log house has passed out of school use in all the borders of the county, and we are entering a day when handsome and striking architecture is becoming the rule and not the exception for progressive communities. Bond issues are becoming more and more popular, and taxation for general education has become firmly fixed as a principle of progress with all intelligent communities. We have about two hundred teachers who hold first grade certificates, and most of these have had several years' experience in the work of teaching. We have educational harmony as to state, private and denominational efforts, and a unity that promises well for great attainments in the days to come.

Just one word in conclusion: Your county board of education conceives its mission to lie along two well-defined lines, which may be mentioned here briefly:

First. In following out its well-defined duties as prescribed by the school law, giving careful and painstaking attention to the details of the county's school system. Guard its finances. Seek carefully to find the best men to administer the duties of school committeemen and trustees. Keep in close and intimate touch with every section of the county. In a word, to keep every part of the school machinery in good working order. This is highly important, and this should have careful attention and much thought.

Second. But there is another feature that we would not overlook, and certainly it is no less important than what has been mentioned. To dream and plan for better things continually; to listen to the notes of progress from abroad; to seek continually for a wider vision for the schools of the county, believing that "where there is no vision the people perish." Not simply to live in the present and to plan for the present, but to plan for a splendid growth and a greater future.

We welcome you here, then, today that we may take stock of the past, that we may confer as to our present needs, and that we may in unity plan for a greater educational day.

Our past attainments give us hope that Guilford may aspire to something of a position of leadership in the care and training of the youth of our land, and we are sure that this occasion will draw us closer together in determination and spirit for greater work.

GUARD WILL STAY ON BORDER AS LONG AS NEEDED THERE.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The national guard will be retained on the Mexican border until it can be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property. Secretary Baker so declared the administration's policy yesterday in answering a score of letters from many parts of the country complaining that the state troops were being held in service after the emergency for which they were called out apparently had passed.

In general the complaints, alleged that border service was entailing loss financially on militiamen and hardships on their families.

By its presence on the border, he wrote one, the guard is "winning bloodless victories daily." He declared that Americans resident along the international line were enjoying a peace and security they could not know without the protection of military forces.

He added the presence of the militia on the Mexican border has restored order and given a higher degree of safety and security to the lives of our people in that troubled country than they have had for a long time.

Referring to the elaborate and extensive training the militiamen are receiving under supervision of regular army officers, the secretary expressed the opinion that it would fit them to act in time of war or other emergency as a supporting arm, or second line, for the regular army, furnishing an asset to national preparedness that could not have been obtained otherwise.

"Clearly so soon as a restored state of order on the border justifies it, these troops will be returned to their homes," he wrote. "In the meantime, it is not possible for the department to say how soon such a situation will arise, although the Mexican situation is one of increasing hopefulness."

To another correspondent the secretary explained that the national guard was maintained for just such exigencies as that which now exists on the border and that it had cost the government many millions to prepare and keep it ready for such emergencies. He pointed out that national guardsmen were fully aware of the duties they undertook when they enlisted.

Watch the date on your label.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

YOU ARE INVITED

You are cordially invited to visit our new store, where we are better prepared than ever to supply your needs in the line of Drugs, Proprietary Remedies, Toilet Articles, etc. Our stock is complete and everything is pure and fresh. You will find us in the remodeled building on South Elm street formerly occupied by the Wakefield Hardware Company.

We are here to serve the public and it is our highest aim to satisfy every customer. Come to see us.

Conyers & Sykes, Druggists
Telephones---9 and 10

L. M. Ammen & Co.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Two Licensed Embalmers and Lady Assistant

At the service of the public day and night. All work done by experts and at reasonable prices.

Our Hearses Are Equipped With Ammen's Patented Automatic Safety Hearse Pins

An up-to-date Picture Framing department in connection with our Undertaking business.

607 S. Elm St.

Phones---Day 488; Night 1521

Paper Shortage Hits Two Tennessee Papers.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The Cleveland Herald and the Cleveland Journal-Banner, two of the largest circulating small town newspapers of East Tennessee, have announced that henceforth they will appear weekly instead of semi-weekly. The print paper shortage is assigned as the reason for the curtailment.

Does Sloan's Liniment Help Rheumatism?

Ask the man who uses it, he knows. "To think I suffered all these years when one 25 cent bottle of Sloan's Liniment cured me," writes one grateful user. If you have rheumatism or suffer from neuralgia, backache, soreness and stiffness, don't put off getting a bottle of Sloan's. It will give you such welcome relief. It warms and soothes the sore, stiff painful places and you feel so much better. But it at any drug store, only 25 cents. adv.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

SEASHORE**NORFOLK OR RICHMOND**

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

 W. C. SAUNDERS,
General Passenger Agent,
Roanoke, Va.
DR. J. W. TAYLOR

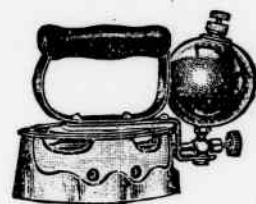
Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

Examinations Without "Drops"

RELIEF OR NO PAY.

Office—Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST**Iron Without a Hot Fire**

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

The Comfort Self Heating Gasoline Iron

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICE \$3.00

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

ODELL HARDWARE CO.
The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas

SIMMONS DEFENDS TARIFF

PREPAREDNESS AND MEXICAN TROUBLES CAUSE APPROPRIATIONS EXCEEDING INCOME.

Washington, Aug. 23.—In opening his statement on the revenue bill yesterday, chairman of the committee, showed that the tariff under normal conditions would raise over \$8,000,000 more than the estimated normal disbursements. He showed also that the receipts for 1916 not only would not be sufficient to pay the expenses of the government, but the preparedness program and the Mexican situation developed.

Senator Simmons made it clear that the new revenue bill was made necessary only by the preparedness program and the Mexican troubles. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, according to a statement made by the treasury department, August 19, 1916, aggregate \$1,572,008,728.

The bill includes all appropriations made up to this time; in addition, it carries in the treasury department and District of Columbia, and not yet signed by the president, \$1,000,000 carried in the appropriations now pending before the house committee on appropriations and \$2,000,000 miscellaneous appropriations now pending in the senate. It does not include the \$500,000 provided in the original bill for purchase and construction of ships, nor the \$20,000 provided for the construction of a new plant. These two items are to be financed, as provided in the law of their creation, by the issuance of Panama Canal bonds.

"Now let me repeat that the total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, including those made or to be made by Congress as I have before stated, will amount to \$1,572,008,728.

"Subtract from this amount the normal appropriations and postal deficiencies, payable from postal revenues, and the sinking fund requirements included in permanent appropriations, aggregating \$336,411,000.

"The amount estimated by the treasury department that will not be expended during the year of \$59,243,000.

"Making a total of \$445,765,728, leaving a balance of \$1,126,243,000. The general rule is to allow 5 per cent of the total amount appropriated as the probable amount of that appropriation that will not be expended during the year.

"It will be seen that the aggregate appropriations on account of the military and naval deficiencies, either already appropriated or provided for in the pending deficiency bill, amount to \$441,115,000.

"It will also be seen that on December 6, 1915, before the Mexican situation reached the stage calling for a large expenditure into Mexico, and the mobilization of the national guard, the department had estimated that the total appropriations on account of the military expenditures, including \$67,832,000 for preparedness, would amount to \$1,126,243,000. By reason of the Mexican situation and the necessity for an additional amount for preparedness the department later increased its estimate of December, 1915, and Congress appropriated in pursuance of these new estimates the additional sum of \$155,094,000, \$130,000,000 of the amount being for the Mexican situation and \$25,000,000 for general preparedness purposes. This latter sum when added to the \$67,832,000 in the department's estimate of December 6, 1915, makes the total amount carried in the appropriations for preparedness \$226,926,000.

"Adding the \$445,765,728 for preparedness to the \$130,000,000 for the Mexican situation, shows that the increased appropriation for the military establishment on account of preparedness and the Mexican situation amounts to \$226,926,000.

"Increase in naval appropriations, 1917 over 1916—\$167,065,000.

"Average annual increase in appropriations for fiscal years 1910 to 1915, was \$2,121,000 a year. This amount deducted from the increase for 1917—\$2,121,000, leaves, in increase in naval appropriations due to preparedness, \$164,944,000.

"As shown by the figures the increase in the appropriations for the military and preparedness purposes is \$164,944,000. To this add the increased appropriations for military establishment and we have an aggregate increase of appropriations due to preparedness and the Mexican situation of \$391,870,000. Deducting five per cent from this, the usual amount estimated that will be expended during the year, \$19,593,500, and we have left \$37,280,500 as the estimated disbursements for the fiscal year on account of the Mexican situation and preparedness. This amount deducted from the to-

tal estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1917 would leave \$753,963,000 as the amount required to meet the total normal disbursements of the government for that year. Now the total estimated receipts for the year 1917, under existing laws, as is shown in the statement of the treasury department filed with the report of the committee, is \$762,000,000, or \$8,037,000 more than the estimated normal disbursements, making it clear that but for the extraordinary increases in the appropriations for the naval and military establishment which have been thought expedient and necessary on account of the emergencies of the present situation, the normal receipts of the treasury for the fiscal year 1917 under existing law would be sufficient to pay the expenses of the government for that year and leave a surplus of over \$8,000,000 in the treasury, just as the receipts for the year 1916 (before we entered upon this preparedness program and before the Mexican situation developed) actually yielded a sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government and left a surplus in the treasury of \$55,270,000 (net ordinary).

"It is therefore obvious from this statement that the necessity for this legislation is due to the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican situation and the broad program of preparedness upon which we have decided to enter.

"Now as to the balance after deducting ordinary receipts, and how we propose to raise it:

"As I have shown before, if you subtract from the estimated disbursements for the year 1917 the estimated receipts for the year 1916, we have a balance to be otherwise provided of \$364,243,000.

"It is estimated that the pending bill will yield \$205,000,000.

"Leaving \$159,243,000.

"Deduct from this the amount required to finance the Mexican situation, to be financed by bonds, \$130,000,000, and we have a balance to be provided from the general fund of \$29,243,000.

"The general fund on the 16th day of August amounted to \$134,337,895, and it is estimated that this amount can be taken from that fund without serious embarrassment to the treasury.

"In connection with the proposed bond issue to cover the Mexican expenditures I wish to advert to the attempt being made to create the impression that the suggestion made in the report of the committee on finance that this necessary sum be financed by bonds was a new and unexpected suggestion. There is no foundation to these misleading statements.

"As a matter of fact, before the bill was introduced in the house this subject was discussed and it was then decided that this expenditure should be met by a bond issue, and accordingly the committee on ways and means of the house, in its report of July 5, made substantially the same statement with reference to this matter as that made in the report of the finance committee, that \$130,000,000 of the increased appropriations for the army was to be paid by the issuance of bonds.

"The secretary of the treasury, as is well known, has authority to issue Panama bonds to reimburse the treasury for amounts paid on account of the Panama canal out of the current funds during the years of its construction, and it is understood that in pursuance of this authority these expenses will be provided for by the sale of such of these bonds as may be required for that purpose.

"Fortunately, the Democratic party has had no occasion at any time to issue Panama bonds. It has been able to pay all canal expenses from the current receipts. The Republican party, not being so fortunate with its finances, has found it necessary and advisable, on several occasions, both under Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, to issue Panama bonds to pay the expenses of that work. I believe, in all, it has issued and sold about \$134,000,000 of these bonds. As before stated, we have never issued a single dollar's worth of bonds to reimburse the treasury in accordance with the Panama canal act.

"I do not know how much of the \$130,000,000 estimated for the Mexican situation will have to be spent. If the present situation continues until January 1, 1917, it is probable that practically the whole amount estimated will have to be spent. If it terminates before then, the amount will be less; but not more bonds will be issued than is necessary to defray the actual expenses, and that will depend upon how long the present situation will continue on the border and in Mexico.

"The Republican party, not only in this chamber, but in the country at large, are making strenuous, almost frenzied efforts to make the people believe that the increase in the appropriations of this Congress are made necessary and are the result of reckless extravagance and wasteful-

ness on the part of the Democratic party and the Congress.

"There is no foundation for this charge. Even a superficial analysis will show that it cannot honestly be made. Manifestly it is an effort of the opposition in a presidential campaign to capitalize the financial demands growing out of an extraordinary situation for political purposes.

"We are entitled to specification, we have had only general charges and vague hints. Neither they nor their candidates for the presidency have done more than to make broad and general statements based on the fact that the appropriations for the year 1917 including all this preparedness program, are in excess of those of former years, and instead of specifications they are throwing out vague hints of pork barrel legislation and like innuendos.

"In connection with this Republican charge of extravagance, invented and promulgated for purely political purposes, a great deal has been said about the Republican surpluses and Democratic deficits.

"I have taken the trouble to look into this matter of surpluses—deficits somewhat, and I found a very remarkable situation with respect to surpluses—deficits dependent upon the total annual receipts of the government, by referring to page 235 of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury for 1915.

"I find, beginning with Mr. Cleveland's first administration, that during his four years there were two surpluses and two deficits.

"I find that there were deficits during each of the four years under Mr. Harrison's administration.

"I find that during Mr. Cleveland's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

"I find that under Mr. McKinley's administration there was one deficit and three surpluses.

"I find that under Mr. Roosevelt's first administration there were two deficits and two surpluses.

"I find under Mr. Roosevelt's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

"I find under Mr. Taft's administration that there was one deficit and three surpluses.

"I find that Mr. Wilson has had two surpluses and one deficit.

"I further find that during the last ten years of the Republican administration the total deficits exceed the total surpluses by about \$68,000,000.

"I think I have shown, and shown conclusively, that but for the preparedness and Mexican expenses our present revenue laws would take care of the normal expenses of the government for the next fiscal year even with the termination of the emergency provision of the present law, December 31, 1916, and that the taxes imposed in the pending bill and the bond issue contemplated are necessary only to meet the increase in our expenses due to appropriations made on account of preparedness and the Mexican situation.

"The question is, how shall we raise this additional money needed for this purpose? How shall we provide for the payment of these appropriations that have been made with the approval and support of both parties and, it is believed, of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country? We propose in this bill to raise this money chiefly by increasing taxes upon incomes, both of individuals and corporations, and by levying a tax upon inheritances, graduating it so that it will be heavier upon larger than smaller estates, and from the profits arising from the manufacture of munitions of war in this country and the material entering into their production.

"There is no reason why the income tax should not be increased to help defray this increased expenditure. It is a tax upon wealth; so is the tax upon inheritances a tax upon wealth.

"Under their old system of taxation practically the whole revenues of the government were raised by taxes upon consumption, a tax in the main which was paid by the people and but very little by wealth. The purpose of amending the constitution so as to allow incomes to be taxed was to remedy this inequality, so that wealth might be required to pay its just part of the burden of government.

"The reason why munitions have been selected for taxation is apparent to every one. I do not think the justice of imposing this tax under the circumstances can be seriously questioned. While there has been a general advance in prices on account of the war, the price of munitions and the things which enter into their manufacture have advanced out of all proportion to the normal advance. These enormous profits have been made directly as a result of the war, and there would seem to be no reason why the recipients of these extraordinary profits should not contribute therefrom toward the payment of the additional expenses which have developed upon the government in the emergency out of which their profits have come."

CAMERON MORRISON OPENS DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Attorney Cameron Morrison, native of Richmond county and a member of the Charlotte bar, fired the opening shot in the great Democratic campaign for the state of North Carolina for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson Monday night at Rockingham, and to a large and enthusiastic audience reiterated the glorious achievements of the Democratic party in county, state and national scope and laid bare unreluctant truths of the misrule, pampered monopolies and high tariffed Republican issues. The building of the asylum, the state penitentiary, reduced death rate under health laws and the lowest insurance rate for the insurance against loss by fire of any Southern state were among the things claimed as unparalleled achievements in state legislation under a Democratic regime which has enjoyed a continuance since the war, excepting two short years of Republican and four years of fusionist.

The regional banking laws creating the federal reserve banks have forever prevented the panic and destroyed the monopolistic control of finance by Wall Street. Under these laws prosperity has boomed until, compared with McKinley prosperity, the latter looks like hard times. The farming laws and land banks will make it possible to prevent the rushing of the crops on the market by greedy landlords demanding extortionate interest and at a time when the crops must be sacrificed at the lowest figure the market offers. A low tariff and anti-trust laws have broken the hold of combines and American labor has received three billions of dollars more than under the Taft regime.

Mr. Morrison paid a stirring tribute to Wilson, characterizing him as a strong and brave man who, in the crisis of the controversy with Germany, with the Republicans and Roosevelt on the one side howling for war because of a supposed sacrifice calling him a coward, and Bryan on the other side resigning from his position in the cabinet, because he declared the course of Wilson would bring war, yet unflinching, as brave as Jackson, learned as Jefferson and patriotic as Washington, he has saved the nation from war and its honor has been sacrificed only in the opinion of fools.

OUTLAW MAY BE FREED ON PLEAS OF FAMILY.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 23.—John Deitz, picturesque battling "outlaw" of Cameron Dam, serving a 20-year sentence in the Wisconsin penitentiary for killing Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp, will be pardoned soon, if Governor Philipp heads the appeal of Deitz's wife and five children.

Governor Philipp will act when he receives a report from a physician who is examining Deitz who is said to be seriously ill.

For six years prior to November, 1910, Deitz successfully resisted a giant lumbering corporation, the courts, and the entire police armaments of northern Wisconsin.

Deitz sprang into the limelight in 1904 when he became the single-handed antagonist of a \$12,000,000 logging corporation in a fight over use of Cameron Dam and certain claims for services and other matters. He was a poor homesteader with a large family.

Fearing the corporation, with great wealth, would defeat him in the courts, Deitz depended on the only weapon at his command—a gun—to protect property he believed belonged to him.

He sat tight on his land and primed his rifle.

When deputies came to serve civil processes he warned them away. Others came and he demonstrated that trespassers, after fair warning, would be shot.

Nobody got near enough to serve the summons to court. Sheriffs and deputies tried to surprise him. A few were carried off wounded. Thus matters stood for years.

One day Sheriff Madden, of Hayward county, succeeded in ambushing Deitz's son and daughter and seriously wounding them both.

In a pitched battle a few days later Deitz was captured after killing a deputy sheriff.

Clear Skin Comes From Within. It is foolish to think you can gain a good clear complexion by the use of face powder. Get at the root of the trouble and thoroughly cleanse the system with a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Gentle and mild in action, do not gripe, yet they relieve the liver by their action on the bowels. Good for young, adults and aged. Go after a clear complexion today. 25 cents at your druggist.

WOOD'S Descriptive Fall Seed Catalog

just issued, tells all about
**Crimson Clover,
Alfalfa and all
Grass and Clover
Seeds for Fall Planting.**

Wood's Fall Seed Catalog also gives full and complete information about

Vegetable Seeds

that can be planted to advantage and profit in the late Summer and Fall. It is altogether the most useful and valuable Fall Seed Catalog issued.

Mailed free to Gardeners, Market Growers and Farmers on request. Write for it.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.**

What Congress has done concerning a

Government Armor Plant

and what people are thinking about it"
as reflected in
Editorial Comment

This is the title of a booklet we have prepared. We shall be glad to send a copy free to any one interested.

**Bethlehem Steel Co.
South Bethlehem, Pa.**

**Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST
SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phone: Office, 29; Residence 22.**

**DR. L. G. COBLE
DENTIST
Rooms 346-348, Benbow Arcade
Greensboro, N. C. Phone 601**

LAND SALE

**60---CHOICE LOTS---60
NEWLIN ADDITION
HIGH POINT, N. C.**

Located near Silk Mill and Green Street
Car Line

**Monday, August 28th,
at 2.30 P. M.**

These lots will be sold on this date to the Highest Bidder regardless of price and on very, very easy terms.

Don't fail to attend this sale and avail yourself of the opportunity to own some valuable real estate in this rapidly growing town.

CONDUCTED BY

**Penny Bros. and Thomas Bros.
GREENSBORO, N. C.**

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by W. I. Underwood.OFFICE—118 1-2 North Elm street,
second floor of the Beville building,
telephone No. 273.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
Payable in Advance.ONE YEAR \$1.50
SIX MONTHS75
THREE MONTHS37

Notice—Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and the paper will not be sent to a subscriber for a longer period of time than it is paid for. If a renewal has not been received by the expiration date, the name will be dropped from the mailing list. WATCH THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

PRIDE IN HELPING FARMERS

PRESIDENT REVIEWS WORK
OF THAT NATURE IN HIS
ADMINISTRATION.

What has been accomplished by President Wilson and a Democratic Congress for the relief of farmers is set forth in a letter from the president to A. H. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives. The letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Lever—It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well-conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life, which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

Items of the Record.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the co-operative agricultural extension act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the states and the federal government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from federal and state sources alone, a total of over \$8,600,000 in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

Distribution and Finance.
4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an office of markets and rural organization, and the appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problem of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more

available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the cotton futures act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States grain standards act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States warehouse act will enable the department of agriculture to license bonded warehouses in various states. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

Federal Aid for Roads.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the federal aid road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will not only safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by states and localities.

11. The federal reserve act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special means of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

Farm Loan Act.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the federal farm loan act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which I believe will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Wooden-Soled Shoe is Invented by a
Soldier.

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 23.—Barna S. Kohlener, an Hungarian captain of cavalry, whose military usefulness was ended when he lost an arm, has devoted himself since his incapacitation to inventing a wooden-soled shoe that shall have the virtue of flexibility and announces that he has solved this problem, the hardest that has confronted wooden-soled shoe enthusiasts.

His invention is a sole that, instead of being made of one solid piece of wood, is constructed of a number of layers joined together by heavy oils or fats that thicken and grip the pieces of wood together. After countless experiments Captain Kohlener declares that wooden soles constructed in this manner have the elasticity of leather soles, and in addition can be made of old and worn material worked over.

Black Tom Fire Started in Freight.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 23.—Fire that started in one of more than 200 freight cars, filled with explosives, caused the recent disaster on Black Tom island, which resulted in several fatalities and did \$20,000,000 property damage, according to witnesses examined here this week. Their testimony was taken at an inquest into the death of James Doherty, a policeman victim.

Albert B. Dickman, superintendent of Lehigh Valley yards, at Black Tom, and Edward L. McKenzie, and Alexander Davidson, officials of the National Storage Company, arrested after the explosion, declined to testify on advice of counsel.

Still waters run deep, but those who fish for compliments generally prefer shallow water.

DOES THE MEXICAN
HATE THE AMERICAN?

It comes as a surprise, therefore, to find no little difference between the manners, customs and mode of life of the Mexicans south of the line and those who have settled in the United States.

Fundamentally, these differences between two classes of the same race are due to two causes, irrigation and education.

Southwestern Texas, southern New Mexico and southern Arizona, while geographically similar to northern Coahuila, northern Chihuahua and northern Sonora have been made different by man. Irrigation in the former regions has aided agriculture, fostered commerce and thus led to the foundation of modern, up-to-date towns. In these towns are schools which the Mexican children must attend as well as the American.

But in northern Mexico there is little irrigation, consequently little agriculture, and little industry except that incidental to the incursion of foreign capital in the fields of mining and stock raising.

Those American soldiers who had been patrolling the border for the past two or three years have been surprised by the difference that they have found between the Mexican they know on the border and the Mexican that they have met in this wild, northern desert country of the Latin-American republic. Between the natives that many of them knew in the Philippines and the people that they have met on the trail of Villa, our soldiers, however, have found more than a slight resemblance.

Not that the native whom our soldiers have met are all ferocious outlaws or aboriginal head-hunters. The people of this part of Mexico fall roughly into two classes. First, are the bandits, the class from which Villa's army has been largely recruited in the past. Many of these men were vaqueros on the great ranches of Chihuahua such as those owned by William Randolph Hearst and the wealthy Terrazas and Creel families, but when these ranches were closed with the outbreak of anarchy that followed the downfall of the Madero regime the vaqueros were thrown out of work. Accustomed to living in the open and in the saddle, they fell easily into the ways of bandits.

But the bandits are not, as some American newspapers would lead one to believe, the most numerous class in this region. The second great division of the population, which includes the great mass of the people of rural Chihuahua, is made up of peons and small farmers with a little land of their own—enough to raise the small quantity of beans and corn that will sustain a large Mexican family for a year. All these people want is peace. For five years they have had their crops reaped by one armed faction or another and they are tired of it. An old woman of this class, with a few square feet of ground near Casas Grandes, which she laboriously tilled herself, said to the writer:

"I've been living here for 20 years and in that time I've never had a month of solid security. Even under Diaz there was never a month when I could leave my hut for a day or two to visit a friend with the assurance that my home would not be raided and my two cows stolen while I was away."

Such people have come to desire the continued peace and prosperity which the gringo army has brought with it. As a matter of fact, the deep-seated hatred for Americans which many correspondents in Mexico write of is not so deep-seated after all. Except among the politicians, who foster this feeling among the people, it is largely on the surface.—Gordon Marsden, in World Outlook for August.

British Wounded Wear Stripes of
Gold Braid.

London, Aug. 23.—The first veterans of the war wearing the new stripes of gold braid recently decided upon by the war office as a mark of distinction can be seen on the streets.

Wherever they have appeared the men have been the object of the greatest attention and homage, so much, in fact, that in many instances the recognition of their efforts has been embarrassing.

The thin stripe of braid is worn on the cuff of the left sleeve—one stripe for each wound.

Economical Gentleman.

"Gimme a good, thick novel," said the man with a mussed-up hat and a sharp nose.

"Here's a rattling story," said the newsdealer. "If you start it you won't lay it down till you've finished it."

"Put it back and gimme something that isn't so interesting. I want a book that'll last me till the first of October."

Watch the date on your label.

DISEASES THAT OUTRANK
INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

As great as has been the scourge of infantile paralysis throughout the country for the past three months, particularly in New York city, there has been an epidemic of measles almost three times as great in the number of cases and not far behind in mortality and serious after effects. There were during the months of May, June and July 9,710 cases of measles in New York city, while there were 3,502 cases of infantile paralysis. Dr. F. S. Crum stays of the seriousness of measles: "It ranks with smallpox in communicability; with scarlet fever in mortality, and has serious complications and after effects. Its cause, like the cause of infantile paralysis, is not yet known."

Other diseases outranking infantile paralysis in the number of cases in New York city during the past three months were tuberculosis and diphtheria. Against 3,502 cases of infantile paralysis there were 4,846 cases of tuberculosis and 4,291 cases of diphtheria. There were also 3,201 cases of whooping cough and 1,591 cases of scarlet fever.

Infantile paralysis is a spectacular disease. A death from this cause is given publicity, while no account is usually taken of a death from measles. This is due partly to the suddenness and novelty of the disease and partly to the elements of real tragedy connected with it, while, on the other hand, we have measles with us always and think we know all about it, when as a matter of fact we know almost as much about infantile paralysis as we do about measles.

While the best skill of the country is working upon the problems of the cause and cure of infantile paralysis, the other figures quoted are a reminder of the fact that there are other disease problems yet to be solved.

Money Talks—But There Are Other
Speakers.

In the September American Magazine, "Sid" says:

"How would you like a \$25,000 a year job? I suppose you think you would like it a lot. But would you like it? Would you enjoy the work you would have to do in order to earn that much salary? Would you be willing to pay what it costs to become a \$25,000 a year man?"

"This brings us to an interesting fact about the human animal—namely, his way of pretending sometimes to ambitions which he does not possess. Ask almost any man in the United States today whether he would like a job paying \$25,000 a year, and he will tell you, yes—vehemently and with evident sincerity. But in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he would not really mean it. He would like the money—yes—but to earn it by giving a corporation the price which it asks in return for that much money would not suit him at all.

"In spite of the apparent lure of money, the great mass of human beings are not lured by it so much as they are lured by other things. They think they are, but they aren't. Men get their orders from within themselves, not from without. And often the inward desires which control men are so powerful that they make the 'almighty dollar' look mighty weak. Frequently laziness is in command, in which case a rocking chair seems more valuable than the presidency of a railroad. Sometimes whisky is the boss. We all know men who sacrifice good incomes in order to have lots of time for drink. In millions of other cases men deliberately choose jobs which do not pay well in money, although they pay enormously in other forms of satisfaction. Men constantly decide against the scramble for money and in favor of a quiet life, or a life devoted to teaching or science or public service, or a life devoted to some other useful enthusiasm which has no special cash value.

"The truth is that most men have no taste for the duties that go with the biggest salaries. The man who is worth \$25,000 a year to a corporation must be willing to work evenings and holidays. He must be ready to upset all personal plans if business calls him. He must be ready at a moment's notice to give up Sunday with his family and spend it in a railway trip to another city for a Monday morning conference. In his office he must also bear the brunt. He must be eager to take responsibility and be ready to make hard and unpleasant decisions. He must have real zest for tough problems. And he cannot hide behind others. Big pay envelopes go only to those down in front where the eggs are thrown."

Dear Living.

The way in which the necessities of life are advancing is simply outrageous. It's got so it takes nearly three bushels of alfalfa seed to buy a new tire.—Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury.

ADVANCED SHOWING OF
MEN'S FALL HATS

We are showing a big assortment of Novelty Hats for the young men—also many conservative styles—Hats that have both style and quality
Priced \$2, \$2.50 and \$3

STRAW HATS

We still have a few fine Straw Hats to close out at
50c and 98c

LADIES' SPORT FELT HATS

We have just received a big shipment of New Sport Felt for early fall—pretty combination in green and black, red and black, and many other pretty colors. Also the New Satin and Velvet Hats.

BROWN-BELK COMPANY.

ONE OF THE MANY BELK STORES.

The North Carolina College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Young men seeking an education which will equip them for practical life in Agriculture, and all its allied branches: in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile or other industries, and in Agricultural teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen course at the State's great technical College. This College fits men for life by giving practical instruction as well as thorough scientific education. Four year courses in Agriculture, in Chemistry, in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, and in Textile Industries.

Four year, two year, one year, and summer Normal courses in Agriculture. Numerous practical short courses. Entrance examinations held at each county seat on July 13th. For catalogue, and entrance blanks, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,

51-Gt.

WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

Our Strong Points.

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

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co.

Greensboro's Oldest and Best Drug Store
TELEPHONE 294

N. & W. Norfolk and Western
Schedule in Effect

November 14, 1915.

Leave Winston-Salem.

6.30 A. M., daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with main line train north, east and west with Pullman sleeper. Dining cars.

2.10 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the north and east. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper. Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York. Dining car north of Roanoke.

4.15 P. M., daily for Martinsville, Roanoke and local stations. Pullman sleepers.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11.10 A. M., 1.10 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

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

ELECTRIC
BATTERIES

A. W. COOKE R. L. FENTRESS
COOKE & FENTRESS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

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

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER
DENTIST

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

CHICKS Grow & Soon Crow
FOR Cat-Sino

POULTRY RESTORATIVE
Prevents sickness, promotes health and growth
Costs little, goes far, does much—TRY IT!

Sold by
J. S. KNIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.
L. S. HUDSON, Kernersville, N. C.
J. D. GARRET & CO., Jamestown, N. C.
T. J. HUDSON & Son, Summerfield, N. C.
Dealers write Cat-Sino Co., Baltimore, Md., for proposition.

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

4 Per Cent. Interest on Savings

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

A. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

J. D. Taylor, of Northampton county, is spending a few days here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Davenport, Mrs. J. W. Summers and Mrs. G. W. Parnum have returned from a pleasant visit to Guilford College and Winston-Salem.

Prof. C. Mendenhall, of Forsyth county, is here for a short visit with friends.

Gover Moore and a party of friends from Burlington were among our welcome visitors Sunday.

Plans are being made to hold a picnic for the little folks of the village on Alamance creek, one mile south of this place, next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lewellyn, son and daughter, from Forsyth county, were visitors Sunday.

Miss A. M. Clapp left for Charlotte Sunday to spend some time with her brother.

Misses Roberta and Norvella Shepherd are at home again after two weeks spent in Graham attending the Alamance county teachers' institute.

In the county convention held in Graham last Sunday two Whitsett graduates were nominated on the county ticket—H. M. Rogers for registrar of deeds and Dr. R. M. Troxler for coroner.

Applications for rooms continue to come in by every mail and the prospect for a large school at Whitsett during the coming year are very fine.

Mr. Margaret McAdams, of High Point, is here to spend a part of her vacation with friends.

Mrs. R. B. Ellington returned yesterday from a visit with friends and relatives in Greensboro.

A. Leland T. Carson, of Pamlico county, is spending the day here. He reports unusually fine crops in his section and says that the farmers are beginning to harvest.

Rock Creek township sent quite a good representation to the educational convention held in Greensboro Tuesday.

The following went: J. W. Burke, L. T. Parker, W. H. McLean, A. M. Sheppard, Ed. B. Wheeler, J. W. Summers and M. N. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Hill and a party of friends from Liberty were spending visitors today.

Mrs. C. C. Whitish and little son have returned from a visit to Wilkes county.

ALAMANCE.

Mr. Lura Hookett, of Pleasant Garden, spent Sunday night with Mrs. Fay Gladstone.

Misses Myrtle Way and Mable Wright, of Greensboro, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

Mr. Clark Hookett, of Pleasant Garden, spent Sunday night with Mr. James Allred.

Protracted meeting began here last Sunday and will continue through the week. Rev. Charles P. Coble, of High Point, is doing the preaching.

Miss Pearl Hobbs, of Greensboro, is visiting in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gladstone and son, R. M. Jr., spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Smith, near Kimesville.

Mr. A. M. Gorton and family and Mr. Nick Shaw attended services at Mt. Pleasant Sunday.

Mr. Ed. Anderson and family, of Winston-Salem, attended services here Sunday.

When She Drops a Stitch.

No man can discuss the tariff interestingly enough to hold his wife's undivided attention when she drops a stitch.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

The health of this community is very good at the present writing.

Miss Ora Jobe, from High Point, spent Saturday night with her brother, Mr. Henry Jobe.

Several from here are attending the revival meeting at Alamance this week.

Little Miss Alta Gladson spent Sunday night with her cousin, little Miss Eulah Fogleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdie Fogleman visited at Mr. John Wagoner's, near Gibsonville, recently.

Mr. W. E. Garrett and family have moved from near Shady Grove to Greensboro.

Mrs. S. J. Wallace, from Virginia, is visiting her son, Mr. Richard Wallace.

Miss Jennie Forsyth, from Greensboro, visited her mother, Mrs. John Forsyth, recently.

MUCH MARRIED, SHE TRIES IT ONCE MORE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—A dashing brunette, with a meek-looking young chap just out of his twenties, strolled into the marriage license office and applied for a certificate.

"Ever been married before?" queried the clerk.

"Yes, I've buried five, and this is my sixth," returned the widow in matter-of-fact fashion.

The widow-be groom haltingly proclaimed himself 22 and a beginner in matrimony.

Eating Sparrows in Savannah.

The man who believes that the only way to exterminate sparrows in Savannah is to eat them lives on Thirty-third street. His name is Bird—C. E. Bird—and a well-cooked sparrow pie is all the joy he asks for in life.

Mr. Bird catches the birds and Mrs. Bird cooks the birds. Hubby has constructed a little sparrow trap which is placed in the back yard. Corn glued to a metal plate lures the sparrows and between ten and fifteen are caught every day.

Twenty-five sparrows make a splendid pie and this is certainly the most pleasant way in which the city may be relieved of these pests, say the Birds. There are two children in the Bird family and they are also intensely fond of sparrow pies and baked sparrows, fried sparrows and broiled sparrows. When the little birds are cooked with spaghetti they're delightful, according to Mr. Bird.

They eat sparrows in England says Mr. Bird, and why should they not be eaten in Georgia? He is now thinking of securing a patent on his sparrow trap and putting the invention on the market.—Savannah Press.

No News.

"Items are scarce out this way," says the County Line correspondent in the Vandalia Mail, "as we haven't seen any one passing for more than a week, except one man who was walking while his horse followed behind. The poor fellow was probably seeking a warmer climate, as he was headed South."—Kansas City Times.

Somebody Must Have Died.

He has been a frequent sufferer with his side and stomach, and during a recent sick spell contracted the pneumonia, from which he has quite recovered, but was too weakened to come back. He leaves a wife and four children.—Shawnee Chief.

"Even when money is backward we never have any difficulty in telling whether it is coming or going."

LAWYER'S WIDOWS GO TO COURT OVER ESTATE.

New York, Aug. 23.—Was the craving for children to bear his name, to carry on his line, to inherit his wealth, the irresistible force that drove William Wallace Snyder, respected citizen of New Jersey, to build and maintain three homes?

Two of the three women widowed by Snyder's death have gone into the courts to smirch his memory in a quarrel over his estate. They have bared a strange romance.

In 1876, Snyder, a lawyer, married Phoebe Baldwin, and they made their home in East Orange, N. J., where Mrs. Snyder, gray-haired and placid, survives him. Undisturbed by the stories of the other wives, she refuses to be mixed up in their contest.

Besides her home and her own independent means, Snyder willed this first partner an income of \$50 a week.

After eleven years, the yoke of matrimony that failed to bring the closer tie of parenthood became too heavy to be borne. The sweet, placid wife shared in his disappointment also. To divorce her would be cruel and unfair. A quiet, reserved man, Snyder had no wish to hurt the wife who had been his true and loyal companion.

So he established another home. He took another wife, so far removed in the social scale from the first that they would never meet.

Mrs. Lucinda Pabst Snyder, whom he met in Trenton, and to whom he gave his name, William Wallace Snyder, was a carpenter. She helped him build the little home at 318 Seventh street, Harrison, N. J., which the third Mrs. Snyder is now trying to wrest from her.

But again a great disappointment awaited him. The wish of his heart was denied.

He grew restless; he stayed away long. Once Lucinda accused him of caring for some one else, and he flew into a rage. Once she found him in New York with another woman and forced him to accompany her home.

These things did not endear the silent, dignified man to her, and when his will was read, her name was not mentioned.

In 1898 Snyder married, at Buffalo, Sara D. Whiteneck.

Besides the income of his first love, Snyder willed to "Sara D. Whiteneck, daughter of Alfred Whiteneck, of Pleasant Valley, Mercer county, New Jersey, \$50 a week during her natural life, if she shall so long remain single and unmarried."

It also directs that any income above the \$100 be used to educate his children, Helen, born at Irvington in 1899, and William Wallace, born at Mount Vernon in 1901, and at the expiration of the trust for the two women the estate shall be divided between these children. The first and last Mrs. Snyder are made executors.

To the end, deep sentiment governed Snyder's life—a desire to make reparation to the first woman he had wronged and to have her share equally with the woman who had given him the crowning joy of life—his children.

When the battle has been fought out in the New Jersey courts these children, from whom William Wallace Snyder dared everything, with the memory of a loving, indulgent father treasured in their hearts, will be alone in their respect for his memory.

This Man Teaches That Courtesy Pays.

In the September American Magazine, a writer tells about David Gibson, who is called the original courtesy man. Mr. Gibson has done more than any other individual towards teaching railroads and other great corporations the importance of courtesy. Mr. Gibson's resolution is:

"Resolved: That we all cease trying to get something for nothing—grafting, in other words; that we all do just a little more than we agree to do, rather than just a little less. That honesty is a question of efficiency here on earth, with its rewards in profits now, here on earth. That fear is the root of all evil; for if our neighbor cheats us in his store it is to fortify himself against some clement out of his store. That the basis of all life is business life; that business is the system by which we supply our wants and needs; that we are true to political life, true to social life, as we are true to business life. That we think of others as we would have them think of us; that we do as we think, the thought precedes the act; that co-operation is the real brotherhood of man; that the prosperity of one man does not require the poverty of another man; that both the idle man and the dishonest man, whether they be possessed of little or much, are fools in themselves and abominations to their communities."

Watch the date on your label.

BIG DYE PLANT STARTED IN MOUNTAIN SECTION.

Hemlock, Aug. 21.—The industrial maneuvers required to meet the exigencies of war times has resulted in an industry for the mountain community of Hemlock, under the most unusual circumstances. Capitalists organized under the name of the National Dye Corporation, purchased an ideal extract plant at Hemlock, which is 13 miles from Shoun, Tenn., the nearest railway station, and is manufacturing dyes from tropical woods, imported from Central and South America in shiploads. These woods are brought from port by rail to Shoun, Tenn., and are hauled thence on wagons to Hemlock. Fifty mountain teams are kept busy with this task, and the dye products are hauled to the railroad on the return trips. S. H. Flynn, the manager, is said to have explained that this was the only idle plant of the kind his people could find, and the fact that they had a contract for quick deliveries resulted in their determination to try the mountain plant. Outside opinion is that probably the idea of being in the mountains and away from the path of foreign spies might have controlled in the adoption of this unusual plan of industry.

How Big Was the Baby?

I had heard great stories about the pyramids, but after seeing the stones at Baalbek those of the great pyramid looked like children's building blocks. In the quarry is a stone on which upper surface a troop of cavalry could stand (if it were a small enough troop). It is squared on five sides, but is not yet detached from mother earth.

The crude Arab story has it that a female giant was carrying it when she heard her baby cry. She dropped it there and no one has moved it since. If that baby hadn't drawn its mother's attention from her work there would be today, in the walls of the temple, a stone 70 feet long and 15 feet square. It is a large stone, and will no doubt some time justify the amount of work that has been done on it. At present it helps six hotels, a dozen curio shops, a score of muleteers and a station master.—The Christian Herald.

The man who wants the earth never stops to consider that there is enough of the world to go round.

Summer Clearance Sale

Our summer clearance sale of shoes is now in progress, affording you a splendid opportunity to save money on the purchase of footwear. All our low shoes are greatly reduced in price, and if bargains appeal to you this is your opportunity.

We are offering at \$1 per pair a special lot of ladies' shoes valued up to \$3.50 per pair.

Coble & Mebane, THE CASH SHOE STORE

69 Bandits Defeat Carranza Soldiers.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 23.—A force of 60 Villa bandits engaged and defeated a larger command of government troops in the vicinity of Santa Ysabe, Chihuahua, last Friday, according to private dispatches received here. The de facto command approximated 100 men and lost 20, while the outlaws, under J. Dominguez, lost but 12.

The government troops, commanded by Colonel Carlos Carranza, a nephew of the first chief, had been pursuing the bandits west along the line of the Mexico Northwestern railway. The outlaws reached a secluded canyon and choosing their positions gave battle, routing the Carranza command.

Reports received here said a number of Mexican revolutionists had crossed the frontier into Mexico near Presidio, Texas, and were concentrating a force of several hundred men near Nagal, south of Ojinaga.

The man who is always looking for some one to do him a good turn is the one who believes one good turn deserves another.

MORTGAGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, State of North Carolina, Guilford County.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Henry Wright and wife, Odessa Wright, to Amanda Bolden and William Bolden, and recorded in book 22, at page 119, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Guilford county, and default having been made in the payment of the principal and the interest when due, the undersigned will sell to the last and highest bidder for cash at the court house door of Guilford county, on

Saturday, September 5, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate described in said mortgage, to wit: In Guilford county, Monroe township, beginning at a stone, corner of Church lot in Moore's line, running thence south 8 1-2 degrees west 14 poles to a stone; thence east 23 1-2 degrees south 17 3-4 poles to a stone; thence north 81-2 degrees east 17 poles and 20 links to a stone in Moore's line; thence west with Moore's line 20 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing two acres more or less.

This 29 day of July, 1912.
AMANDA BOLDEN and
WILLIAM BOLDEN,
Mortgagees.

Green Hides Wanted

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

J. C. OLIVE,
Phone 713 City Market

IT IS NEXT

To an impossibility to make GOOD CIDER on an old worn out mill. At the prices we are selling the GENUINE WOOD ROLLER Cider Mill you can afford a new mill for this season. This new and improved mill has some good features that you find on no other and it will be to your interest decidedly to look at this Cider Mill before you fully decide what make to buy. "That the best is always the cheapest" applies to Cider Mills as well as any thing else.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

Phone 240

FARM AND STOCK SALE

D. M. KIMREY FARM, CUT INTO LOTS AND SMALL TRACTS

RAMSEUR, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 10.30 A. M.

We will also sell on same date at 2:00 P. M. 30 Head of Cattle, 20 Head of Goats, 10 Head of Horses and Mules. Sale to be held on the Kimrey Farm. Terms very easy. Music by Livewire Band.

PENNY BROS. AND THOMAS BROS.

Greensboro, N. C.

CANDIDATE HUGHES HAS SADDENED HIS FRIENDS.

The New York Times, one of the leading independent newspapers of the country, has the following editorial concerning the Republican candidate for president:

Mr. Hughes's campaign speeches indicate an atavistic type of Republicanism. Everything that is Democratic is bad, everything Republican is good; that is the doctrine that runs through them. He seems to be talking in 1876, not in 1916. The country is full of fair-minded partisans who have no stomach for the arrogant garter of ancient Republican Pharisaism. It is full of independent, the arbiters of the next election, men accustomed to think for themselves, to judge parties, issues, and candidates on their merits. The Progressives have no swollen notion of the intrinsic and indefensible perfections of Mr. Hughes's party. What voters are trying to win by his antique Bourbonism, by his consistent unfairness, by his imitation of the outworn manner of Martin I. Townsend and Russell G. Holt?

He has saddened the Republicans along his triumphant way to the Pacific. They see that he is making a Broddingnagian mistake in his continual fretful, futile pin-thrusts at the administration. They know, what it seems impossible for him to realize or admit, that it is wrong in general estimation; that by asserting American rights without war it has qualified the wishes and earned the gratitude of the great mass of Americans; that under it there has been put on the statute books a series of brilliant constructive laws; that all interests and occupations are prosperous. Stone blind to the facts, Mr. Hughes keeps on firing his ineffectual pellets at a record which his own supporters know to be great and formidable. The voice of protest is heard all along his path of petty, trifling criticism. A typical instance of the failing in the middle West is found in Wisconsin. It is the more significant that it comes from a firm friend of Mr. Roosevelt, the Oshkosh Northwestern, which utters a plaintive wail that "the Republican candidate for president would change his style of campaigning." Mr. Roosevelt has been ferocious in his assaults upon the administration; but it is not by saying "bully" that Mr. Hughes lifts himself to Mr. Roosevelt's stature as a campaigner. The speaker of his performance is recorded of the down of the circus who mimics ridiculously and disconcertingly the feats of strength and skill of the gymnast.

A great Republican journal, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, mournfully expresses Mr. Hughes to "take a new line if he does not." "We shall learn the election if it pays to measure out full-strength unmitigated opposition to the opposition." With a mixture of bitter irony and gloomy prediction it says:

"There is usually some redeeming feature about the most hardened and detestable of criminals. There is usually some spark of intelligence in the meanest half-wit. If there are any such redeeming qualities in the personnel of the present administration they have not been openly acknowledged by any utterance which Mr. Hughes has made thus far in his campaign. The question is: Will the people who have formed their independent conclusions as to the sincerity, intelligence, and loyalty of the president to the interests of the masses take kindly to the untempered castigations administered by Mr. Hughes?"

Have Mr. Hughes's speeches given the full measure of his mind and of

his qualifications? At least they have had the effect of turning to Mr. Wilson many independents who before the Hughes journey of intellectual self-exposure meant to vote for the Republican candidate. They were attracted by the Hughes of legend. They see the Hughes of fact. If his purpose was to attract only hidebound Republicans, he has succeeded. He has alienated the independents. He has covered thoughtful Republicans with gooseflesh. As for the Rooseveltians, they boil with disgust and anger. They feel that they have been goldbricked. And how many Republicans are regretting that in place of the man of fire and force they have got a sort of political mummy, at most a Rip Van Winkle who has been asleep for a generation and is not yet awake!

Yet, whatever growling and black looks there are among Republicans, Mr. Hughes is a mighty good campaigner for Woodrow Wilson.

300 Farm Boys Gather at Raleigh.

Raleigh, Aug. 23.—Three hundred and more farm boys, members of the corn, pig and poultry clubs of the state, are here for their annual short course out at the A. & M. College, their work to continue through Friday. Their sessions are intensely practical with the college equipment and farm and the experiment station plant all at their disposal in conjunction with lectures and demonstrations by experts of the department of agriculture, the college and the experiment station. Yesterday there were addresses by President W. C. Coker, of the A. & M. College; Dr. B. W. Kilgore, of the department of agriculture, and Professors Metcalf, Newman and Sherwin, of the college. The boys have programs daily that continue in pleasant and profitable rounds from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Charity Gets Huerta Let.

Washington, Aug. 23.—One of the suburban residences built at Mexico City by General Huerta with public funds has been converted by General Carranza into a founding hospital, the de facto government advised the Mexican embassy.

The telegram also detailed the steps being taken to rehabilitate the republic's educational system, saying strict enforcement of the compulsory education law had been ordered and all students called into the army before completing their professional studies had been withdrawn so they might re-enter college.

The embassy announced formally the appointment of Jose Hernandez Castro as Mexican minister to Guatemala.

Silk Dress of Pine Wood Is Feat of Scientists.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The forest products division of the department of commerce has made a silk dress out of pine wood. This is one of a number of experimental feats performed by this department of the government, which is seeking new industrial outlets for American genius.

Will My Child Take Dr. King's New Discovery?

The best answer is Dr. King's New Discovery itself. Its a pleasant sweet syrup, easy to take. It contains the medicines which years of experience have proven best for coughs and colds. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery longest are its best friends. Besides every bottle is guaranteed. If you don't get satisfaction you get your money back. Buy a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left for cough and cold insurance.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

MILLION DOLLARS A DAY TO BRITISH SOLDIERS' WIVES.

One million dollars a day. That is what the British government is now paying out to the wives and other dependents of soldiers serving in the army.

One million dollars a day, or \$365,000,000 a year, paid out exclusively to the families at home of soldiers fighting at the front. And this amount is entirely independent of the regular pay allotted to the soldier himself, the cost of his equipment and all the other expenses incidental to his support.

Enormous as it is, this amount represents merely a fraction of what the British government is actually doing for those who have joined the colors, and it is safe to say that in the history of the world no army has ever been raised on so expensive a basis.

Independently of the payments included in the amount mentioned above, and which covers merely what in the official language is called "separation allowances," the government constitutes itself sponsor and guardian for those who join the colors.

One of the numerous ramifications of the offices in charge of this work is the civil liabilities committee, which takes over in the name of the government all the liabilities of the soldiers up to \$10 a week for each man. In these liabilities are included premiums on insurance policies, house or room rent, school fees for the children, etc., and these liabilities are taken over quite independently of the separation allowance.

Able and competent barristers throughout the country are in charge of the work of verifying and taking care of those civil liabilities of the soldiers, and although this branch of the work is only of recent creation three hundred of these commissioners have been appointed up to the present time, and are already making payments. These payments cover not only the liabilities of the men who are now joining the colors, but also those of every man serving in the ranks of the British army, with due consideration to all arrears in liabilities back to the first of August, 1914.

To make this matter clear it is best to explain that the civil liabilities include, independently of the house or room rent, the interest or instalments in respect of loans, including mortgages, and also instalments payable under agreement for the purchase of business premises, a dwelling house, furniture, etc. They also include rates and taxes and insurance premiums; finally the school fees which have been referred to in a preceding paragraph.

Before further analyzing these payments it is of interest to note what the government of Germany is doing along the same lines. In Germany the imperial government fixes minimum rates of separation allowances and expects local bodies to increase these rates either universally or in particular cases. During the entire duration of the war all the funds required for the payment of these separation allowances must be found by the local bodies, the total resources of the imperial government being required for the prosecution of the war.

At a time to be fixed after the war the imperial government will refund to the local bodies the minimum rates advanced by the latter to dependents of soldiers at the front. These minimum rates in Germany are nine marks, or about \$2.24 per month in the summer, and twelve marks, or about \$3, per month in the winter to the wives of soldiers. To

children and other dependents six marks, or \$1.50 per month, is allotted in each case.

In Great Britain the separation allowances arranged for the present war are the most liberal of all similar payments made by any government in the history of the world. Not only is the scale of payments high, but these payments are made in every case where the soldier is unavoidably separated from his family or dependents for public reasons. All married men who were married before or after mobilization or enlistment come within the scope of these regulations.

The weekly rate of separation allowances for the wife of a private or corporal is \$3, for the sergeant it is \$3.60, for a company quartermaster sergeant \$3.96, for a warrant officer of the second class, \$5.28, and for a warrant officer of the first class \$5.52.

For a wife and one child the allowance of a private or a corporal is \$4.10, for a wife and two children it is \$5.04, and for a wife and three children \$5.52, and so on, with an addition of 48 cents for each additional child. For each motherless child an allowance of \$1.20 is made. —London Cor., New York Sun.

Mobilizing American Industries.

The European conflict has demonstrated conclusively the absolute dependence of the military on the industrial factors of a nation in modern warfare. With the air now full of complaint in the United States about the unpreparedness of our militia forces, it is gratifying to note the progress so far achieved in the making of an inventory of the nation's industrial resources. This work is being done by the committee on industrial preparedness of the naval consulting board, of which Mr. Howard E. Coffin is chairman. A field force of 30,000 engineers, with state and local divisions, is engaged in the task. More than 100,000 manufacturing plants in all parts of the country have already been registered for possible war service. Comprehensive information was sought from the owners of factories, mills, and mines as to the feasibility of adjusting their plants to the production of war materials. The data has been forthcoming in a spirit of hearty cooperation. The supreme importance of thus marshaling the country's manufacturing facilities is shown by the fact that probably 80 per cent of our industrial plants would be concerned in producing war goods of some kind in time of hostilities.

This makes it all the more necessary that the skilled workers in mills, mines, and factories, in transportation and communication systems, and in governmental departments, should not in time of hostilities be called from their work to fight, but should be kept at their industrial posts of duty. They should be enrolled for their own forms of public service. The information gathered by the committee is being kept strictly confidential for the use of the war and navy departments. The government will thus know how to get into immediate touch with the proper plants for the production of needed war supplies. The manufacturers, on the other hand, by learning in advance what they can produce for war purposes, will be able to keep their plants going with war work. The committee's plan contemplates the giving out of small "educational" orders to these factories in time of peace. This will accustom them to the production and shipment of some particular necessary commodity. —From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews.

LIVING IN FLATS CAUSES DIVORCES, JUDGE DECLARES.

"One married couple plus one roomer equal divorce!"

This is the new axiom on divorce offered by Judge E. D. Fritch, of Summit county, Ohio, common pleas court.

Judge Fritch got this new view of divorce causes from testimony in cases that have come to his notice since a sort of divorce epidemic began sweeping over Akron and earning for the city the name of "Reno of Ohio."

In six months of 1916 Summit county divorce mills ground out 341 interlocutory decrees—an increase of 65 per cent over the same period of 1915!

And in almost every case "the man in the house" loomed up in the background.

Akron is a "boom town," prosperous, pleasure-loving, overcrowded. It has a pay roll of \$100,000 a day. Everybody has money and everybody spends a goodly share in pursuit of pleasure.

There is something carnivalistic about Akron. Women lean to awning skirts and zebra stockings.

About 120,000 people are crowded into homes intended for 90,000. What is the result of this congestion?

"Divorce!" says Judge Fritch.

"If I had the power here are some of the things I would do to decrease divorces:

"Enact laws to compel married couples to live what I call 'family lives'—free of boarders and relatives.

"Have laws passed fixing the minimum size for building lots in the city and providing that only one home be erected on a lot.

"Abolish flats and apartment houses.

"In 1900 the population was only 69,000. In six years it has almost doubled. The newcomers, mostly young single men, come here to work. There are not enough regular rooming houses and hotels so they go to the private homes. They become 'the man in the house.'

"The man in the house,' I find, begins by paying little attentions to the wife—attentions the husband sometimes overlooks or cannot pay. He takes her to the movies, to the lakes or dances. His intentions at the outset may be honorable. I have no doubt they are. Eventually there comes suspicion, jealousy, divorce.

"Then there are the apartment houses and flats! Each year they contribute their quota to the divorce courts. Families live too close together in flats. Separation of families is the foundation of good 'morals and good citizenship.'

"There would be fewer divorces if young people did not start matrimony with a credit man at their heels. When a husband finds he is running behind on monthly instalments on furniture he begins to cut down the pleasure end. Then 'the man in the house' steps in. He provides the little entertainments for the wife the husband cannot afford."

Bad to Have a Cold Hang On.

Don't let your cold hang on, rack your system and become chronic when Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will help you. It heals the inflammation, soothes the cough and loosens the phlegm. You breathe easier at once. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is a laxative tar syrup, the pine tar balsam heals the raw spots, loosens the mucous and prevents irritation of the bronchial tubes. Just get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey today, its guaranteed to help you. At drug-gists. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

FOUR MEN ARE KILLED IN ORANG-UTANG HUNT.

The latest orang-utang hunt in Borneo has resulted in the killing of four hunters, the serious injury of two others, and the capture of two orang-utangs for European zoos. The animals have been sent to Singapore for shipment.

The huntsmen, headed by Charles Mayer, an expert in wild animals who recently arrived in Borneo on a collecting expedition for European zoos, set out for the Landak river region to capture two orang-utangs which made the adjacent country unsafe for travelers.

Natives were engaged to fell the trees within a radius of about a quarter of a mile of the tree in which the giant apes had their abode with the exception of those immediately surrounding it, which were only partly cut.

Mayer then began cautiously to approach the apes' tree, and after fighting the animals, which were of immense size, he gave his men a pre-arranged signal, and with a terrific crash the partly lopped trees fell to the ground.

A fire of branches was then lit underneath the apes' tree, and when the smoke had driven the animals to seek refuge in the topmost limbs some of the native began felling the trees, while others held in readiness two large nets in which to catch the apes. The tree swayed and fell, and uttering savage cries, the animals, their long arms tightly clasping one another's bodies, came to the ground, and the nets were thrown over them.

The male orang, contriving to release one of his arms, clutched Mayer by the leg and dragged him toward the net. Mayer defended himself with an axe, but his leg was broken before his men could come to his assistance, and divert the attack by belaboring the ape with club. The animal then released his hold on Mayer, and seized one of the natives who was killed before anyone could come to his assistance. A second native also fell a victim to the fury of the animal, and while efforts were being made to release him the female orang released her arms from the net and killed two men and crippled a third.

Mayer was carried away unconscious, and after having been attended by a native medicine man was brought to Rynbang, in Dutch North Borneo. His condition is serious.

Four days later his native servants arrived there, bringing with them the two captured orang-utangs which have since been dispatched for shipment to Europe.

Will Seize Liquor Coming to Camp.

Camp Glenn, Aug. 23.—Liquor was handed another wallop at Camp Glenn yesterday. Some time ago Colonel Gardner announced that all liquor shipments to first regiment members would be noted. Today the announcement was made that the provost guard would seize all liquor shipped to officers and enlisted men immediately after it was stamped for at the express offices in adjacent towns.

It's all right to tell a girl she's an angel, but it becomes tiresome to keep harping on the subject.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Platten*

The Doped Auto

By
Frances Elizabeth Lanyon

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

"Don't be foolish, Edgar, an automobile is too expensive a luxury for us," declared Mrs. Ross.

"I'm the paymaster," retorted her husband, smartly. "I fancy I earn as much money as that self-conceited Arthur Riggs. Humph! I'll wager a month's salary he's buying that cheap machine on his installments."

"Suppose he is, or isn't?" propounded practical Mrs. Ross. "I've got too much sense to let envy, or spite, or emulation force me into a foolish action."

"But he whizzed that tin Lizzie of his past us with a haughty stare, as if he was some emperor and we serfs. No, sir. He don't lord it over yours truly! I'm going to take the starch out of him. I'm going to make him wither like a daisy. I'm going to make that snooty-nosed wife of his understand that you don't have to walk. I'm going to get a machine that will put him in the dust currents whenever I overtake him."

"Really, Edgar," remonstrated Mrs. Ross, "you are getting absolutely vindictive."

"You said, 'Nattie,'" returned her husband, definitely. "I'm negotiating for a high-powered five-passenger car that cost three thousand five hundred dollars."

"Oh, Edgar," gasped Mrs. Ross. "originally. I've got a friend who has put me up against a friend of his, a broker in automobiles. The trader is going to give me a bargain, and what do you think? Don't let it out, but by paying cash as on the nail."

He Fused With Them and Gave It Up.

head I got the machine for four hundred dollars."

"This Edgar is an old car," "People will never know it unless you tell them," declared Ross. "Of course I won't do that."

"It's been repainted in blue, lined with white, new bumps and fender, and fast—but let him make that cad Riggs turn back in the face when I see him pass. That's one thing I insist on with the broker—speed."

Ross had found out that his neighbor's car could run up to forty miles an hour.

"If the car I'm buying can't beat that I don't want it," he told the broker definitely.

"That's simple," partly inquired the broker.

"That has the mark," acquiesced Ross. "Can you do it?"

"You want to look out sharp in dealing with these motor specialists," a friend warned Ross, while the latter was negotiating on "the rare bargain" he had secured. "You know second-hand cars and old horses are susceptible of some decidedly skillful manipulation."

there was something refreshing in passing two or three neighbors with a superiority of speed that must have nettled them.

Zip!

Edgar Ross laughed uproariously. They had overtaken the Riggs car. They had glided by it like a meteor. Looking back, Mrs. Ross saw their social rivals fairly engulfed in clouds and clouds of dust.

"Some class!" chuckled Ross, as they flew along. "I certainly picked a rare plum when I grabbed this easy bargain."

"We are nearly an hour early," remarked Mrs. Ross, as they came within sight of the lights of the club house at Clear Lake.

"And those other fellows will be over an hour late, if they creep at the pace they started," chirped Ross, "Enjoying this?"

"It's very inspiring, but in a breathless sort of way," responded Mrs. Ross.

"We've got lots of time to spare. We'll pass the club house and strike the paved boulevard leading to the city. A ten mile spin over that smooth road will bring out the real merits of this elegant machine."

It did. There was no discounting the speeding qualities of the automobile. It seemed to be possessed with the speed demon of a professional racing car.

"Over a mile a minute, see that!" exultantly announced Ross, as they turned around finally to return to the club house.

"Why, what is the matter now, Edgar?" inquired Mrs. Ross, as the machine, which had hitherto behaved superbly, began to back, slow down and pound.

He got out and looked over the carburetor, radiator and vibrator. He managed to make the machine cover about a mile at a snail's pace until they reached a roadside garage station. The mechanic came out at the signaling horn toot.

"Something the matter," volunteered Ross and the man looked over the machine.

"Out of juice, that's all," he observed expertly.

"Fill her up," ordered Ross and got out while the man removed the seat cushion and uncapped the gasoline tank.

"Phew!" he ejaculated in a strangled tone, "get a whiff of that."

Ross applied his face close to the orifice. He drew back, coughing and spluttering.

"Chloroform!" he suggested in a suffocated voice.

"No, ether," corrected the mechanic. "What did you put that stuff in for, anyway?"

"I didn't. I just bought the machine."

"It!" muttered the man artisan thoughtfully and with a quiet smile. "I see. Doped to sell."

"What do you mean?" inquired Ross, his spirits sinking.

"Why, the machine probably won't go very well on gasoline. That vaporizing ether, though, is dynamic, and the fellow who fleeced you knew just how to proportion the mixture. Don't you try it—dangerous."

He shot in five gallons of gasoline and Ross started up the machine. It went, but all its speed glory had vanished. It crept, creaked. The crestfallen Ross took a side road to avoid meeting any of his rival neighbors.

"What are you going to do, Edgar?" ventured Mrs. Ross.

"I'm going home!" snapped out her incensed husband. "I'm going to get a wood axe and chop up this miserable wreck. Two to one if I don't take the same instrument and go hunting for the villain who fleeced me!"

It took three hours to get back home and then in a drenching down-pour. Next day Ross sold the car for what it would bring.

"Oh, Edgar," observed Mrs. Ross two evenings later, "what do you think? Mrs. Riggs was over today."

"Gloating over their new machine, I suppose," growled Ross.

"Not at all. They haven't any machine. The one they used a friend loaned them for a week, while he was out of town. They think ours was a rented machine."

"Don't undecieve them," directed Mr. Ross humbly. "Next time any neighborly rivalry gets me going, you'll know it!"

"Which is a very sensible conclusion," observed his practical wife.

ON THE SAND

By LOUISE OLIVER.

The swim out to the sand bar and back six times repeated had made Ted tired. Add to that a scorching July sun, the inviting shade of a bench chair, and a natural propensity for sleep at any time and under all conditions, and you can readily understand why morpheus found him an easy victim that eventful morning.

Suddenly something hit him with sickening force in the solar plexus.

Then something said softly: "Goo!" and, with a few delighted gurgles, "Goo!" again. A baby looked up at him with placid blue eyes and twisted the corners of its little rosebud mouth into a thousand smiles.

"Hello, there, mister or miss or whatever you are!" Ted exclaimed. "Where did you come from?"

Baby, gurgled an answer. "You don't say so! Well, if you had only sent word I might have been better prepared to receive you. I suppose—" Ted looked around and saw no one who appeared to have lost a baby recently, or who might in any way be associated with one. "I suppose," he said, "that you fell out of the chair, seeing that you had such a nice soft thing to land on!"

"When you smile at me so sweetly, I think you're a girl. The girls all like me to pieces. Honor bright!" The wide-open blue eyes searched him inquiringly. "All except one, and she doesn't think I'm worth two for a cent. But it's all because she doesn't know me. We have never been introduced. By Jove, here she comes now!"

A variety of reasons caused him to pick the baby up just then—either to hide the confusion which he always felt when the girl came near, or because it looked heartless to let a beautiful, embroidered, shell-pink baby lie unprotected on the sand.

The girl passed, but not before she had taken in the stage setting and the chief performers of the little act.

To go back, Ted and the girl were staying at the same hotel. He had tried to meet her—as he had explained to the baby—but no mutual friend had so far appeared.

The girl walked along with her companion, but turned back as she saw something lying on the sand. Ted's heart nearly stopped when he saw her coming, and he almost dropped the baby, but he clutched it tightly, desperately, when she picked up the toy and handed it to him, with: "Here is your baby's rattle," and, half-stopping, added: "Cute little thing—looks like you!"

She was gone with that, and Ted suddenly wished the sands would swallow him up and spare him any further torment of living. His baby! Merciful heavens!

He laid baby in its soft nest, gave it the rattle and tried to collect his scattered senses by another swim to the bar. When he returned baby was gone. He breathed more freely then.

Another day Ted came out of a movie just as a woman passed wheeling a baby perambulator. Something flew out of the carriage and landed at his feet. He recognized the blue rattle of his friend, the baby, and handed it over.

"Oh, thank you!" beamed the mother. "She's always throwing it out." She was young and pretty—scarcely more than a girl. It occurred to Ted to relate the episode of the baby's fall, and he did so, suiting his step to her own.

Of course, the girl passed just then, as the young mother was listening with all attention to Ted.

"Damn!" he exclaimed, stopping. "I beg your pardon!"

He apologized profusely. "I forgot something, and must go back if you will excuse me," he said, as he lifted his hat and turned in the direction the girl had taken.

He followed, unabashed, desperate! Ted came up beside her, and after an irresolute minute spoke: "I should like to talk with you just a minute, if you don't object!"

She looked up. "Object? Well, I'll have to listen, I suppose. Go ahead."

"That baby isn't mine!" "I know it isn't."

"What! Excuse me—I didn't understand. I thought you thought—" "He thought, we thought, you thought, they thought," she finished mockingly.

Ted was very red in the face by this time.

"Now listen," said the girl. "I am that baby's aunt. I was only teasing you, so don't worry about it any more."

He digested this. "Why don't you like me?" he went on. "It's been so evident in a hundred ways that you don't. I'm really curious about it. Do you mind telling me?"

"Mercy!" she cried. "I have certainly developed into a regular bureau of information. But I'll tell you that, too! It's because you are here having a good time for a month while George Bronson, your partner, who happens to be my brother-in-law and that baby's father, is at home working his head off in a hot office when he is dying to be here with his family. He can't leave as long as you are away!"

Ted was speechless. "But I'd have gone a week ago if—I didn't have been for you!" he declared suddenly.

Then the girl smiled, the very sort of a smile he wanted to see. "It's wicked for me to keep George away from May and the baby, isn't it?" she said. "I'll go home tomorrow."

"There I'll go, too," smiled Ted.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Adrift with Humor



Actually Annoyed.

"I fear Gadson lacks poise."

"Why, I've always thought him rather self-possessed."

"Perhaps he is, under ordinary circumstances, but I notice that when an insistent young woman stops him on a street corner and forces him to buy a flag, or a tag or a button, he betrays a slight irritation, instead of smiling in a beatific manner suitable to the occasion."

Not Needed.

"I'm looking for a job," said the college graduate.

"What can you do?" asked the corpulent man at the desk.

"I was the best all-around athlete in my class."

"I'm sorry, but I don't think we can use you here. You see, we conduct an orderly business and don't require the services of a bouncer."

Two Styles of Delivery.

Church—This paper says that statistics show that in early days of American colleges about one-half the graduates adopted the ministry as a profession.

Gotham—But how many of the students adopt the pitcher's profession. Different style of delivery, that's all.

Somewhat Different.

Sapleigh—That—aw—pretty little sculphish I—aw—met at yonah weception lawst evening completely turned me head, doncher know.

Mrs. Knox—Indeed! I knew she had quite a reputation as a modeler in clay, but I wasn't aware that she worked in wood.

ADVICE TO NEWLYWEDS.



"We surprised our friends by getting married."

"Good enough. Now surprise 'em by staying married."

View of an Election.

The man who bets upon the way The votes will go election day Seems to regard it much the same As if it were a poker game.

Saying Nothing.

"What was your congressman before you elected him?" asked the eastern man.

"He was a lumberman," replied the westerner.

"Gave up that sort of thing after you elected him to congress, I suppose?"

"Well, I don't know. He seems to be sawing wood a good deal of the time."

Those Auto Tricks.

Redd—I see when a new automobile fender strikes a pedestrian it gently trips him and then picks him up in a sort of scoop with a minimum of injury.

Greene—And if the fellow scooped gets mad all you have to say is: "Oh, come now, can't you take a joke?"

Fish Stories.

Mrs. Flatbush—Your husband said that since the purchase of Alaska by the United States its waters have yielded fishery products valued at more than \$250,000,000.

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Well, when it comes to talking about fish I wouldn't believe my husband under oath.

Some Effect.

Flatbush—I see scientists of the department of agriculture, after extensive study, have decided that the moon has no effect on growing vegetation.

Bensonhurst—Well, I'd have them know that I lose most of my melons on nights when there's no moon.

Acute Pessimism.

"What can this car of yours make?" asked the first motorist, superciliously.

"It can make a bankrupt out of me," answered the second motorist, "and is going to do it if I don't get rid of it."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Wigwag—"What do you find the best tonic to sharpen the appetite?" Harduppe—"Not having the price of a meal."

Wige—"Gotrox is a whole-souled sort of fellow." Warg—"Why shouldn't a man be whole-souled when he is well heeled?"

"It takes nine tailors to make a man," quoted the Wise Guy. "And even then you can't always prove it," added the Simple Mug.

"It's a good plan to begin at the bottom," said the hopeful individual. "Yes," agreed the pessimist, "then you won't have so far to fall."

Nell—"Maude says she never saw the man she was afraid of." Belle—"I guess that's right. Why, that girl isn't even afraid of a mouse."

Tommy—"Pop, would you call a letter stationery?" Tommy's Pop—"Yes, my son. Tommy—"Even after you put a stamp on it, and mail it?"

Sillicus—"I wonder why women's gowns are designed without pockets." Cynicus—"To give them an excuse for wearing their hearts on their sleeves."

Muggins—"It is very difficult to introduce a new custom, and make it popular." Buggins—"Oh, I don't know. All that's necessary is to pass a law prohibiting it."

"There are sermons in stones," quoted the Wise Guy. "Sure," agreed the Simple Mug. "Many a minister has preached about that little affair between David and Goliath."

Muggins—"Bjones has a pretty keen sense of humor." Buggins—"I should say he has. Why, I have actually heard Bjones joking with the dentist who was filling his teeth."

"The Bible says we should forgive our enemies," admonished the Good Deacon. "But I haven't any," said the Mere Man. "Well, it's easy enough to make a few," replied the Good Deacon.

Virginia Quarantines Against Paralysis. Richmond, Va., Aug. 23.—Dr. Stanton Williams, state health commissioner for the state board of health, yesterday afternoon proclaimed Virginia quarantined beginning August 25 against foreign areas infected with infantile paralysis.

Guards will be placed at all railroad and steamship entrances to the state. A state conference of city and county health officers is in session here working out details of an enforcement plan.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

The weigh of the transgressor is short weight.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

There may be thousands in it for you. Perspective and Mechanical Drawings for Patent Office approval. Patterns made in wood or metal. All business transactions confidential. Advice given free.

L. M. AMMEN

607 South Elm St. GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

Superiority of Educational Merit. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is *Przemysl* pronounced?" "Where is *Flinders*?" "What is a *continuous voyage*?" "What is a *homburg*?" "What is *white coal*?" "How is *skat* pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.

Regular and India-Paper Editions. Write for specimen, price, space free. A set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

G. S. BRADSHAW ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Court Square, Greensboro, N. C.

Watch the date on your label.

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

YOU need this new National Year Book, Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1916—your family needs it—everybody ought to have it—order your copy today. It's chock-full of interesting facts and useful information.

"The best book of the kind for the home ever published"

An elaborate description of the good things to be found within the covers is not possible in this space, but here is a brief digest which will give an idea of the wide range of subjects treated:

Important Events of 1915, including an account of the great world war with chronology, correspondence with Germany and other matters of interest.

Almanac Matter, showing ephemeris, astronomical calculations, new holidays, ready reference calendar for 200 years, etc.

Articles and Statistics on Such Timely Subjects as the Commission of Industrial Relations, the League for National Defense, The Hague Tribunal, the United States Army and Navy, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Reclamation Service, etc.

Federal Laws in which all are vitally interested, such as Pure Food, Interstate Commerce, Copyright Laws, etc.

Bankruptcy, Banking and Currency, Marriage and Divorce, Eight-Hour Day, 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 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mining Industries, Political Parties and many other vital things.

Descriptive Articles of each state in the union, treating of physical features, industries, government, etc. climate and history.

This new book is the biggest we have ever offered our readers. There are 16 pages, thousands of different subjects are covered, and everything right up to the minute—it answers every question.

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

Southern Farming one of the best farm journals in the south. It has a circulation of over 75,000, being widely circulated from Virginia to Texas. It treats on every topic of interest to the farmer and the farmer's wife, and is an authority on southern farming and meets the problems of the southern farmer and his family.

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION one of the best illustrated newspapers in the country, and, besides the news, carries many departments of interest to all the family. Its continued stories, humor and editorials are of the highest order—making it "The standard newspaper of the south."

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

Send orders and remittances to

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT GREENSBORO, N. C.

