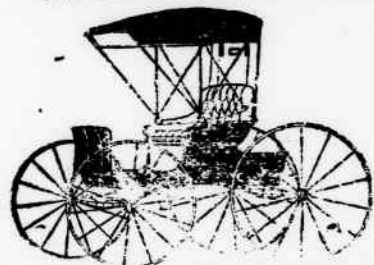


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## VANCE STATUE IS UNVEILED

OFFICIALLY PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THURSDAY.

An elegant bronze statue of the late Senator Zebulon Baird Vance, Carolina's greatest commoner, was presented to the federal government at Washington last Thursday. Governor Craig made the presentation speech on the part of the state, and Vice President Marshall accepted the gift for the United States.

The program of formal exercises was very simple, but adequate and well executed. Judge W. A. Hoke, of the North Carolina Supreme court, presided, as chairman of a special committee named by the governor to purchase the statue. Miss Dorothy Espey Pillow, the tiny, dainty, little great-granddaughter of Mr. Vance, drew the veil and revealed the masterful figure of the popular war governor of the Old North state.

Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, of the Diocese of North Carolina, opened the exercises with prayer. Clement Manly, on behalf of the special committee, turned the statue over to the governor, who in turn presented it to the vice president.

### Hundreds Witness Ceremony.

Several hundred North Carolinians and prominent persons from other states witnessed the ceremonies in Statuary Hall, and gave hearty applause in memory of the idol of the state. Mrs. R. E. Little, of Wadesboro; Mrs. Josephus Daniels and other good women decorated the statue with palms, pines and rhododendron. After the ceremonies in the Hall of Fame, the party repaired to the senate, where formal exercises were conducted.

After the "morning hour" the vice president read a letter from Governor Craig announcing the purpose of the state to present the statue of Mr. Vance, and Senator Overman introduced a resolution, taking over the monument. The program in Statuary Hall commenced at 10:30.

Judge Hoke, Mrs. M. V. Moore, Miss Laura L. Carter, Mr. Manly, and John Harry Martin, who compose the select committee to secure the statue, were the first to arrive. They were accompanied by Governor Craig, Bishop Cheshire, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Senator Overman and Mrs. Vance, the widow of Senator Vance, little Miss Pillow, who sat on the vice president's knee while the exercises led up to her part, and Major Zeb Vance, son of Mr. Vance.

When the crowd had assembled Judge Hoke, who stood at the foot of the statue, announced that Bishop Cheshire, "at all times a steadfast and valued friend of Senator Vance," would open the program with prayer. In his invocation, Bishop Cheshire referred to the splendid qualities of Mr. Vance.

"Under a resolution of the legislature of North Carolina and by appointment of Governor Craig," said Judge Hoke, "a committee has been for some time past engaged in procuring a statue of the late Senator Vance."

"Having given the matter our best consideration, the committee were fortunate in selecting and securing the services of the eminent sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, and he has produced a statue that is at once an impressive likeness and a work of great artistic merit."

"We are met today to unveil the statue and present it to the American people and its honored representatives."

"The task has been throughout and to each and every member of the committee a most grateful undertaking, in common with all the people of North Carolina, regardless of party or race, they rejoice to have this man stand for them before the American people as their representative in what is broadminded and patriotic, courageous, steadfast and true."

"As the man amongst us who pre-eminently fills the requirements of the act of Congress dedicating this hall to an illustrious citizen, distinguished for the good and great men of the nation, civic and military virtues. He was indeed, my countrymen, a great leader of his people in war and peace, great in intellect, great in character and achievement, great in the breadth and quality of sympathy. His people followed him with unfaltering trust for more than thirty of the most eventful years of their history and were not disappointed, they admired and loved the man for his integrity and courage, for his wisdom and strength, for his matchless eloquence and far-seeing vision, for his loyal-hearted, unchanging devotion at all times and under all circumstances to their best interests as he was given light to see it."

"His hold upon the affections of the people of North Carolina endures and grows with the years and we are deeply gratified to have you with us

here today in paying this tribute to his memory."

### Statue is Unveiled.

Miss Pillow unveiled the statue. Governor Craig presented the statue to the United States government. Her strength not being quite equal to the occasion, the vice president gave a helping hand. As Old Glory lifted from the grand bronze figure the assembled party applauded liberally.

Mr. Manly spoke briefly but to the point, telling of the work of the commission.

In most delightful manner. He told of the great esteem in which Mr. Vance was held.

Vice President Marshall accepted the statue on behalf of the United States.

### Vance's Greatest Service to State.

Vance was wonderful as a soldier, as war governor and, later, as representative of his people in the national senate, but it was as "peace" governor, in the judgment of many, that his efforts were of greatest service to the generations of North Carolinians who were to follow those who fought to save the state from the grasping and dissolute hands of "carpet baggers" and "scalawags."

The unprincipled element of white natives, the Northern spoilers, and a few really respectable but misguided white North Carolinians, supplemented by a great horde of ignorant blacks, formed the Republican party against which the conservative Democrats of the 70's, made up of antebellum Whigs and Democrats, fought to save the state from utter social and industrial ruin. In 1870 the conservative Democrats, then in control of the general assembly, elected Vance to the United States senate. Because of the "political disabilities" from which he was then suffering, the ex-governor was not permitted to take his seat. His adversaries had not forgotten the part he played in keeping the Confederate army in the field for two years after it was supposed to have been beaten; nor had they forgiven.

In 1872 Vance was nominated by his party for governor. However, because of the rebuff he had received in Washington, he declined to accept and threw his influence to Colonel Ashe, who was nominated. The nomination was tendered to Vance again in 1876. He again was unwilling to accept because he was afraid his acceptance could not strengthen his party. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon him, however, and he did accept. Then began one of the most interesting political campaigns in the history of North Carolina.

The Republican nominee to oppose Vance was Thomas Settle, a judge of the Superior court and the most able man of his political faith at that time. Vance and Settle toured the state together and engaged in joint debate in the more important towns. Settle was an able and eloquent orator, but was no match for the humorist, who combined wit with logic and pleas for the use of intelligence for the saving of his state from the ravages of negro domination. The campaign stirred the state as no campaign had ever done, and on election day Vance was given a majority of more than 15,000.

The battle cry of the Republican party of that time was that the election of Democrats meant a return to slavery for the negro, and of course every negro vote. The Republican ticket. The general assembly had been Democratic since 1870, and had exercised a most kindly attitude toward the misguided ex-slaves. Under Vance this kindness was continued, and in appreciation of the governor many negro military companies called themselves the Vance guards, and some negroes became Democrats.

In his inaugural speech in 1877 and his messages to the assembly, Governor Vance outlined a policy toward education, charitable and other public institutions that laid the foundations for the wonderful growth until the blight of fusionism descended upon the state to again retard its recovery from reconstruction outrages. His policies were for uplift and were carried out under his leadership and followed by his able successor, Jarvis.

Returning to the leadership of his people at a time when strong and intelligent leadership was demanded, Vance led to victory, and victory at that time had a more far-reaching effect than perhaps even he realized. It was a period in the state's history when its fate hung in the balance. A return to Republican rule meant giving to the user of the negro a free hand with all its grim possibilities of corrupted society, ruined industry and prostituted state wealth. A lesser mind than Vance's could not have won against the formidable, if corrupt, force that then formed the Republican party. By winning, Vance deferred defeat until the state was strong enough to live through another Republican blight.

## THE CZAR IS A DIVINITY TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

Russians are not patriotic like other races. The tsar to them is not the head of the government; he is a divinity. The government itself—the bureaucracy—commands no loyalty from the masses; it is like a separate nation imposed upon the Russian people. As a rule they do not know what their flag looks like, and if they do it is not the symbol of Russia. And the Russian national hymn is a hymn, a half-mystical great song; but no one feels it necessary to rise and remove his hat when it is played. As a people they have no sympathy with imperialism—they do not wish to make Russia a great country by conquest; in fact, they do not seem to realize that there is any world outside of Russia; that is why they fight so badly on an invasion of the enemy's country. But once let the enemy set foot on Russian soil and the mujiks turn into savage beasts, as they did in 1812, in 1915. Their farms, their houses, the woods and plains and holy cities are under the heel of the foreigner; that is why they fight so well on defense.

Russians seem to have a Greek feeling for the land, for the wide flat plains, the deep forests, the mighty rivers, the tremendous arch of sky that is over Russia, the churches encrusted with golden jewels where countless generations of their fathers have kissed the ikons; for the tremendous impulses that set whole villages wandering in search of a sacred river, for the cruel hardness of the northern winter, for the fierce love and the wild gaiety and the dreadful gloom and the myths and legends which are Russia. Once a young officer traveled with us in our compartment; and all days long he gazed out of the window at the dark woods, the vast fields, the little towns, and tears rolled down his cheeks. "Russia is a mighty mother, Russia is a mighty mother," he said over and over again.—John Reed, in the July Metropolitan.

### How to Feel Good Tomorrow.

Indigestion quickly develops sick headache, biliousness, bloating, sour stomach, gas on stomach, bad breath or some of the other conditions caused by clogged or irregular bowels. If you have any of these symptoms, take a Foley Cathartic Tablet this evening and you will feel better in the morning. Conyers' Drug Store.

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

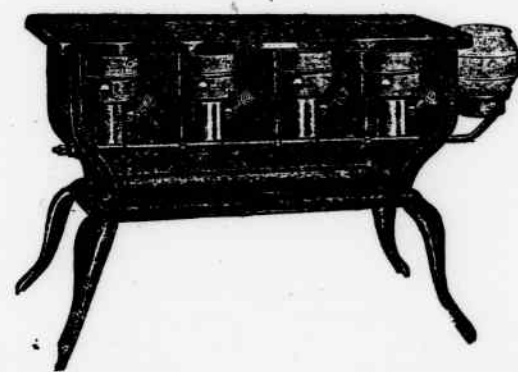
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**KEROSENE OIL COOKING STOVE.**

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They have many other advantages. Let us show them to you.

**ODELL HARDWARE CO.**

The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas



## WHAT CONSTITUTES A PERSON OF EDUCATION

"I am just an ignorant old woman," said a dear old lady with whom I was to spend the night. I looked at her. Her eye was clear and intelligent, her skin pink and showing the evidence of sane living, her whole expression kindly, humorous, and her environment revealing the refinement that only limited means can make possible. I did not say anything, but I thought how little she knew the measure of her education and how much more learned she was than many a college graduate.

Do not mistake me. I do not make little of college education. In fact, it is the only thing that will whip the average mind into anything like a semblance of order. There are unusual minds that have read and thought or perhaps worked with hard hands and pondered philosophically. These are educated people, for sooner or later books reveal their richness to these hungry minds. You and I, however, remember that we do not have these characteristics, and if you think you do it is doubtless conceit, because those who possess them do not know it. Let us, then, take advantage of every opportunity we have.

have. If we have reached the middle life, let us read the good books of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott and others. Read the stories of human life, by O. Henry, and when you have finished these with a few good novels of the present day and have kept in touch with the contents of a few good magazines, then let your instincts arouse and take a little flyer into French and German literature. Perhaps "Letters From an Old Mill" or Schiller's "Hermann and Dorothea" and like classics would interest you.

When you tire of conventional literature, read Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son. They will give you the feeling of a real holiday, as much as if you had gone to a circus. —Progressive Farmer.

## DUN SAYS CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS UNIMPAIRED.

Dun's weekly trade review says: "With the economic structure, the better organization of banking resources, credits and industry resting on a more solid foundation than ever before, confidence is unimpaired by the international contingencies. It is noteworthy that speculative markets have been only moderately disturbed and money and legitimate enterprise not at all, though prudence is shown in extending commitments further ahead. This is a wholesome tendency and the readjustment of prices, now in progress in some lines will also prove beneficial in its ultimate effects. Constructive developments still predominate in the business world, and remarkable activity prevails at a period which ordinarily is one of the quietest of the year. There is no longer the rush to buy that featured recent operations at the high costs entering more into calculations now than requirements are mainly covered far ahead—but in most instances new demands are greater than is usual at the beginning of summer. No machinery is idle in any important industry through lack of contracts, but in some full production is not possible because of strikes and labor shortage. Weekly bank clearings, \$4,226,048,958."

**Maybe the Boys Are Better.**

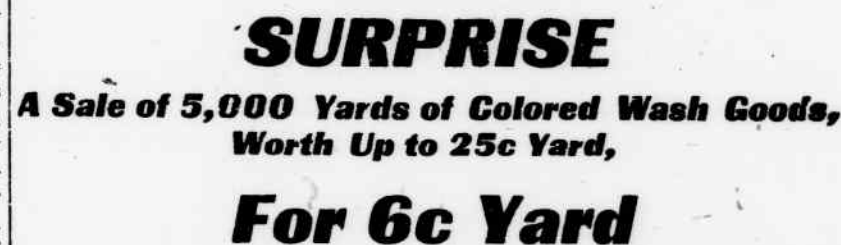
Whether the teachers of the old days were worse or the students of the later day schools are better is a question that may be involved in the following, which is said to be a true copy of a law that was in force some eighty years ago here in North Carolina.

The law reads: "Where a school master, in correcting his scholar happens to occasion his death, in such correction he is so barbarous as to exceed all bounds of moderation, he is at least guilty of manslaughter. And if he makes use of any instru-

and if he makes use of any instrument improper for correction, and apparently endangering the scholar's life, as an iron bar, a sword, or stick him to the ground and then stamp him, and kill him, he is guilty of murder."

The boys that patronized the schools in those days, we say boys, because we know that it would not be necessary to pass such a law with reference to the treatment of a girl in the school administration, were up against something rather rough and from a reading of the law, it would appear that iron rods and swords were used in administering punishment, and that to kick a disobedient pupil down and then kill him before he had time to get up constituted murder. Well, surely it should have been at least that—Laurinburg Exchange.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**



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27-inch Sponge Cloth worth 25c.  
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**26-inch Seersuckers worth 12 1-2c**  
Every color you could wish for.

Every color you could wish for. If you cannot come, phone or drop us a card and samples will be mailed you same day.

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DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

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Brockmann's office and piano sample room will remove on July 1st from McDuffie's furniture store on South Elm street to Leak's decorating rooms--112 W. Washington.

Desiring to have only fresh samples in our new display place, we will clear out **SIX FINE PIANOS**, and **A \$500.00 PLAYER PIANO** at **ALMOST YOUR OWN PRICE.**

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### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Emily J. Hardin, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C. this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to J. V. Kirman, administrator, on or before the 23rd day of June, 1916. This notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. 51-61.

This June 24, 1916.  
J. V. KIRKMAN, Admr.  
of Emily J. Hardin, Deceased.  
Greensboro, N. C. R. F. D. 6.

# Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



# GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

## AMERICANS AND MEXICANS MAY HAVE FOUGHT SUNDAY.

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—Apprehension that battles may be in progress between American and Mexican troops in at least two places in northern Chihuahua gripped the border tonight.

American columns were moving in the direction of San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, while Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the North, has ordered troops at adjacent points to attack them if they do not retreat immediately.

While information concerning these movements reached here today from Chihuahua City, additional advices indicated that General Trevino's scouts reported the approach of the Americans yesterday and that his orders were issued immediately. With the lapse of 24 hours, it is assumed here that the opposing forces may have met.

Little was known here tonight as to the strength of the American columns or their mission, but it was assumed that one of them might be a detachment sent by General Pershing to rescue the survivors of the tenth cavalry, engaged at Carrizal.

Army officers here also pointed out that the column headed for Ojo Caliente, about 30 miles south of Carrizal, probably is composed of the troops surviving the engagement there, and the two squadrons of the eleventh cavalry sent to reinforce them. Mexican authorities content themselves with asserting that the strength of the commands despatched to meet them is adequate.

It is believed here that the American command advancing in the direction of San Antonio, 50 miles southeast of Namiquipa, may be in pursuit of bandits.

## Pershing Protecting Forces.

While the lack of definite information begets apprehension, military men point out that General Pershing, with General Trevino's threats and the Carrizal fight before him, undoubtedly has taken steps to protect detachments he has sent out, and that preparations have been made to reinforce the American columns if necessary.

A suggestion that the Carrizal fight was but an incident of what was planned to be a general attack on the American expeditionary command was received here late today from General Pershing, who pointed out only the palpable strength of the Americans deterred the Carranza followers.

Support is lent to this belief by the disposition early in the week of all Carranza troops in western Chihuahua. Military authorities here who were inclined to place some credence in the reports pointed out that at the time the semi-circular line of the Mexicans, which had stretched around General Pershing's command for some weeks, began to close in, evincing a distinctly hostile attitude.

However, General Pershing redisplayed his troops, offsetting the Carranza movement, presenting to them a compact, prepared fighting unit. The accepted belief is that Mexican leaders realized they could not hope to cope with the Americans under such circumstances, and abandoned the general plan. Gen. Felix Gomez at Carrizal, however, in command of one section of the proposed advance, carried out what he believed to have been one of the prearranged details.

## Juarez Would Resist.

News from Juarez has caused well informed Americans here to give up the belief that Juarez, in event of a break, would be evacuated without a fight. That General Gonzales and his staff are still in Juarez and the garrison is being maintained, reports of Mexican troop movements in the outlying districts and apparently increased precautions on the American side, are cited as confirmatory of the theory.

Further authentic information from Juarez today indicated continued preparation, especially the departure of a contingent of volunteers for the south.

A train of 18 cars, carrying 150 non-combatants, mostly women and

children, and some old men, arrived today under an infantry guard of 22 soldiers from Chihuahua City. The passengers crossed to the American side, preferring to take their chances here.

Two trains left Juarez. One of five cars filled with provisions and three passenger coaches, was bound for Casas Grandes.

Continued rumors of the presence of Villa in this region have reached United States authorities, but have not been generally credited. Villa, within the last few days, has been reported to be in Juarez, Guadalupe and Rio Florido.

Reports of heavy concentration of Carranzista troops in all of the northern Mexican states have been received at the border points, while recruiting is said to be progressing rapidly. The same reports indicate that a number of former outlaw leaders and their commands are joining General Trevino's army of the north as a result of a Mexican war department's offer of a complete amnesty to persons who have opposed the government, provided they join in combatting a possible American invasion.

No perceptible exodus of Mexicans from El Paso and vicinity followed the publication today of Consul Garcia's advice to his nationals to return to Mexico, inasmuch as Americans continue to leave Mexican territory.

## CONFEDERATE AND GERMAN METHODS ARE COMPARED.

The death of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt recalls an almost forgotten chapter in history. In December, 1862, the Ariel, a large passenger steamer, owned by Vanderbilt's grandfather, Commodore Vanderbilt, was overhauled by the Confederate cruiser Alabama off the coast of Cuba. The Ariel had on board 140 federal officers and men, a battalion of marines on their way to the Pacific station. She also had on board over 300 other passengers, many of them women and children. Of course, it was not possible for the Alabama to take the passengers off the Ariel, which was a large and valuable ship, and the property of a bitter enemy of the South, but it never occurred to the commander, Raphael Semmes, to sink the vessel. He sent one of his officers to reassure the women and children who were expecting dreadful things from the "pirate." Not an article belonging to any passenger was touched. The soldiers were paroled, the ship placed under bond (a bond that Commodore Vanderbilt never made good) and the Alabama steamed away to seek for stronger foes. The South was shut in with powerful foes, as Germany is but in, and the South was crushed in defeat as Germany probably will be, but defeated or victorious, Germany can never have the shining record for chivalry and consideration for the weak, coupled with unsurpassed courage, that is the imperishable heritage of the Southern Confederacy.—Ocala, Fla., Star.

## Money From Berlin to Defeat Wilson.

According to a dispatch to the London Daily Express from Copenhagen, the German newspapers devote columns to the American political situation.

"Berlin has given German headquarters in New York the order to vote for Hughes to be revenged on Wilson," the dispatch adds. The Cologne Gazette says: "The German-Americans now have an opportunity to repay Wilson for his false neutrality and his unprecedented attacks on their Americanism."

Other newspapers remind Germans in America that it was Wilson who invented the insulting expression "hyphenated Americans," and suggest that he should be "strafed" by a decisive American vote. The anti-Wilson campaign will be encouraged from Berlin by every means, including unstinted money.

## Americans Trying to Reach Border.

Douglas, Ariz., June 24.—Five American ranchers are making their way overland from their ranches in Nacozari, district of Sonora, to Naco, Ariz., according to word received here yesterday. One report from Nacozari said a body of Mexican soldiers were endeavoring to intercept them.

A consignment of silver bullion from the El Tigre mines and five cars of copper concentrated from Nacozari were allowed to cross the border to Douglas today by General Calles, Mexican commander at Agua Prieta. In return the United States patrol at the customs house passed a carload of beans and other provisions to Agua Prieta.

## Mexico Can Raise Million Men?

The Mexican government states that fully 1,000,000 men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the crisis with Washington came to a head, according to a dispatch from Mexico City to the consulate at El Paso.

## A FIVE YEAR PERIOD OF DROUTH IS PREDICTED.

Is the United States to be visited by a five-year period of drowth, following this year?

One meteorological expert predicts it and others say it may occur.

Prof. A. F. Woods, dean and director of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, says rain periods occur every 12 years, are of five years' duration and this is the last year of the wet period.

Prof. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, confirms the statement that seasons of wet and dry weather occur periodically and with some regularity. This is true, he says, also of other climatic conditions, such as temperature and cloudiness.

Prof. Wood says farmers can keep tab on wet and dry periods by watching the rings of trees. He says dry years are faithfully chronicled by the rings being close together and hard, while the wet years will be indicated by thicker rings.

The farmer, according to Prof. Wood, will be able to plant crops best adapted to particular periods if he will study the tree rings.

Regarding the prediction for a five-year period of drowth, Prof. Marvin says: "We know meteorological conditions fluctuate widely in intervals; there are periods of drowth and periods of wetness, but we are not convinced that these can be separated in certain definite intervals of time that will occur over and over again."

Prof. Marvin says measurement of rainfall by observation of the rings of growth of trees has been given study by scientists, among them Prof. A. E. Douglas of the University of Arizona, and Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University.

Prof. Douglas's line of reasoning, as stated by himself, is this:

"The rings of a tree measure its food supply. Food supply depends largely upon the amount of moisture. Therefore, the rings are likely to form a measure of rainfall."

Prof. Douglas found that "the ring of thicknesses are proportional to the rainfall with an accuracy of 70 to 80 per cent in recent years, and that this accuracy presumably extends over centuries; that double rings are caused by spring drowth, are indicative of the distribution of rainfall throughout the year; and that empirical formula can be made to express relationship between tree growth and rainfall."

All of which means tree rings form an accurate measurement of rainfall in past years and past centuries, where the trees are of a long-lived variety.

Prof. Huntington's examination of the great sequoia trees of California, some of which are more than 3,000 years old, leads him to conclude that "climatic pulsations have apparently been in progress throughout the historical period. They have apparently been in progress throughout length of centuries, but do not show the historical period."

## Rent Knees Avoided Crash.

Here is a hint for you: In case you should happen to be caught in a falling elevator, bend your knees. The other day an elevator in a 16-story building became disabled and fell from the seventh floor to the basement. There were seven passengers in the car. Alive to the danger, the car operator shouted: "The car is going to fall! Turn your backs to the door and bend your knees!"

Six of the seven passengers obeyed and escaped injury, although the car landed with a crash that sounded all through the building. The seventh rider failed to obey the order and suffered fractures of the right thigh bone and of the right knee and lacerations, because he was facing the door and the broken glass showered upon him when the car struck.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Bank Robbery at Crockett, Va.

Two men who robbed the Bank of Crockett, at Crockett, Va., of \$4,400 Friday, and escaped, are believed to have been trailed in the mountains near Speedwell, Wythe county, Virginia, by Sheriff Brown and a posse. The identity of one of the men, it is said, has been learned. The robbers entered the bank, covered Cashier Arthur Hounshell and Roy Groselose, a patron of the bank, and forced them into the vault, where they were secured until the robbers completed their crime.

On the outskirts of Crockett the robbers held up Philip Snavely, a farmer, tied him to a tree in the woods and left the country.

## Government Seizes Ammunition.

Laredo, Texas, June 26.—Two million rounds of ammunition consigned to Carranza military authorities in the interior of Mexico and recently confiscated by United States customs officials were sent by special train to the government supply stores at San Antonio today.

## AUTOMOBILES INCREASED 5,000 PER CENT IN 10 YEARS.

In 1905 there were 48,000 motor cars, including commercial vehicles, in the United States, according to the registration statistics assembled by the division of road economics of the United States office of public roads and rural engineering; in 1915 there were 2,445,654. This was an increase of five thousand per cent. Ten years ago, of the expenditure on account of the building of rural roads and bridges in the United States, less than three-tenths of one per cent was derived from the tax on motor vehicles; last year nearly 7 per cent of the money available for this purpose was derived from this source. In 1901 the first revenue derived by any of the states from automobile revenues was collected in New York state and amounted to only \$954. Other states followed the example of New York, requiring the registration of motor cars, chauffeurs and operators, until in 1905 the total amount collected in all the states on this account aggregated \$62,500; last year the revenues from this source amounted to \$18,245,713. In nearly all the states practically 90 per cent of the motor car revenues was applied in 1915 to road work, and 70 per cent of this sum was expended under the control and supervision of the state highway departments. In forty-two states all, or a large part, of the revenue from motor cars must be expended for the construction, improvement or maintenance of the public roads, or for the maintenance of the state highway departments. In six states this requirement is not made.

In 1915 the total number of motor vehicles registered in the United States was 2,445,654. The total road mileage in the United States outside of incorporated towns and cities is approximately 2,275,000 miles. This would mean that there is slightly more than one motor car for each mile of rural road in the United States, if the distribution of the cars were uniform for all the states; but it is not, as in the state of Nevada there is one motor car for every six miles of rural road, and in New Jersey six motor cars for every mile of rural road. In the United States there is one motor car registration for every forty-four persons; in the state of Iowa there is one registration for every sixteen persons and in Alabama only one registration for every two hundred persons.

## Famine in Binder Twine.

Shipments of sisal from Yucatan have continued steadily, notwithstanding the tenseness of the Mexican situation, but local importers of the hemp declare that American manufacturers of binder twine, as well as the farmers who use the twine to bind their crops, will be seriously injured in event of war, unless the American government arranges to permit uninterrupted exportations of sisal from Mexico.

Importers said that most of Yucatan's output, about 110,000 bales monthly, has been coming to the United States and that the supply in American markets is sufficient to last until October. If the imports, meanwhile, are shut off, they said, American farmers will begin to experience a shortage in November and will have to purchase manila hemp, which costs more than the sisal hemp.

## The Only Living Quadruplet Girls.

The only living quadruplet girls in the world are the daughters of Mrs. F. M. Keys, of Hollis, Okla., says an Oklahoma City dispatch. They were born June 4, 1914. The current number of the Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association furnishes the following data about the quadruplets: At birth, the infants weighed 3 1-4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 pounds, respectively. Seven months after birth the lightest weighed 14 1-2 pounds and the heaviest 16 pounds. The mother is described as a strong woman, weighing about 150 pounds. She is 35 years old.

## Plotter Fay Off to Prison.

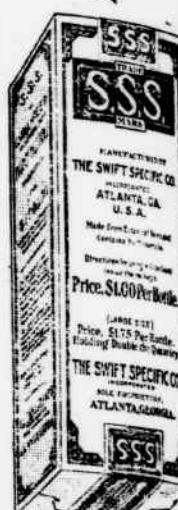
President Wilson has ignored the appeal of Robert Fay that he be deported to Germany, where he was an army lieutenant, rather than be taken to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta to serve his eight years' sentence for conspiring to destroy steamships carrying munitions of war to the entente allies.

Pending a response to his letter to the president, Fay was detained in New York. Denial of his appeal came in the form of an order from Washington, directing the United States marshal to remove Fay to Atlanta, and he was at once taken on a train starting South.

Mrs. John L. Mann, of Lake Landing, and Mrs. George M. Makely, of Swan Quarter, are in the city on a visit to the families of their sister and brother, Mrs. A. J. Barbour and Mrs. W. I. Underwood.

## Here's A 'Tip' On Rheumatism Follow It

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



**It Always Helps**  
says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give

**CARDUI**  
The Woman's Tonic  
a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."  
Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

**Get a Bottle Today!**

**"Busy Again"**  
A Soliloquy in Two Paragraphs  
"That's the third time this morning. I can't wait a moment longer on that fellow. Let me see—what is Smith's number?"  
"If Jones won't provide sufficient telephone facilities for his customers, he can't blame me for dealing elsewhere. Operator, give me 437."  
How do you know this very occurrence doesn't happen with your single telephone. Have an auxiliary line; the cost is trifling. Call the business Office today.

**SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**  
Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**  
By virtue of the power conferred upon the undersigned in a certain mortgage deed by R. L. England and wife, M. H. England, bearing date September 26, 1914, and recorded in book 264, page 656 et seq. in the office of the register of deeds for Guilford county, N. C., he will, on

**Thursday, July 5, 1916,**  
at 12 o'clock M., in front of the county court house door, in Greensboro, N. C., sell to the last and highest bidder, by public auction for cash, the lands described in said mortgage deed, which are as follows:  
Two tracts or parcels of land in the county of Guilford and state of North Carolina, in Morehead township, and bounded as follows:  
Beginning at the intersection of Second street and Grayland avenue, and running west with Second street 126 feet to a stake; thence north on a line parallel with Grayland avenue 150 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 9; thence east with line of lot No. 9 126 feet to Grayland avenue; thence south with Grayland avenue 150 feet to first station, being lots Nos. 10 and 11 in section 2 of the D. E. Thomas Grove property. See book 265, page 166, in the office of the register of deeds for Guilford county, N. C.

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

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J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

### WE ARE NOT TO GO INTO MEXICO FOR CONQUEST.

It war with Mexico results from the desperation of Gen. Carranza, the first declaration by Congress on the subject should state with precision the purpose for which the United States resorts to arms.

In this way alone will it be possible to give the conflict on our part a character always to be regarded with pride at home and never to be held as a reproach abroad.

War with Mexico, begun as it must be in sheer madness by the first chief, with motives that can only be conjectured, will be a struggle in which every American who follows the flag is sure to find glory in the triumph of a good cause.

That cause may as well be made plain at the outset.

To state it in words not to be misunderstood or belied will give greater reason to the United States than can be gained by any military success against a country impoverished, torn by feuds and hardly responsible for the misdeeds of its rulers.

To adhere to it to the end and make it the imperishable memorial of a lasting peace will be to win for ourselves, by our own good conduct, fame, honor and friendship that will outweigh all other considerations.

We are not to go into Mexico for conquest. We do not covet a foot of her soil. We have no sinister aims, political or commercial. A Mexican republic pacified, enlightened and responsive to progress and opportunity would be reward enough for a serious task reluctantly undertaken.

At the proper time, let Congress so declare.

There will be opposition to this program from great business interests which hope for a Mexico overrun, annexed and syndicated at the cost of good American blood, but it will be easier to meet such influences now than at the conclusion of hostilities.

If forced into war we are certain to conquer the men who misuse Mexico. It is not so certain that we shall conquer ourselves unless we gain the victory at the outset.

The United States made a pledge to Cuba and kept it.

The United States has made a pledge as to the Philippines which is in process of fulfillment.

If the flag must be carried into Mexico it should go as the well-understood emblem of liberation.

There can be no liberation for Mexico, no settlement of its difficulties, no hope for future self-respect and usefulness, that is not based upon the defeat of its powerful foreign exploiters as well as upon the overthrow of the upstart domestic banditti whose selfish quarrels have laid the land in ruins.

Conquest is but another name for brigandage and oppression, and it is conquest that Congress should disavow. With that issue settled once and for all, many of the most troublesome features of the Mexican problem would disappear forever.—New York World.

#### Indiana Man's Experience.

Frank Mosley, Moore's Hill, Ind., writes: "I was troubled with almost constant pains in my sides and back. Great relief was apparent after the first dose of Foley Kidney Pills and in 18 hours all pain left me." Foley Kidney Pills make kidneys active and healthful and stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments. Conyers' Drug Store. adv.

Mrs. Nell Ellington and Mrs. J. E. Logan have returned from a visit to New York and Atlantic City.

#### Money Getting.

Money getting is the absorbing thought and chief occupation of the large majority of men. The vulgar term "money getting" is not often employed, but instead the pursuit of gain is generally dignified by such words as "enterprise," "industry," etc. It is no matter for surprise that money getting should be an important occupation of men, because God said, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." No man who would be independent and self-respecting can afford to be an idler and neglect the occupation of money-getting, because it is an obligation resting on him which he cannot disregard and stand justified before his neighbor.

It must be remembered, however, that there are different forms and "degrees" (so to speak) of money getting. There is money getting in fulfillment of the decree that one must eat bread in the sweat of his face, and there is money getting for money's sake, to satisfy greed and in order to obtain place and power. The Good Book says: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding." Despite the fact that every man must be a money getter, the admonition does not read, "With all thy getting, get money," but, "With all thy getting get understanding." That is to say, if one gets understanding, one will be led to get money, but one will have the understanding to get it in the proper and legitimate way.

The love of money is the root of all evil. Not the love of the actual cash, but of what it will buy and what power and prestige it will bestow. The love of money is the root of the European war. The adverse criticism of President Wilson because he desires peace with Mexico comes from the love of money by the "interests." The love of money is the root of the revolutions started by bad men in Mexico. The love of money is the root of the trickery, chicanery and corruption in politics.

Money getting, in the common acceptance of the term, is degrading and the money getter (the man obsessed with the greed of gain) is by no means an admirable character. It is true that the world bows down to the successful money getter, (the obsessed one), but remove the glitter of the shekels and view him as he is, and he will be found to be a sorry fellow, having nothing in common with those who are striving to uplift humanity and to make the world better and happier.

The talent to make and save money is not of a high order, and the fact that a man is rich does not argue that he is specially able or that he has used his God-given faculties to his own best interest or to the best interest of his fellow-man. He compares most unfavorably with the man who, setting aside mere money getting, busies himself with the great issues of life.

My son, "With all thy getting, get understanding," and then you will learn fully your duty in regard to money getting.—Fayetteville Observer.

#### Canine Hero Too Late.

After a vain attempt to rescue three-year-old William Hohmer from an artificial pond on the Thomas N. McCarter estate, near Fairhaven, N. J., the boy's coach dog ran home and gave the alarm by barking and shaking off the water.

Neighbors were notified by the suspecting mother and an hour's search ended when Edward Hawkins found the boy in five feet of water. A pulmotor was rushed from Red Bank, but was used without avail. Less than a year ago the boy's father was killed in a motorcycle accident.

### SPURNED YOUTH SHOTS AND KILLS SWEETHEART.

As she stood washing the supper dishes, in her home near Waterford, Pa., Annie, the 16-year-old daughter of Joseph Ticcione, a well-to-do farmer, was shot and instantly killed. The crime was committed, it is charged, by Giovanni Conglory, a youthful farmhand. County Physician Stem, of Berlin, was quickly on the scene, and a posse of officers was soon scouring the countryside for the alleged slayer, who fled the scene immediately after the shooting. He was captured in a woods near midnight and taken to the Camden county jail. He declared the shooting was accidental.

Conglory, it was said, had gone to work for Ticcione and it was supposed that he had become enamored of the farmer's young daughter, who was comely and popular in that section. Coroner Stem was not sure what led to the crime, but he was informed that young Conglory had been spurned by the girl, who had taken much pride in her school studies and was well advanced in the public school. She was a great help about the home and the farm, and her father was almost beside himself with grief and rage when he learned of her terrible death.

Dr. Stem learned that as the unfortunate girl was busy with the dishes in the kitchen of her home Conglory stepped to the door with a shotgun and fired without warning. The charge struck the girl in the back of her head and she dropped without a murmur. Conglory, carrying the gun, fled to the near-by woods.

### FRENCH CLAIM REGAIN OF SOME LOST GROUND.

Paris, June 25.—The counter-attacks by the French last night north of Verdun resulted in their regaining some lost ground, the war office announced today. Portions of trenches west of the Thiaumont redoubt were taken and hand grenade fighting resulted in some progress being made in the village of Fleury.

A German attack in the Dead Man Hill region was repulsed.

The official statement says that on the left bank of the Meuse a German attack upon our trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill was stopped by our fire.

On the right bank of the river the fighting continued during the course of the night in the sector of the Thiaumont work, where our counter-attacks enabled us to take a few elements of trenches to the west of the works.

In the Vosges an attempted attack on our positions in La Fave Valley completely failed.

"During the night of June 24-25 German aeroplanes threw bombs on Luneville, Baccarat and St. Die. The material damage was unimportant. Some children were wounded at St. Die. This has been noted with a view to reprisals."

### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO INSPECT HOTELS.

A system of hotel inspection to go into operation August 1 is now being prepared by the state board of health. The service will be optional, but will be offered to all the hotels of the state. According to the plan now being devised by the board, a representative of the executive staff of the state board of health will visit each hotel and will offer to inspect and grade the hotel in accordance with the adopted sanitary rules and regulations. The results of each offer, whether accepted or rejected, and the grade of each hotel inspected will be published monthly in the Health Bulletin. Furthermore, the hotel inspected will be furnished an official certificate, suitable for framing and posting, giving its grade as excellent, good, fair, passable or bad. The grade of excellent will be given to all hotels scoring over 90; the grade of good to all between 85 and 90; the grade of fair to all between 80 and 85; the grade of passable to all between 75 and 80 and the grade of bad to all hotels scoring under 75.

Every hotel manager in due time will receive a pamphlet that is now being printed giving the sanitary rules and regulations to be observed, also a score card showing the scope of inspection and a certificate of inspection. According to the score card the following points will be scored: Office and lobby, wash room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, halls and stairs, bed rooms, fire protection, water supply, sewerage, surroundings, milk supply, and servants. In all of these cleanliness, ventilation, light, screens, flies and vermin will especially be considered.

#### Notice.

The McLeansville Local Union No. 1123 will hold its regular meeting Saturday, July 1, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Hoping to see every member present.

H. E. HEATH, Vice Pres.

### SUPPLY OF PARIS GREEN IN AMERICA EXHAUSTED.

Paris green, deadliest enemy of the potato bug, is no longer obtainable in this country. The extinction was effected gradually. Today there is less than 500 pounds of Paris green in the country and the holders of the goods demand all the way from 21 to 50 cents a pound, according to the quantity required.

Prior to this year all the Paris green sold in this country was produced early in January and February. No manufacturing operations of any kind have been undertaken since, as manufacturers have been unable to secure sufficient quantities of blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, as well as white arsenic, for its manufacture. Where a manufacturer was accustomed to buy upward of 200,000 pounds of blue vitriol a few months ago at as low as three to four cents a pound, he is today paying 16 and 17 cents a pound, and is unable to secure as much as 10,000 or 15,000 pounds, with any degree of certainty.

Insecticide manufacturers, being unable to prognosticate how high the price for blue vitriol will go, have therefore decided to discontinue the manufacture of Paris green this season. This will not only make for additional worries on the part of planters all over the country, but will be felt in the paint trade, where it is occasionally sold to the ultra-fashionables who have a particular leaning for its light emerald green color when applied to blinds, window screens and other parts of the domicile.—New York Commercial.

### NEGRO CAVALRY CHARGED INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A wireless message to Columbus, N. M., dated June 24, from field headquarters in Mexico says:

"Trapped and fighting against heavy odds, the troops of the tenth cavalry, engaged at Carrizal on Wednesday, charged twice directly into the jaws of the ambush which the Mexicans had laid for them. With bullets in his arm and shoulder, Capt. Charles T. Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine gun trench, when he fell, mortally wounded with a bullet in the eye.

This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources which was brought to General Pershing by Corporal Green of C troop, who was at Captain Boyd's side when he fell.

Green said he did not see Lieutenant Adair after this charge and believed that he lost his life in it.

Meanwhile Capt. Lewis S. Morey, commanding K troop, which was also partly surrounded during the parley, occupied another adobe house with his men from which he engaged a second detachment of the Mexicans. While it is assumed here that Captain Morey was wounded in the fight, neither Corporal Green nor any of the other survivors reaching here knew anything of the outcome of his part of the fight.

#### Predicts End of War.

The Times' military correspondent in France writes that the opinion on the British front is that the war will be brought to a successful conclusion during 1916. The feeling of optimism, he says, is based largely on the following factors.

"Continually growing numbers of men and quantities of the ammunition on the entente front; the extraordinary successes of the Russian armies; the arresting of the Austrian offensive in Trevino; the silencing of the German navy through the battle off Jutland; the exhaustion of the German reserves as indicated by the calling up of 17-year-old youths and the use of prisoners in German munition factories."

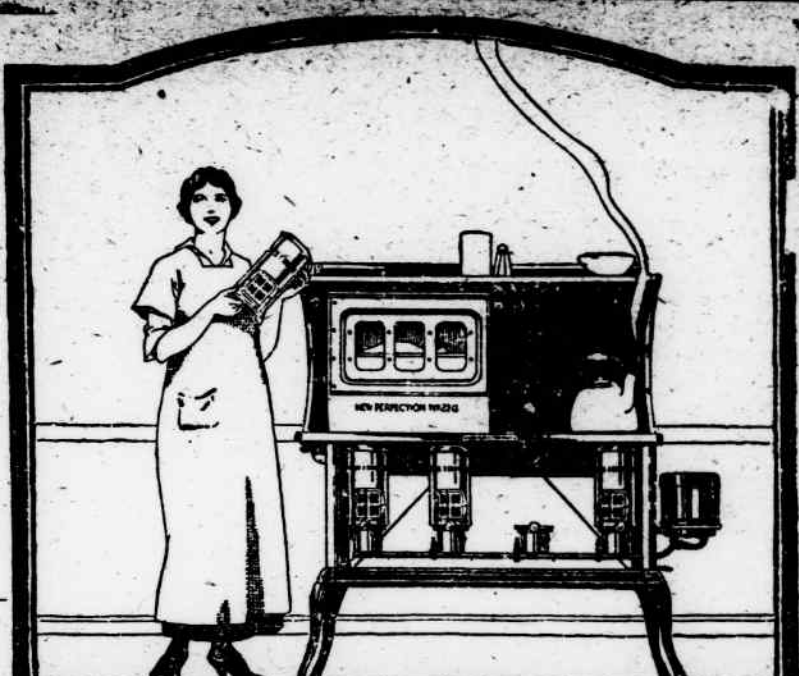
#### Hen Possibly Literary.

Rivaling at least, if not transcending in importance, the famous question asked by a former king of England as to how the apple got inside the dumpling, is the question that Mrs. Sarah C. Williams, of Cross street, would like to have scientists, ornithologists or anybody else answer.

Mrs. Williams, who is prominent in Women's Relief Corps circles, broke open an egg today, after the egg had been boiled. Inside she found a piece of newspaper, about half an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide. There were a few lines of print on the paper, but the print was upside down. Mrs. Williams, however, could make out these words: "To be known," and, underneath, "go to."

The egg was in good condition and the print was legible, except that it was upside down.—Quincy, Mass., dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Watch the date on your label.



## NEW PERFECTION

### "Cooking Never Tires Me"

"MY kitchen is comfortable and cool—there is no coal or wood to carry—and no fires to build. I use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove."

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, the stove with the long blue chimney, gives kitchen comfort in 2,000,000 American homes.

It turns on and off like a gas stove. Its fuel cost is economy itself, 2 cents a meal for 6 people.

The long blue chimney gives a perfect draft and assures a clean odorless heat and a lasting satisfaction.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are made in many styles and sizes. They are sold by most good dealers.

Look for The Long Blue Chimney

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

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## TEACHERS

Have a most excellent opportunity for a vacation and a chance to study in the second term of the Summer School of the Appalachian Training School. Board, \$2 per week. Registration fee, \$2. Courses in Domestic Science, Music, Art, and all the public school work. July 11-August 18. For booklet address

D. D. DOUGHERTY,  
Boone, N. C.

### RE-SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior court of Guilford county made in the special proceedings entitled J. R. White vs. J. P. White and others, the undersigned commissioners will re-sell on

Saturday, July 1, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., to the highest bidder at public auction for cash a certain tract or parcel of land in said county lying and being in Friendship township, in Guilford county, N. C., and more particularly described and bounded as follows:

Tract Tract: Beginning at a sassafras stump on the side of the New Garden road; thence east with E. P. White's line 61 1-2 poles to a stone; thence north 15 degrees west 50 poles to a stone; thence west 31 poles to a stone; thence 52 poles to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less. Recorded in deed book 122, page 124, in the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county.

This is a re-sale of the property above described by reason of a ten per cent bid made thereon and the bidding is to start for the said tract at the price of \$401.40.

This June 9, 1916.  
G. S. BRADSHAW,  
C. L. SHUPING,  
Commissioners.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by G. J. Mabe and wife to J. A. Hoskins on the 28th day of January, 1915, and duly recorded in book 271 in office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, N. C., default having been made in payment of the sum therein secured, the undersigned will on

Saturday, July 8, 1916,

at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Summerfield, N. C., expose to public auction to the highest bidder for cash one lot of land near depot of Southern Railway, on which is situate the store house of said G. J. Mabe, to wit: note and mortgage.

This June 7, 1916.  
J. A. HOSKINS, Mortgagee.

DR. J. W. TAYLOR

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

Examinations Without "Drops"

RELIEF OR NO PAY.

Office—Fifth Floor Banner Bldg.

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LAWYER

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OFFICES

102 Court Square, Greensboro

subscribe to The Patriot.



## "SUPPORTING WILSON."

We are relieved by the assurances of some newspapers that have been denouncing the president for everything he has done, and has not done, that they are going to "support Wilson." We should not have supposed it necessary to say this. We had supposed that when the country was facing war with Mexico because that country will not suppress its own bandits, who have repeatedly invaded the United States, and orders our punitive expedition out of Mexico, all Americans would heartily support the government of the United States without saying anything about it.

Some of them, however, feel it worth while to assure their country that just as a few days ago they know how much their own patriotism needs to be certified to.

But one of these papers is unable even to profess its loyalty to the nation without beginning its article with the falsehood that the president is responsible for the deplorable conditions in Mexico. He is just as responsible for it as he is for the deplorable conditions in Europe. Nearly six years ago Mexico overthrew the Diaz government, and it has never established any since that was able and disposed to perform its duties. That is the deplorable condition, and Mr. Roosevelt might as reasonably be charged with responsibility for the San Francisco earthquake.

The United States had no duty or right to march an army into Mexico and set up a government there. We have had disorders in our own country and we should have been furious at any foreign power that presumed to invade us for the suppression of disorder. But when the Mexicans began a series of forays across the border, which the de facto government could not, or would not, prevent, there was nothing left for us but to send our troops after the marauders and to keep them in Mexico until these were captured, or destroyed, or rendered harmless. So much is perfectly obvious to every person in whom partisanship has not displaced patriotism.

Another of these papers that promise to "support Wilson" prints a dispatch from its Washington office beginning in this precious style: "Hostilities in Mexico would rob President Wilson, in the opinion of politicians here, of his one big issue for the campaign—that 'he kept us out of war.'"

The territory of the United States has been violated; the president has sent troops into Mexico to destroy the bandits who have several times crossed the frontier; the result is that we are likely to have a war; and the politicians who supply inspiration to a leading Republican newspaper are figuring on the political capital they can get out of it. For three years they have been hounding the president to make war; he has avoided it until the territory of the United States is invaded; then he takes steps to defend the nation, and these Republican politicians and papers are chuckling over his loss "of his one big issue for the campaign."

## Object Lesson to Pacifists.

As an object-lesson to the pacifists, we must commend General Carranza. What would those who deny the necessity of force under any circumstances do with such a man?

The administration at Washington has been more than patient with him. It has proved its good-will over and over again. Its forbearance has been almost without a parallel. On many occasions it has shown its willingness to be of service in the most disinterested way. Yet because he is too dull to understand or too intractable to appreciate even his own welfare, the first chief has been impudent and insolent, and now he is menacing.

Constitution and arbitration never were devised for the besotted and the infuriated. Peace courts are idle except as nations want peace. Among men the bully is subdued only by force. When a bully happens to be at the head of a nation and persists in his bullying, how else is he to be tamed?—New York World.

## Dying Mother Has Son to Enlist.

Female N. Y., June 23.—In compliance with his mother's deathbed request, Willis Braiman, nineteen, has enlisted in company F, third infantry, at Medina.

The mother, when told by a physician she was dying, called the youth to her and bade him enlist and return to her in uniform. This he did, having obtained a leave of absence for two days when he explained the circumstances.

An uncle of the boy, whose name he refuses to give for personal reasons, is high in United States army circles, he asserts. Since the lad's action has been made public at Medina other youths have flocked to enlist.

## NOTED SOUTHERNERS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

An ardent advocate of the South's place in history-making is Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, historian, general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, says Leslie's. Before 1860 the country had fifteen presidents, eleven of whom were Southern men. John Fiske, the New England historian whom Miss Rutherford speaks of as "so unjust in many ways to the South," nevertheless says that the five men who shaped the American nation were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Hamilton, all but the last named being from the South. The following impressive list of Southern men and their achievements is given by Miss Rutherford:

The father of the constitution—Madison.

The father of his country—Washington.

The father of the Declaration—Jefferson.

The father of states' rights—Patrick Henry.

The Bayard of the Revolution—John Laurens.

The great expounder of the constitution—John Marshall.

The supreme political thinker of the age—George Mason.

The great pacificator—Henry Clay.

The great nullifier—John C. Calhoun.

The pathfinder of the ocean—Matthew Maury.

The names of Laurens, Mason and Maury may not be very familiar to the average person, but the constructive statesmanship of Washington, Jefferson and Madison and the interpretation of the constitution in the decisions of Marshall and Taney, of Maryland, for 60 years at the head of the Supreme court, cannot be excelled in the history of any nation. Five-eighths of the men who fought in the Revolution were from the Southern colonies, while in the Mexican war two-thirds were from the Southern states. It was Thomas Jefferson who added the Louisiana purchase to our territory; James Monroe, another Southern president, who bought Florida and announced the famous doctrine that has kept the Americas for Americans; Cyrus McCormick, of Virginia, who invented the reaping machine; James Gatling, of North Carolina, who invented the gatling gun, and Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner."

## The Oldest Living Thing.

Towering a giant among giants, the oldest living thing that connects the present with the dim past, majestic in its mien, its dignity and its world-old experience, the "General Sherman Tree" is the patriarch of the Sequoia national park of California. It was already 1,000 years old when Christ was born. In the age when the known world was rocking in the throes of the Trojan wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt, this greatest of sequoia gigantea was a flourishing sapling of some 20 or 30 feet in height, and truly under the special care of the Creator, who held it safe from the lightnings of His wrath as He did from the attacks of earthly enemies.

The "General Sherman" was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.9 feet into the sky; its base circumference is 102.8 feet; its greatest diameter 26.5 feet, and it has developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground. —National Geographic Magazine.

## Fate of the Politician.

Senator Moses E. Clapp ran third in the Minnesota primaries for the Republican senatorial nomination and gives way to Frank B. Kellogg, who has a reputation as a lawyer for trust prosecutions. Mr. Clapp was a voracious champion of the primary as a sift-out of real merit for public office and is beaten under his own pet institution. He nominated "Goosey" for the presidency in 1912 but continued to classify himself as a Republican, and is beaten in a state which was strongly Progressive-Republican in 1912. He voted for the Gore resolution in the senate out of consideration for the hyphen vote and runs worse in the hyphen districts of Minnesota than anywhere else. Alas for the politician who bids too closely for the popular favor!—New York World.

## How to Get Rid of a Cold.

Read how C. E. Summers, Holdrege, Neb., got rid of his cold: "I contracted a severe cough and cold and could hardly sleep. By using Foley's Honey and Tar as directed my cough was entirely cured and I give it full credit for my speedy recovery." Foley's always soothes and heals. Children love it. Conyers' Drug Store. adv.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

"Is your papa asleep, Dorothy?" "His eyes is, sunnie, but not his nose."

Sillicus—"Yes, she called me a mad wag." Cynicus—"You'd better look out for the dog catchers."

Wigg—"Polly Peachleigh looks like a perfect poem." Wagg—"Yes, but if you try to kiss her you'll find she is not averse."

Blobbs—"Why did Mr. and Mrs. Wigwag separate? Because of a misunderstanding, I suppose." Slobbs—"No, on the contrary, I rather suspect they understood each other too well."

Wigg—"Youngpop is a man of wonderful self-control." Wagg—"You bet he is. I was talking with him for nearly 10 minutes today and he never once repeated any of the bright sayings of his children."

One day little Flora was taken to have an aching tooth removed. That night, while she was saying her prayers, her mother was surprised to hear her say, "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

Precocious Offspring: "Pa, may I ask just one more question?" Patient Father: "Yes, my son. Just one more."

Precocious Offspring: "Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's the day that breaks?"

Harold had just finished reading a newspaper when he turned to his father and said: "Pa, I know why editors call themselves 'we.'"

"Why?" asked the father. "So's the man that doesn't like the paper will think there's too many people for him to lick."

"I once knew an eccentric man," stated old Festus Pester, "who when he had got the desired number on the telephone did not demand fiercely, 'Whizz ziss?' Instead he invariably said civilly, 'This is John J. Poppendick, wishing to speak to Mr. Buckover.' His funeral was the largest ever held in the neighborhood where he resided, and thereat strong men broke down and wept like children, being convinced that they would never again see his like."

The father of a St. Louis lad had given him a 10-cent piece and a quarter, telling him that he might put one or the other on the church contribution plate. At dinner the father asked the boy which coin he had given.

"Well, father," responded the lad, "at first it seemed to me that I ought to put the quarter in the plate, but just in time I remembered the saying, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I knew I could give the 10-cent piece a great deal more cheerfully. So I put that in."

A Scottish prison chaplain, recently appointed, entered one of the cells on his first round of inspection and thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it:

"Well, my man, do you know who I am?"

"No, nor I dinna care!" was the nonchalant reply.

"Well, I'm your new chaplain."

"Oh ye are? Then I have heard o' ye before!"

"And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity.

"Well, I heard that the last two kirk ye were in ye preached them baith empty; but I can say ye willna find it quite sae easy to do the same wi' this one."

Two small boys, as alike as two peas, were watching a man tinkering with his automobile on Riverside Drive.

"What's your name?" asked the man.

The boys looked at each other, and finally one of them spoke, "Johnny Black," he replied.

"And what's your name?" continued the man, turning to the second boy.

"His name is Tommy Black," returned the first boy.

"You do look alike," commented the automobilist, as he was ready to move on. "Any relation?"

"No relation, 'cept by marriage," was the reply. "He's my brother."

## Many Women Need Help.

Women are as much inclined to kidney trouble as are men, but too often make the mistake of thinking that a certain amount of pain and torture is their lot and cannot be avoided. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from backache, pains in sides and muscles, stiff, sore, aching joints, and bladder ailments. Conyers' Drug Store. adv.

Watch the date on your label.

We are never too old to learn, or too young to forget.

To keep up appearance sometimes requires a buoyant nature.

The fellow who talks by the clock doesn't necessarily speak dialect.

It's a good plan to tell the truth, or, at least, when it doesn't hurt.

An optimist is a person who would offer a reward for a lost opportunity.

The man who buys his friends doesn't always get his money's worth.

Even the self-made man doesn't always succeed in making himself agreeable.

Look before you leap. Many a man jumps at conclusions who can't see his finish.

Just because poverty is no disgrace, don't jump to the conclusion that wealth is.

When a fellow boasts that he has money to burn, it is quite natural to make light of him.

It's one thing to cultivate the mind, but it doesn't require a fertile soil to raise objections.

It is easier for many a fellow to wear out his welcome than to wear his last year's straw hat.

The girl who offers to bet she wouldn't marry the best man living ought to offer big odds.

Even the man with an elastic conscience can't always stretch the truth without breaking his word.

Love is blind, as any fellow will tell you when his best girl falls in love with some other fellow.

You never can tell. Many a little man comes up to our expectations where a big man falls short.

A true friend is one who will listen to your hard luck story without coming back with one of his own.

Time is money; which may explain why some people spend their time as foolishly as they spend their money.

The man who gets through this world at his own valuation can't hope for such good luck in the next.

It's one thing to stand well with the ladies, but quite another matter to give up your seat in a crowded car.

A woman may pride herself on being an interesting invalid if she has an idea she looks well when she is ill.

Genius may have long hair, in spite of the fact that it is the bald-headed man who is coming out on top.

It is difficult to be in two places at once, but a woman's clothes are on her mind even when they are on her back.

You never can tell. The society girl may be nipped in the bud before she has a chance to blossom into a wall flower.

## British Captain's War Memories.

Somewhat, one recalls mainly the things that touched one; the things against which one steeled one's self are left behind. I see the long hospital train at a certain station and the stretcher-bearers bringing in the wounded, gray-faced and prone, yet still, perhaps, content. Their quiet suffering always had an eloquence that was most noble. The worst cases are concealed by a blanket that is almost like a shroud. One passes these as though one were in church during a service. With this, one has a picture of the new men rolling in. They come in their thousands—fresh-faced lads from every quarter. There is something virginal about them at the start; they feel their inexperience, the strangeness of a foreign country; we whom they find here are treated as veterans. One stands on the sidewalk watching the long columns, a lump in one's throat, proud of the youth and health and pluck of them. "Are there any men left in England?" asks a Frenchwoman who for months and months has seen the transports in the quay outside her shop. At Havre and the other landing places they have evidence that Britain is doing her share unstintingly and well.—Atlantic.

## BODIES OF DEAD MARINES

BROUGHT TO UNITED STATES.

Bringing the bodies of Captain Hirschinger, of the United States marine corps, and three members of the Hector's crew who were drowned, the United States naval collier, Hector, Captain Newell, arrived in Hampton Roads Friday from Santo Domingo. Captain Hirschinger was killed while leading a landing party at Santo Domingo.

Capt. Hirschinger was a native of Charlotte, where his parents and other relatives reside. He had been an officer of the marine corps for the past 12 or 15 year. The dead officer is survived by his widow.

## Making the Most of June.

To enjoy the beautiful month of June to the utmost, one must be in good health. Kidneys failing to work properly cause aches and pains, rheumatism, lumbago, soreness, stiffness. Foley Kidney Pills make kidneys active and healthy and banish suffering and misery. Why not feel fine and fit? Be well! Be strong! Conyers' Drug Store. adv.

All persons owning Automobiles for hire are required to pay a state and County License of \$10.15, whether they run inside or outside of towns and cities. Those operating Automobiles in this way should get their License and number plate "For Hire" in advance. Those running without license will be indicted. D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

The cynical bachelor rises to remark that many a marriage can be explained only on the theory that misery loves company.

**W. W. Norfolk & 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.

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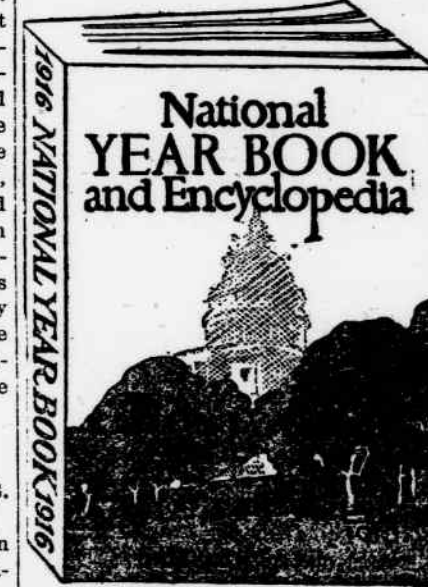
Offices 201-202 Fisher Building  
Greensboro, N. C.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Berry Sharp, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of June, 1917, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This June 10, 1916. J. A. THOMAS, Admr.

The Greensboro Patriot One Year \$2.00  
National Year Book and Encyclopedia 2= FOR ALL FOUR  
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**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 its 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 war, with chronology, current events, and general and special features of interest.

Almanac Matter, showing calendars, astronomical calculations, legal holidays, many references and much for 200 years, etc.

Articles and Statistics on such timely subjects as the Commerce of the World, National Debt, the League of Nations, the United States and Navy, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Fire Insurance Companies, and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Other subjects include: Agriculture, Commerce, Income Tax, Bankruptcy, Banking and Currency, Copyright Laws, etc.

State Laws, such as Woman Suffrage, Marriage and Divorce, Elgar, the State Records, giving records in aviation, automobile speed records, 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 416 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. Published in Atlanta every week, it is recognized as 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 the authority on southern farming and meets the problems of the southern farmer.

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION comes three times a week with the latest news. It is the best distributed newspaper 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 sent at this office. Call at once, renew your subscription and take advantage of the remarkable offer.

Send orders and remittances to

**THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

## SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

Bessemer Special Tax School District.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners signed by one-fourth of the freeholders of the Bessemer Special Tax School District asking that an election be held within the said special tax school district to ascertain the will of the people whether bonds to an amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) should be issued and sold and a special tax levied to pay the interest on the said bonds and to pay the maturity, as provided in Chapter 480 Public Laws of North Carolina, session of 1913, as amended by the acts of the General Assembly session of 1914, and entitled, "An act to authorize any school district in Guilford county to issue bonds for permanent improvements to school buildings, and furnishing the same with suitable equipment," and the petition having been endorsed by the County Board of Education of Guilford County, a new registration is hereby ordered for the said election and the election is ordered to be held at Hattiesburg, N. C., on Tuesday, July 13, 1916.

L. D. Blacklock is hereby appointed registrar, and G. W. Dawson and A. H. Murray are appointed pollholders for the said election.

In accordance with the said act, those favoring the issuance and sale of the said bonds and the tax thereon provided for shall vote a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words "For School Bonds," and those opposed shall vote a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words "Against School Bonds."

It is further ordered that the registration books for said election shall be open from Thursday, June 8, 1916, to Saturday, July 1, 1916.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners this 5th day of June, 1916.

W. C. BOREN,

Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

**The Only Grand Prize**  
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...School Dis-

...presented to the commissioners the freeholders Tax School election be held the people an amount of \$10,000 shall be the school levied the sale of the Public Laws of 1913, as the General and entitled, any school dis- to issue bonds ments to school ing the same ured by the on of Guilford tion is hereby held at Blad- district on rely appointed Dawson and A. ted pollholders

...the said act- and sale of tax herein pro- on which the words of those who shall be words "Against

...that the regis- tration shall be June 8, 1916, to

...ard of County 5th day of

C. BOREN, County Commis-

...nd Prize

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...ational Merit.

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to

RIOT

# JOE The Book Farmer

by Garrard Harris

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## The Coming Baby!

Hooray! Hooray!

Nothing else can so completely endear us to the present and the future as the expected arrival of a baby. But in the meantime the comfort of the mother is of vast importance. There is a splendid external remedy known as "Mother's Friend" which exerts a wonderful influence upon the expanding muscles. It becomes more pleasant, stretch without undue pain, makes the period of pleasant auto-lapation instead of apprehension. In a series of splendid letters from all over the country mothers tell of the great help "Mother's Friend" was to them. Even grandmothers tell the wonderful story to their own daughters about to enter the state of motherhood. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today of your nearest druggist. Use this splendid help with your own hand and guided by your own mind. For a free book of interest and importance to all mothers write to Bradford Regulator Co., 409 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It relates the personal experiences of many happy mothers, it tells many things that all women should be familiar with; it is at once a guide and an inspiration. Write for this book.

CHAPTER XI.

Joe's Chapter Studies.

JOE went ahead with his preparations on his own acre, the same land that he had used the last year. He had sowed it down in rye as a winter cover crop and to prevent washing of the soil and at the same time to afford a winter pasture for the stock and pigs. The rye was to be turned under when the ground was first broken in the spring. Mr. Weston had planted six acres in oats, but proposed to let them mature after having been grazed by the stock during the winter.

In his spare time Joe now hauled leaves; but, since there was stock on the place, the leaves were not applied direct to the land. The cows and horses were bedded in the leaves, and a covered pen was built back of the barn into which the leaves and bedding from the stalls were thrown each day.

"Ain't no use in buildin' a fertilizer pen, Joe," objected his father when the subject was first mentioned. "Just pitch it out there under the eaves, an' the rain and water 'll help rot it."

"Yes, and over half its value will be running off in waste water toward the creek," said Joe. "The water will take most of the ammonia and a heap of the nitrogen and phosphoric acid and such out of it. No; let's keep it dry until we are ready to apply it; then it will not lose its strength. There's a government bulletin on the care of barnyard fertilizer. Haven't you read it?"

"No; I ain't had time yet. I've got so much to learn an' so much to read. An' you know readin' is mighty hard work for me. I ain't had as much schoolin' in all my life as you've had already."

Joe felt sorry for his father, who seemed so keenly conscious of late regarding his own limitations. Joe sought to make him feel easier.

"Well, it isn't strange you haven't read it—there are so many of them—but I have, and that's what it says

ton the second evening, "that there bulletin has given me lots of ideas. Now, we all know one of the biggest expenses in farmin' right is this here commercial fertilizer. Seems to me if we could find somethin' to take its place we could save a whole lot."

"That's just the thing we want to do—instead of paying the fertilizer factories for it, do our own manufacturin'."

"Sure, an' make the profit ourselves. You know and I know the commercial fertilizer is gone in a year. Maybe a little of the phosphate stays in the soil for the next year, but not enough to do any good. Got to buy again next year."

"That's so."

"Now, I see by this here bulletin we've just read that an experiment showed that seven years after a piece of soil was treated with barnyard fertilizer it showed effects of the stuff as against a piece of the same land treated with commercial fertilizer. That showed no trace hardly after the second year."

"Looks like the thing to do is to figure the way to get more barnyard stuff and build the land up so it will stay built," commented Joe.

"That's just what I mean, son. Stop the outgo for the commercial chemical stuff."

"How are we going to do it?"

"It's goin' to be slow work. In the first place, we've got to have more cattle, an' we've got practically no money now. But we can do this: Winter is on, an' folks will sell cattle cheap rather than feed 'em. We ought to be able to pick up a dozen or so half starved little calves for next to nothing. We can get credit at the bank for a hundred dollars, an' I think we better put it in calves."

"Say," observed Joe, "that's a perfectly fine scheme. I know where I can buy two five-months-old calves now for \$2 apiece."

"An' I'll start tomorrow to bust up six or seven acres more an' put in more oats. It's late, I know, but they will make all right. That will give winter grazing and stuff to feed on 'em straw to bed 'em in an' turn under later. We can pull them calves through without much cost until grass comes out; then next summer put every foot of ground we can in pea vine hay."

"Pens are fine for the land—collect nitrogen from the air and store it on the roots in those little bumps—'nodules' the book calls them," said Joe. "Then the leaves that fall from the pea vines help put humus in the land along with the decaying roots."

"So with the oats and pea vine hay and fodder we will be well fixed to take a big herd of cattle through next winter, and what nubbins corn we raise," said Mr. Weston. "We'll keep the cattle up at night, bed 'em in leaves an' straw, compost it, and we've got a good start on fertilizer. In two years more we ought to have those calves in prime fix for beef cattle and get \$50 apiece for 'em."

"That looks mighty fine," assented Joe. "Besides, the oats being grazed by the cattle will help the oats, and the land will get the benefit of what fertilizer is dropped there then, and that will amount to a heap."

"Then," continued Mr. Weston, "I figure that this next fall, instead of selling our cotton seed, we ought to swap it to the oil mill for cottonseed meal and hulls. There's a heap of fattening stuff in the meal, and it forms about a fourth of these commercial fertilizers and furnishes nitrogen. Mix the meal and hulls and feed it to our cattle. We get the benefit of the fattening for the beeves an' then have the rest of it with the nitrogen in it for the land."

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"Say, you were late getting started, but you sure are farming like an up to date farmer now!" enthused Joe.

"Tryin' to make up for lost time, son. We'll have somethin' yet, you an' I. Well, as I was sayin', in this scheme we practically get our beef cattle for nothing, get the benefit of permanent fertilizer for the land and ought to make a profit of 60 or 75 per cent on each animal."

"It looks good," judicially admitted Joe.

"It is good, and it's horse sense too. Why, if we just broke even on handling the cattle it would pay us, for the good we will get in fertilizer for the land and to stop the outgo for chemical stuff each year. But we'll make money on 'em, big money."

"If we keep planting peas and filling the ground with the roots full of nitrogen and planting cover crops in winter and grazing it and turning under stubble and putting rotted leaves and straw and cornstalks and stable cleanings mixed in this land in five years we'll have the richest place in the county," continued Mr. Weston.

"Well, I'm going to go hunting for scrubby half starved calves," said Joe. "I'll ask all the boys at school if they have any to sell for cash, and you go

and get the money from the bank."

"All right, and first thing we know we'll have a fertilizer factory here that will be paying us biggest sort of profits!" said Mr. Weston.

Joe was on his way to school a few days later when he saw a boy about his own age approaching him on a nice bay pony. The boy was evidently a city youth, and, seeing Joe, he reined up.

"Hello," he remarked, in a friendly tone. He was a nice, manly looking boy, but very thin and pale.

"Hello, yourself!" answered Joe, stopping and sizing him up. Joe liked his looks, but thought he was remarkably puny in appearance.

"You're Joe Weston, the champion corn grower, aren't you?" he said. Joe nodded. "I saw your picture in the papers, but I thought you were a heap bigger than you are. I've wanted to meet you."

"Much obliged," said Joe. "Who are you?"

"Excuse me for not telling. I'm Tom Ralston. Father bought that big old plantation of Major Dean's down the road about two miles. We've only been here a couple of weeks."

"Where you from?"

"Up north. I'm just over a spell of typhoid and awfully weak. Then mother is not strong, and we wanted to get away from the hard winters up there, so father bought this old house and plantation for a winter home. He can't stay here all the time, but he will come down and hunt and fish whenever he can get off. He's about worn himself out working. Owns a big factory."

"Well, I'm glad you all have moved in the neighborhood, and hope you'll like it. Ever lived in the country before?"

"Never have, but I think it's fine, what I have seen of it!" said Tom, with enthusiasm.

"Come over and see me some time. It's easier for you to come to see me than for me to go to your house; you've got a pony, and I have to hoof it or ride one of the work horses."

"Sure will, and thank you for asking me. It's kind of lonely until one gets acquainted. How far you going?"

"Bout a mile, to the schoolhouse."

"Hop up behind me, and I'll give you a lift. This pony rides as easy as a rocking chair rocks. Come on!"

He extended his hand. Joe placed one foot in the stirrup and vaulted up behind him. The pony was indeed a fine one. By the time they reached the schoolhouse the two boys were well started on a friendship. Several of the boys at the school crowded about as they rode up.

"Say, fellows!" called Joe. "This is Tom Ralston. His folks bought the old Dean place and just moved in. He's been mighty sick with fever an' ain't strong yet, but he wants to get acquainted. When you get a chance go over and see him."

"Wish you would," added Tom.

"Some of the gang will be over Saturday, sure," announced Reddy Haywood. "Pleased to meet you. Won't you 'light an' rest your saddle?" Reddy was doing the elegant as host for the school.

"No; much obliged. Got to go to town and do some errands for mother, but I'll come over once in awhile and recess and see you fellows. Glad to have met you, and so long!" He waved a farewell, and the pony sped down the road.

The boys talked him over and decided he "would do." Several expressed the opinion that he looked sort of "sissy" and feeble.

"If you'd been in bed nine weeks with typhoid you'd look just as bad," retorted Joe. "An' if I hear of anybody imposing on him until he gets strong enough to take care of himself they've got me to whip. He's a stranger an' a Yankee boy, and the decent thing is for us all to act like gentlemen an' make him welcome to our neighborhood like we'd appreciate his doing if we moved up in the neck of the woods where he comes from."

"Joe's right!" exclaimed Reddy Haywood. When these two leaders of the school agreed on a matter it was settled in so far as that crowd of boys was concerned.

In two weeks Tom had got strong enough to stand considerable exercise, with the daily horseback rides and the fresh, invigorating air of the country. He was very much possessed with the idea of going on a possum hunt.

"I can fix that all right," assured Joe. "I'll see old Uncle Jeff Johnson—that old darkey who lives up the road; he'll take us. He's got some good possum dogs. I'll tell him to come and see you when the time is right, and we'll go. Old Uncle Rube that works here on this place of yours is a good hunter too."

CHAPTER XII.

Off on a Possum Hunt.

THE next Saturday Joe rode one of the work horses down to the Ralston place and was explaining to Tom how he could teach Tom to be a good shot, when Uncle Jeff shuffled around the corner of the house.

"Maw'nin', young marsters! Hope I sees you well ter day?" he saluted them, raising his hat. Uncle Jeff prided himself on his manners, as he belonged to one of the prominent families of the county before the war.

"Very well, thank you," answered the boys. "How's your health, Uncle Jeff?"

"Powerful poorly, powerful poorly. I has de rheumatiz an' de dyspepsy, but I'm thankful hit ain't no wuss. Jes' think of all de ailments I mout have an' ain't got. Dat's whym I'm thankful fer."

"Hope you will get better soon," assured Tom.

"Thanky, sub, en I hopes yo' injors de same blessin'."

"How about the possums?" inquired Joe.

"Dat's persackly whym I come up hyar ter see yo' all erbout, Marse Tom. Yo' wuz at-takin' erbout wantin' ter go possum huntin' en ter tns'er baked possums wid yam taters swimmin' in de gravy on de side."

"Oh, yes; I'd love to do both."

"Well, now's de time."

"How do you know, Uncle Jeff?"

"Oh, I knows. De moon is in de first quarter, jes' eruff ter give er little light en not eruff ter throw er shadow. Er possum is er powerful cowardly varmint, en he won't feed on er bright moonlight night. His own shadow skeers 'im. An' den hit's sorter nippin' en frosty, en er possum ain't fitten ter eat less'n he be dressed en put on top of er shingle roof fer de fros' ter soak in 'im all de night."

"Oh, that's foolishness! Why won't a refrigerator do as well? The object is to get the animal heat out of the carcass," answered Tom.

"Mout be foolish, but I wants ter ax yer one queschun. Who started dis yer business er eatin' possums—niggers, whut 'pein's on de fros, or wite folks, whut has dese hyar freezeraters—huh?"

"I don't know," admitted Tom sheepishly.

"In co'se you dunno. Hit wuz de niggers, en dat's de way de niggers fixes possums. Can't nobody but er nigger cook er possum jes' right neither? I'd as soon eat er dawg ez er possum cooked by any one else en unless de fros' has soaked in 'im."

Joe had been an amused listener.

"That's a fact, Tom, about nobody but a darky knowing how to cook possums just exactly right. Why, Colonel Almsworth, who lived down the river from here, got to speculating in cotton an' made a whole lot of money. He undertook to put on a great deal of style then—had his house fixed over and sent to New Orleans and got a French chef, and the first entertainment was a big possum supper to a lot of his cronies from New Orleans. You just ought to hear the colonel tell about it."

"That Frenchman didn't know how to cook possums, and he brought them in roasted and swimming in cream gravy with a lot of chopped vegetable, all over 'em, a la something or other. The colonel called him to the dining room and asked him about it. Then the colonel got so mad at his dinner being ruined he grabbed a big fat possum by the hind legs from the dish and slammed the chef over the head with it and ran him down the front steps trying to hit him again."

"The colonel said he agreed to pay that chef a hundred dollars a month, but any cook who couldn't fix a possum right wasn't worth two bits a year. He sent the chef back on the next boat and sent for Aunt Venus, Uncle Jeff's wife, and she cooked the possums next day."

Uncle Jeff stood chuckling.

"I wuz dar. Yo' jes' oughter seed dat Frenchy bounce down dem steps. He wuz fat, an' de colonel he wuz fat too, a-makin' a lick at 'im wid every jump, wid dat possum all smeared over wite cream gravy! He wuz de maddest wite man I ever seed. De guests ain't quit laffin twell yit, I reckon. Hit shore wuz funny!"

"All right, have your way about the frost, Uncle Jeff," conceded Tom. "Only I want to help catch a possum, and eat it if it is cooked right."

"Now dat's de way ter talk. Yo' leave de huntin' ter me en Unk' Rube, an' de cookin' ter Mts' Venus, en' all we axes yo' boys ter ter furnish de appetites all right," assured Joe.

"Well, right after supper yo' all put on yo' ole clothes, en me en Rube'll git de dawgs en de res' of de fixins'."

Joe stayed to supper, and about half past 7 Uncle Jeff sounded his horn as he came up the front drive, accompanied by four yelping dogs. Uncle Rube came from the rear of the house carrying in one hand a light, sharp ax and a lantern in the other. Slung across his back and that of Uncle Jeff were bundles of very rich "fat" pie cut in splints about the size of a finger and about four feet long. Each carried an empty sack wrapped about the cord that held the pine splints.

"What are those pine sticks for?" inquired Tom.

"Torches," answered Joe, who was an old hand at the game. "Take four or five of those long splinters, hold them together in your hand and light the other end and it makes the best sort of a light—harder the wind blows the brighter it gets."

"What we better go, Unk' Rube?" inquired Uncle Jeff.

"I spec we stand a better chance over in dat big ole fiel' by de creek. Dey's some simmouses lef' on de trees yit down dar. I come tho' dar yes- tiddy and seed whar possums been feedin'. Den dey's plenty black haws down in de bottoms en choke berries en red haws too. Dey's plenty er feed, en I bets we gits er possum er so."

"All right, lead on, let's be going somewhere," said Joe, with impatience. Uncle Jeff sounded his horn. The dogs leaped joyfully with frantic yelps and sprang ahead.

The party cut through the stable lot, down through the lower pasture and up the long slope of the hill where the old field lay on the other side. They walked single file into the mysterious night. Rube with the lantern leading, then the boys, and Uncle Jeff bringing up the rear. As they reached the crest of the hill they stood still a few moments while the dogs ranged in front of them. Directly one of the dogs broke into cry, joined by the others shortly.

"Uh, huh! Hear dat? Done struck er trail erready!" exclaimed Uncle Jeff in triumph.

"Hot trail, too," observed Uncle Rube. "We'll git dat ole possum in er mighty few minutes."

The dogs were making the silent woods ring with their musical notes as

the two men whooped encouragement. The trail led directly down the long slope and into the sweet gum flats near the creek.

"Makin' fer de swamp," said Uncle Jeff. There was a pause in the trailing cry of the dogs, and the long drawn out notes gave place to short, excited yelps.

"Treed, by granny—treed a'ready! Come on!" called Rube, striking a trot in the direction of the dogs and yelling encouragement to them so they would not desert the quarry and take up another trail.

Dancing about the base of a tall, slim sweet gum tree were the four dogs, jumping up with forefeet on the trunk and baying in a frenzy of excitement.

"Dar he—dar he!" cried Jeff in joy, peering up in the darkness. "Way up in de top. See 'im?"

Tom could merely see an indistinct blur against the starlight through the bare branches.

"I guess so. I see something!"

"Climb or cut?" inquired Uncle Rube, unslinging his bundle of splinters and making two torches, which he lit and gave the boys to hold. As the fat pine splinters sputtered and flared the light disclosed two pin points of green light shining from the dark object.

"Oh, yes, doggone yer! Grinnin' at us, is yer? Thinks we ain't gwine git yer, does yer? Thinks yer too sharp fer us, huh? Gimme dat ax, Jeff. I'll have dat tree down fore yo' c'd git ter de fust limb climbin'."

Uncle Rube swung the ax, and in two flicks it bit out an immense chip from the tree trunk. Two more flicks brought another, then another.

"Hole dem dawgs, now, Jeff. W. don't want no chawed up possum. Dk tree is trimmin' now; two more flicks 'll bring hit down!" cautioned Rube. Jeff slipped the twine through the collars of the four dogs. They were wild with excitement, for they knew what was coming.

"Look out, folks; tree's a-fallin'!" rang Uncle Rube, and with a crash the tall stem fell. Almost at the same time Jeff was near where the tree struck the ground, scuffling with the dogs, who had got tangled with his legs, and he was trying to keep his balance and handle the lantern at the same time.

"Turn dem dawgs loose—turn 'em loose, Jeff! My Lawd hit mussy, if we ain't let dat ole possum git away. Turn 'em loose quick, befo' he c'n git far off!"

"Well, ain't he er slick un!" commented Jeff as he finally got untangled from the cord holding the dogs, and they plunged excitedly into the brush of the treetop, scuffling and sniffing in confusion. They lost several minutes in that way, then broke into full cry again, trailing up the hill, men and boys following as best they could. It was hardly five minutes after they took the trail the second time, but the party had traveled pellmell over a quarter of a mile.

"Don't tell me dat ole possum ain't been hunted befo' dis!" panted Rube. "He's a-makin' time like er deer."

The dogs, signaled that they had treed again.

"Now we got 'im! I ain't gwine take no mo' chances—dem dawgs kin have dey fun en chaw 'im too, if dey wants. I don't suppose fer no possum ter make me run mersef ter death!" announced Uncle Jeff.

This time the quarry had taken to a tall blackjack about as large around as a man's leg.

"I'll hole de dawgs, Unk' Jeff—hit's yo' time ter cut de tree—but I sho is gwine ter let dem puppies in soon's hit nears de ground."

"All right, jes' so yer don't let 'em loose en let de tree fall on 'em. Dem's vallyble dawgs."

Tom and Joe stood holding the torches so Uncle Jeff could see to swing the ax. Directly came the preliminary crackling and swaying.

"Ready now!" warned Uncle Jeff as he hit the final lick, and the tree majestically swayed and fell with a thunderous crash. A second before it hit earth Rube turned the dogs loose, and they were in the treetop almost before it had settled from the rebound.

Men and boys ran forward, holding their lights aloft, and puzzled, too, for there was the liveliest scrap going on in those interlarded branches and twigs they had ever witnessed. The dogs were snarling and yelping and barking and howling and growling, and every minute or so a dog would dash out, snapping a badly torn ear or beavelling lustily a bitten nose.

"Why, good gracious erlive, ef dat ain't er gre't big ole coon!" yelled Uncle Rube. "Whoopee! Slick 'im, Spot! Go to 'im, Rattler! Slick 'im, dawgs! Slick 'im, boys—whoopee!"

The dogs plunged back to the fray. The coon had about bested them in the thick branches, but on the second attack Br'er Coon made the fatal mistake of trying to get into the open. As he cleared the tree and landed in the grass there was another mixup of flying claws and snapping jaws.

The coon lay flat on his back and fought with all four feet and his teeth. He was holding off the dogs and inflicting more damage on them than they were on him until the dogs got down to team work and would rush him two at a time on different sides. It was as pretty a team-play as ever a football game exhibited.

Finally Spot managed to get the coon by the throat, and the last heard of him was a shrill squeal as Spot shut off his breath and proceeded to shake the life out of him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

**Jewelers to Meet.**—The annual convention of the North Carolina Jewelers' Association will meet in Greensboro July 14.

**Bar Association.**—A number of Greensboro lawyers have gone to Wrightsville Beach to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association, which will be in session tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

**Children's Day.**—Children's day exercises will be held at Concord church, seven miles south of Greensboro, next Sunday, beginning at 10.30 o'clock. An all-day program has been arranged and an invitation is extended to the public to attend.

**Death of Infant.**—Daniel Montgomery May, the 18-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. May, died Thursday morning at the home of his parents 12 miles south of Greensboro. The funeral and interment took place at Mt. Hope church Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

**Visiting Minister.**—Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., of Columbia, S. C., occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning and evening and preached two strong sermons. Dr. Whaling is one of the most prominent ministers of the Southern Presbyterian church.

**Meets Tonight.**—The annual convention of the Epworth League of the Western North Carolina Conference will meet in West Market Street Methodist church tonight and be in session through tomorrow and Wednesday. At least 150 delegates are expected to attend the meeting.

**Little Girl Dead.**—Ida Phillips, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Phillips, died Friday afternoon at the home of her parents, about four miles north of the city. The funeral and interment took place at Le's chapel Saturday afternoon. The little girl had been ill about a week.

**Greensboro Boy to Fly.**—Mr. Robert Clary, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clary, of this city, has joined the aerial navigation corps of the United States army. He passed the required examination and was formally accepted at Fort Wood, N. Y., a few days ago. The young man has been interested in aerial navigation for some time, and when war talk became rife he decided to enlist in this branch of army service.

**Soldiers Pass Through.**—Nearly 1,000 members of the first regiment of the North Carolina national guard passed through Greensboro Saturday night for Camp Glenn, at Morehead, where they are to prepare for service on the Mexican border. There were nine companies of infantry from the following towns: Waynesville, Asheville, Hickory, Statesville, High Point, Winston-Salem, Mt. Airy and Concord. Asheville was represented by two companies.

**Visiting Here.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cobb and two sons, of San Francisco, Cal., former residents of Greensboro, are in the city on a visit to the family of Rev. R. Murphy Williams. Mr. Cobb was engaged in the insurance business in Greensboro for a number of years. He organized and for some time was secretary of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, later going to San Francisco to become general agent on the Pacific coast of the Dixie and other fire insurance companies.

**Verdict for \$2,000.**—The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$2,000 in a damage suit brought in Federal court here by Adeline Mendenhall, administratrix of J. M. Mendenhall, against the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company. The deceased was employed by the defendant company and lost his life while engaged in the construction of a water tower at Clinton. He fell from the top of the tower to the ground, a distance of 90 feet, and it was alleged that the fall was due to defective scaffolding.

**To Celebrate the Fourth.**—In view of the fact that there is to be no Fourth of July celebration at Guilford Battle Ground this year, arrangements are being made for the people of Greensboro and the surrounding country to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner at Easley park. The directors of the Chamber of Commerce have taken the initiative in the matter and appointed the following committee to arrange the details of the celebration: J. C. Forester, Mayor T. J. Murphy, W. H. McGlamery, Garland Daniel and R. D. Douglas.

**Notice.**—All persons running Automobiles for hire are required to pay a state and county license of \$10.15, whether they run inside or outside of towns and cities. Those operating Automobiles in this way should get their license and number plate "For Hire" in advance. Those running without license will be indicted. D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

## MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS WILL NOT PARALYZE NATION.

Neither official circles in Germany nor the Kaiser's confidential agents in this country should count too much on Mexico as a means of serious embarrassment to the United States. If they are betrayed into that belief they will build their hopes on a treacherous foundation. Developments in the present situation are still uncertain, but at its worst their actual significance may be rashly overestimated in Berlin.

Complications with Mexico or the ousting of Carranza will not paralyze the great industries of this nation. In any circumstances they will go on as usual. The productive energies of this country are not so easily arrested. In whatever local troubles the United States may become engaged with its disorderly neighbor on the south, it will not be too fully occupied to take care of its interests and perform its duties in other quarters.

It would be a mistake, for instance, for Berlin to assume that because of any conditions that may arise in Mexico the United States would be less disposed than it has been to insist upon the observance of the rights of neutrals on the sea. There are indications here and there in Germany of a growing desire that the old methods of undersea warfare which the Kaiser's government has been forced to abandon shall be resumed. If Mexico's attitude encourages that policy it would be a serious blunder for Berlin to think that there has been or will be any change in the course laid down in Washington.

It is not in the power of Mexico to arrest the United States in its steady purpose to pursue its own way undisturbed by alien agitators at home or desperate diplomats abroad who dream of assistance from beyond the Rio Grande.—New York World.

## Uses Same Shoes 17 Years.

Using one pair of shoes for 17 years without repairs, Mrs. Nathan Messick, of Georgetown, Del., declares she has the oldest pair of shoes in continued use in the country. Seventeen years ago she purchased the shoes from William G. Bryan, who kept a crossroads store near St. Thomas' church, between Georgetown and Laurel. Since that time Mrs. Messick can recall few Sunday when she has not worn them, which means their employment of 884 days, or nearly two years and a half of solid use. Mrs. Messick prizes the shoes highly and from appearance declares they will last her five or six years more.

## Ex-Confederates as Home Guard.

Believing that there is little chance for them to see active service in Mexico regardless of the fact that they have voluntarily offered to serve there, Durham county Confederate veterans are proposing that the 22,000 Confederate veterans be organized as a home guard to take the place of the state militia, when it is called to border service.

**Judge Goes to War.**—Judge S. Glenn Brown, who is a major on the staff of the brigadier general of the North Carolina national guard, left Saturday night for Camp Glenn, at Morehead City, to report for duty. He will be inspector of small arms and direct the target practice of the troops. Maj. Brown is a very efficient and capable military man and is not without actual war experience, having fought with the English during the Boer war in South Africa. During the absence of Maj. Brown the duties of judge of the Municipal court will be performed by Mr. W. H. Swift.

**Miss Esther Cranford Dead.**—Miss Esther Cranford, a well known and popular young woman, died Friday night at her home in the Climax section, following an extended illness. She was a young woman of attractive personality and had a wide circle of friends. For several years she taught in the public schools of Guilford and Randolph counties, her work in the school room having been of a very satisfactory character. Miss Cranford is survived by her parents, a brother and two sisters. The funeral and interment took place at Center Friends church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

**C. B. Paylor Dead.**—Mr. C. B. Paylor, who has resided in Greensboro for several years, having moved his family to this city from Smithfield, died Saturday afternoon at his home on Rankin street. He was afflicted with cancer, but until a few weeks ago had been able to attend to his business and was not considered to be in a serious condition. Mr. Paylor was about 60 years of age and is survived by his widow, four sons and a daughter. The funeral was held from Spring Garden Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery, Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt conducting the services.

## GREENSBORO'S ADVANTAGES ADVERTISED IN BOOKLET.

The Chamber of Commerce has just issued an attractive booklet designed to advertise the superior advantages of Greensboro as a residence and business center. Greensboro is described as "The Pearl of the Piedmont," the Chamber of Commerce having adopted this phrase in place of "The Gate City," by which Greensboro is known far and wide.

Following are some of the facts in regard to Greensboro enumerated in the booklet:

"Greensboro is a rapidly growing city of about 30,000 people, under commission form of government, possessing every modern facility of cities of its class.

"Greensboro is in the center and is destined to be the metropolis of a vast territory that is being rapidly developed, in which there is now no large city. In this territory is located scores of prosperous, rapidly developing smaller cities and towns as well as an empire of agricultural lands that with intelligent management are capable of producing as many dollars per acre as any, and more dollars per acre than most lands located elsewhere; added to this is vast timber, mineral and water power resources, both developed and undeveloped, which insures to Greensboro a continuation of prosperity and growth.

"Greensboro leads the South as an insurance center, and industrially is well to the fore with 75 factories employing about 6,000 operatives, producing a wide variety of materials, including the largest denim mill in the world.

"Greensboro is above the average in educational facilities, having in addition to city schools which are second to none, the State Normal and Industrial College and Greensboro College for Women, with three splendid preparatory schools within a radius of 20 miles, while there are seven graded schools in the county outside Greensboro and High Point.

"Located in the famous piedmont section of North Carolina, Greensboro possesses a year round climate that it is believed cannot be equaled except in its immediate vicinity. It has well defined seasons, free from extremes of temperature common farther north or south, and heat prostrations or storms that endanger life and property are unknown.

"Greensboro's social life is rich in morals, sanitation, and facilities for healthy recreation and entertainment; while strong men and women are constantly striving to still better conditions that are now above the average.

"Cities don't just happen. They are built by men of brains, imagination and courage. Many cities have outstripped rivals possessing infinitely greater natural resources.

"Industry follows men who dare to do, and pays scant heed to cheap raw materials, fuel, power, or other 'natural advantages.'

"The greatest 'natural advantage' any city can possess is a citizenship which is satisfied with nothing less than abundant prosperity and the very best living conditions, with the ability and energy to supply both.

"Greensboro is such a city, and offers ambitious men and women a splendid location to carry forward their life work in a climate that is as near perfect as may be, surrounded by a pure Anglo-Saxon citizenship that is not satisfied with less than the very best."

## Why Not Make Soap in South?

It is reported from Marseilles, France, that owing to the freight congestion caused by the war, the great soap industry of that great city is almost paralyzed. Consequently seed and vegetable oils heretofore exclusively used in fine soaps cannot be exported in large quantities. Because of the manufacture of fine soaps, the crushed oil industry in Marseilles is one of its chief manufacturing elements.

Marseilles manufactures large quantities of peanut oil, especially the soap grades, and about forty mills are now running. The production has fallen off about 75 per cent owing to the present crop shortage in India. In spite of the war, however, the soap factories are kept busy in the utilization of various kinds of seed and vegetable oils.

The South ought to catch on to something from this combined oil and soap industry at Marseilles. We can raise all the peanuts needed for oil purposes in this country, and now that North Carolina is growing soy beans and converting them into oil, the manufacture of soap ought to be a great Southern industry some of these days.

The South has the advantage that it produces half a dozen oil yielding products and we ought not to be behind any part of the country in utilizing these oils in home manufactures.

Watch the date on your label.

## ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN HUNTSVILLE, ALA., AFFAIR.

Huntsville, Ala., June 24.—Sheriff Robert Phillips, of Madison county, shot and killed himself at the county jail here today—the second suicide growing out of the recent murder of Probate Judge Lawler. The sheriff left a note saying he had been suspected of the murder, asserting his innocence and declaring he had been "fooled" and could not "stand the strain."

Sheriff Phillips had been known as a political friend to D. D. Overton, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the Lawler murder, and it was said by the sheriff's friends tonight that worry over criticism because he had not arrested Overton had caused the suicide. That the sheriff should have thought himself suspected of the Lawler murder, however, was as great a surprise to many as that caused here Wednesday when S. L. Pleasants was found shot to death in his office, leaving a note saying he killed himself because he was suspected of murdering Judge Lawler. Acting Solicitor Tate, in charge of a special grand jury investigation, declared no suspicion had been directed toward Pleasants.

## Jail For Cautious Bankers.

Manager Hopper and the board of directors of the Bank of London and Mexico, have been sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in Mexico City for alleged failure to accept legal tender currency for a debt which was to have been paid in such paper, according to a cablegram reaching the Mexican consulate at Galveston.

## PEOPLE'S BARGAIN COLUMN

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

**NOTICE—ALL PERSONS RUNNING Automobiles for hire are required to pay a State and County License of \$10.15, whether they run inside or outside of towns and cities. Those operating Automobiles in this way should get their License and number plate "For Hire" in advance. Those running without license will be indicted. D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff.**

**FOR SALE.—TEN FRESH COWS,** giving three and four gallons of milk daily; prices reasonable. One Holstein bull calf eight months old. One Collie pup four months old. One Sharpless separator in good repair; cost \$65; will sell for \$15. One pony seven years old. Apply to D. A. Kirkpatrick, rural phone 8002.

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## Why Be Bothered With the Pesky Flies



USE *Continental*

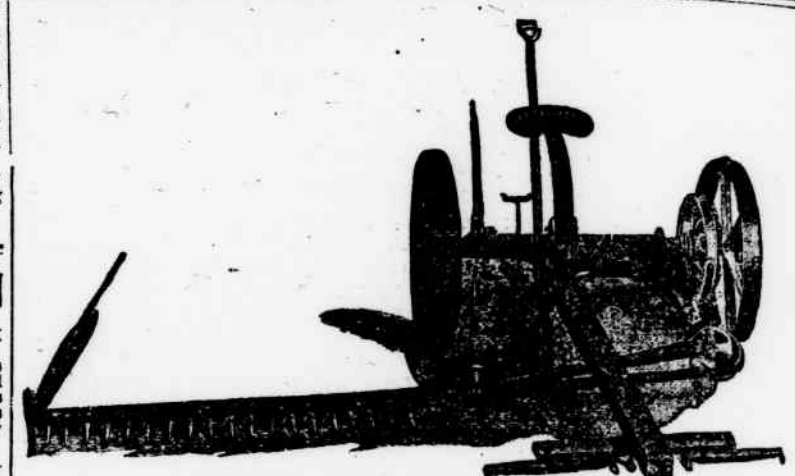
when you can keep them out? Let us sell you Screen Doors and Windows. Doors from \$1.00 up, and Windows from 25 cts. up. Screen wire in all widths. Also have White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, Perfection Oil Cook Stoves, and in fact a full supply of Seasonable Hardware, and the prices are always right. Let us serve you.

We are, Yours to Please,

## Greensboro Hardware Co.

221 South Elm Street

Phones 457-458



For the best Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators, Gas and Steam Engines and other implements call to see us.

## E. F. CRAVEN

327 So. Davie St.

Phone 527

## PROMPTNESS AND SERVICE

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

## Greensboro Drug Co.

Cor. S. Elm and West Market Sts.

Telephone 928

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The Famous "Schutt" Cradle IS WHAT YOU WANT

WE HAVE BINDER TWINE TOO

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Southside Hardware Co.

523-525 SOUTH ELM ST.