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IMMEDIATE BREAK AVERTED

AMERICAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED—PEACE PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHTER.

Washington, June 28.—An immediate break between the United States and Mexico has been averted by compliance with the American demand for release of the twenty-three troops captured in the fight at Carrizal.

Whether war has been prevented or merely postponed no one here would attempt to say tonight. Official information as to the attitude of General Carranza was lacking. Until his response to Secretary Lansing's note, dispatched Sunday, making two temporary and distinct demands, is received there will be no decision on whether President Wilson shall lay the crisis before Congress.

News of the release of the prisoners, received early tonight in press dispatches, brought undisguised relief to local officials. It was accepted as correct and assured that Carranza, impressed of the urgency of the situation, had ordered the captured cavalrymen started for the border without waiting for his announcement of the action to reach Washington.

While it generally is conceded that this move lessens tension and makes the crisis less imminent, no one conversant with the grave problem, lost sight of the fact that the all-important question of Carranza's attitude toward the American expedition across the border to protect the territory and citizens of the United States from bandit outrages remains unsettled. If the de facto government stands upon the orders to General Trevino to attack Pershing's men when they move otherwise than toward the border, the situation actually is just what it was before, except that there now is a possibility of diplomatic negotiations that did not exist while the Americans were held prisoners at Chihuahua.

The preparations of the United States for war will go steadily forward. There will be no interruption of the rush of national guardsmen to the border and General Funston will continue disposing of his forces as though he expected an immediate attack.

The state department had no intention as to when a reply to the note sent Sunday demanding immediate release of the soldiers might be expected. It was delivered Tuesday at 11 A. M.

Prompt compliance by Congress with any request the president may make as to Mexico was foreshadowed by the calm which prevailed in both houses, although measures designed to prepare for war were under consideration and the corridors of the capitol hummed with rumors. There was no excitement and discussion of the subject on the floor was avoided. The legislative branch of the government was plainly waiting for its part when what the majority regarded as inevitable should come.

Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, said he had received no intimation of the course the government intended to pursue, but had not even been advised of the receipt of the American note. On his responsibility, however, he sent to the state department two communications. One complaining against enforcement of a general embargo on shipments to Mexico; the other stating that Mexican citizens have been arrested without cause in California and Arizona. They warn Secretary Lansing that the present situation between the two governments tends to be gravely aggravated by these matters, although setting forth that the ambassador assumes the local authorities were responsible for the trouble.

As far as is known, the state department has not been advised of the note, however, that a practical embargo on commerce between the United States and Mexico is being enforced effectively by customs and army officers, without the authority of a formal proclamation. Efforts to send administration officials anew to their attitude toward the form of arbitration met with a chilly reception. Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's legal adviser here, called on Counselor Polk at the state department. He and Dr. Victor A. Mendenhall, head of the Yucatan Sisal commission, had received word from

Luis Cabrera, the Mexican finance minister, that General Carranza was disposed to appeal to the arbitration provisions of the treaty of 1848, provided the United States was willing to submit the dispute to peaceful negotiation. Mr. Douglas is understood to have suggested that the arbitration provided for under section 21 of the treaty could well be employed to formulate a definite question as between the two governments, which in turn might be settled by mediation. He left the conference with the clear impression that the Washington government would listen to no mediation suggestions.

It has been very plainly indicated that unconditional surrender of the American prisoners held at Chihuahua would be the only immediate step Gen. Carranza could take to avoid hostilities. Whether a mediation proposal might be considered after their release is a matter of speculation. There is reason to believe, however, that a plan which did not involve a military status quo in Mexico and the consequent hampering of Gen. Funston's dispositions to guard the international line from raiders would be considered.

The state department late in the day Tuesday received its first official news of the cavalrymen prisoners from other than Mexican sources. The British consul at Chihuahua City transmitted a report through the embassy, saying that the twenty-three troopers and an interpreter were being well treated and that the injuries of the two wounded men were slight. The British consulate took over American interests when American officials were withdrawn.

Protests Arrest of Mexicans.

Mr. Arredondo's note protesting against the arrest of Mexican citizens in the United States is based on reports from the Mexican consuls at San Francisco and Tucson, Ariz., summaries of which also were telegraphed to Gen. Carranza at Mexico City. It requests the release of the prisoners and states that in each instance they were arrested without justification. The consul at San Francisco merely reports that fifteen Mexicans were arrested at Redding several days ago and 25 others were imprisoned there last Sunday. J. M. Gonzales, an agent of the treasury department of Sonora state, was reported by the consul at Tucson to have been arrested and imprisoned by the authorities there without any known charge being made against him.

In protesting against enforcement of the embargo, Mr. Arredondo points out that no official notification has been given the Mexican government of the existence of such a measure, and that, on the contrary, the de facto authorities continue to promote commercial exchanges with the United States.

Arredondo's Family Leaves.

While the ambassador designate continues to preserve a calm front, the possibilities he sees in the recent crisis are indicated by the fact that his family already is en route toward the Canadian border. In the event of a break, it is believed possible he will turn over the records of the embassy to the French ambassador. With reference to the activities of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Arredondo admitted that the attorney had been re-engaged as legal adviser of the embassy, but insisted that the visit to Counselor Polk was in a wholly private capacity.

SNOW HILL NEGRO TO BE ELECTROCUTED JULY 21.

William Black, a 16-year-old negro, charged with a capital offense, committed against a six-year-old white girl, was found guilty Tuesday at Snow Hill, and sentenced to die in the electric chair July 21. Taking of testimony and the deliberations of the jury required only 23 minutes.

Two companies of militia were on guard in and about the court house and spectators were excluded from the court room. A large crowd had gathered from all over the county for the trial, but it was orderly and no violence was threatened.

Joseph Black, the boy's father, on April 5, was removed from the Lenoir county jail at Kinston, taken to Greene county and lynched. He was under arrest charged with attempting to assist his son to escape and supplying him with arms.

Two members of the sheriff's party in the attempt to capture Will Black, were shot before he was taken.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY SPLIT

NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAVE A STORMY SESSION; FINALLY ENDORSE HUGHES.

John M. Parker, of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for vice president, and the national committeemen from six states bolted the meeting of the Progressive national committee, after Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's letter supporting Charles E. Hughes was read.

Sharp division was evident in the Progressive national committee when it met Monday. One faction, led by Captain John M. Parker, of Louisiana, the Progressive vice presidential nominee, advocated continuance of the party organization regardless of Colonel Roosevelt's stand. Another, led by George W. Perkins, sought to win the committee by Roosevelt's views. Still another faction demanded the issue be put up to Progressive state organizations for individual action. A hot fight in the committee began immediately following the reading of the colonel's letter.

The national committee of the Progressive party finally decided to endorse Charles E. Hughes for president. The decision to endorse the Republican presidential nominee came at the end of a stormy session. The fight in the committee for Hughes' endorsement was led by George W. Perkins, of New York; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester H. Powell, of California.

The radical element in the committee, represented by Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; Bainbridge Colby, of New York; Henry F. Cochems, of Wisconsin, and John M. Parker, of Louisiana, vigorously protested against the endorsement of any candidate for president and fought the majority at every step of the proceedings. The minority's first move was to insist on an open session of the committee and it won this point after a number of committee-men, led by John M. Parker, bolted the meeting.

After Oscar King Davis, secretary of the committee, had read Colonel Roosevelt's letter finally declining the Progressive nomination for president and urging that Mr. Hughes be supported by members of the Progressive party in order to defeat President Wilson, the committee voted to accept Colonel Roosevelt's declination and took a recess for luncheon.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Chairman Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, ruled the next order of business was to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to run.

Bainbridge Colby, of New York, presented the name of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, chairman of the national committee, now on his way to China. This led to a clash between Raymond Robins and Mr. Colby, in which the tie was passed. Mr. Robins said Mr. Murdock had told him he would not accept the presidential nomination. The proposition to run a third party ticket then was defeated after a spirited debate by a vote of 31 to 15.

Mr. Garfield next introduced a resolution endorsing Hughes for president and directing the executive committee of the Progressive party to co-operate with the Republicans in the campaign.

Mr. Cochems contended the committee had no authority to endorse any candidate and that its power was limited to the filling of the vacancy on the ticket caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to run.

Chairman Hale ruled that the motion to endorse or recommend the Republican candidate for president was out of order and a debate of several hours ensued.

Finally Mr. Garfield appealed from the decision of the chair and was sustained, 33 to 14. During the discussion, Raymond Robins indicated he would support President Wilson if the Progressives did not put a ticket in the field.

Mr. Parker made a fiery protest against any endorsement. Many of the Progressives were former Democrats, he said, and had burned all their political bridges when they joined the Progressive organization. He intimated he might vote for President Wilson.

Before the roll was called on the endorsement of Hughes, Colby made an unsuccessful attempt to have all action delayed until August 5, the

EL PASO EXCITED OVER ANOTHER BANDIT RAID.

El Paso, Tex., June 28.—Excitement here over the Mexican controversy was renewed last night with the receipt of news of a new bandit raid across the border near Hachita, N. M., resulting in the murder of William Parker, an American ranchman, and his wife.

The general sentiment seemed to be that the incident demonstrated anew the inability of the Carranza government to offer any protection to the American frontier and would serve to bring matters to a head quickly.

Military authorities here last night doubted that the marauders, who are believed to have been members of stock thieves known to have a lair in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madras south of the New Mexico border, would be overtaken before they crossed into Mexico, pointing out that the ranch is only four miles from the line.

Officers of the American border patrol had been unable to learn tonight whether any of the cavalry detachments ordered in pursuit had crossed the border. The conviction was expressed, however, that if the troops had discovered the raiders' trail, they followed them into Mexican territory. It is not believed that they would encounter any Carranza troops, reports here indicating that the larger Mexican forces have been concentrated east and south of the district in Chihuahua and westward of it in Sonora.

REPORT ANOTHER CLASH FROM NORTHERN SOURCE.

Mexico City, June 28.—There has been a clash between Mexicans and Americans in northwestern Sonora according to a report received from Brig. Gen. Calles, military governor of Sonora. No details were given.

The American forces under the command of General Pershing have abandoned Bachimba and San Geronimo, in order to concentrate to the north, according to advices received by General Obregon, secretary of war, from General Trevino, commanding the government troops in Chihuahua. The Carranza forces have occupied these positions and organized them so as to prevent the American troops from again occupying them.

According to information from Nacozari, Sonora, the Southern Pacific railway line and the telephone and telegraph systems are in the hands of the de facto government forces.

General Cejudo, commander-in-chief of the Zapata forces in the state of Hidalgo, has offered all men under his command to the military commander at Vera Cruz for the service of the de facto government. General Carranza has accepted the proffer of General Cejudo.

Daniel Dillon, an American newspaper man who was imprisoned here several weeks ago by the Carranza government, was released tonight.

PROMINENT DURHAM COUNTY CITIZEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Despondent because of continued ill health, Major A. E. Lloyd, one of Durham's foremost men, committed suicide at his home on West Chapel Hill street Monday by firing a bullet into his brain. No one was with him when he placed the barrel of the old, rusty pistol in his mouth, and ended his life. He was found at 6.30 by his wife, and apparently had been dead for hours. The suicide theory was accepted by the coroner and no inquest was held.

Major Lloyd had lived in Durham for years, and had always been identified with every progressive movement. He conducted the most complete and up-to-date hardware store in the city and was looked upon by his associates as a man of unusually strong intellect.

anniversary of the birth of the Progressive party.

While the debate was at its height Clarence Straus read a resolution, said to have been passed by the delegates from Virginia to the Progressive national convention, opposing the endorsement of any other than a Progressive for president and challenging the right of Mr. Garfield to vote for Mr. Hughes under the proxy he held of the national committeemen from Virginia.

Mr. Garfield said he had never heard of the action and finally declined to be guided by it.

THE GERMANS CLAIM GAINS

KAISER'S TROOPS LESS THAN MILE FROM LINES ON THE FORTRESS FRONT.

Tuesday the German lines were within three-quarters of a mile of the French lines immediately in front of the fortress of Verdun, but no operation had yet been undertaken elsewhere to relieve the pressure on the citadel. The official statement issued by the French war office said: "No important event beyond the usual cannonade to record on the rest of the front."

This is taken to show that the French command, viewing the situation as a strategic whole, looks on the tactical success of the Germans on the right bank of the Meuse as of but momentary significance.

Exhausted by the murderous fighting of the past three days, the enemy has been forced to pause for breath, under cover of the rain of 10 and 12-inch shells with which he has pounded the French lines.

The Germans are strengthening their new gains and elaborating plans for a further thrust with the object of worming around Souville by the northwest from Fleury. The French artillery, however, gave their foe no rest. From Froide Terre, Belleville, St. Michael and Souville the French guns concentrated a terrific fire on the German lines and preparations were made to resist the impending onslaught and counter-attack at the right time.

There were indications last night that the Germans were preparing to attack also on the left bank of the river. They apparently aim to push forward their lines, there to correspond with their advance on the right and so prevent the French from transferring reserves across the river.

In a night attack the French captured part of a German trench between Fumin and Chenois woods in the Verdun sector. A German attack west of Thiaumont was repulsed, according to an official statement issued by the French war office. A heavy artillery duel is in progress west of the Meuse. The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne an enemy attack upon one of our small posts at La Fine Morte was repulsed with hand grenades.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery duel was particularly lively in the region of Dead Man Hill.

"On the right bank a German attack delivered upon our position west of Thiaumont works was completely checked by our infantry and artillery fire. During a local operation between the woods of Fumin and Chenois we seized some elements of the German trenches. In other sectors there were artillery actions.

"On the rest of the front the night was calm."

"In the Vosges the fire of our batteries on the German positions east of Chapelette caused the explosion of two munitions depots."

Belgian communication: A somewhat intense artillery action occurred in the sector southeast of Nieupoort and also in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. There was bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete."

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN STARTS THINGS MOVING.

New York, June 28.—Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has assumed charge of the New York headquarters. Western headquarters will be established in Chicago instead of Denver, according to Mr. McCormick.

The campaign committee which probably will consist of eleven members, will be named in a few days.

Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the finance committee, and Wilbur W. Marsh, the committee treasurer, were among the first to visit headquarters here. Homer S. Cummings, who also was a visitor, will have charge of the speakers' bureau, it was announced. He held that position in the campaign four years ago.

\$1,000,000 Lost By Rain.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 27.—As a result of the heavy rain storm here Saturday night, dams at the Bryan and Monarch Paper mills burst and twenty-six blocks in the residence district were flooded. Damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. There were no casualties.

GUILFORD GIRL WEDS YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER.

Ensign Hilbert Adam Fisher, of the United States navy, and Miss Ethel Mae Cobb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cobb, of eastern Guilford, were married Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents on Gibsonville Route 1. The ceremony was marked by beauty and simplicity and was witnessed by a large company of relatives and friends of the young couple.

The marriage took place in front of an improvised altar decorated with ferns and Queen Anne lace and lighted by candles. The bride, radiantly beautiful and attired in willow taffeta trimmed with lace and wearing a bridal veil, approached the altar on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. The words that joined the two young hearts together for life were spoken by Rev. T. S. Brown, assisted by Rev. J. H. C. Fisher, of Mt. Pleasant, an uncle of the groom. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Hazel Cobb, who wore a beautiful creation of pink silk with silver trimmings. Mr. E. W. Fisher, of Salisbury, the groom's brother, was the best man. Master J. D. May, Jr., the bride's cousin, bore the ring in the heart of a Cape Jessemine. Miss Ada Storewalt sang a solo just prior to the ceremony and played the wedding march. While the words of the ceremony were being spoken she played softly "Water Lily."

The wedding was followed by a reception and a buffet luncheon. Punch was served in the rear hall by Misses Maude Dawson, of Guilford College, and Mary Peck, of Mt. Pleasant. Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Hufines and Inez Murray served ices and cake.

Ensign and Mrs. Fisher came to Greensboro by automobile and left on a late train for Washington, where they will spend a short time. They will return to North Carolina on a visit to relatives before going to Newport, R. I., where the groom is stationed on the battleship New Hampshire.

The following relatives of the groom were present for the wedding: Mr. and Mrs. M. G. M. Fisher, his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Fisher and Miss Pearl Fisher, of Salisbury; Rev. J. H. C. Fisher and Misses Katherine and Annie Louise Fisher, of Mt. Pleasant.

AUSTRIA MUST APOLOGIZE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, June 28.—The American rejoinder to Austria regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, made public today by the state department, describes the act as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens" and requests a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander, and payment of indemnity.

In vigorous language the communication sent a week ago today, makes it clear that the United States government believes the facts of the case entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected.

The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean, December 5. A protest sent soon afterward on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replies.

Workers Going to Badin.

Salisbury, June 27.—The contractors at Badin have within the past week secured a large addition to their force of hands. One train of 11 cars passed through Salisbury, taking 450 men from Tampa, Fla., to Badin.

Senate Accepts Roads Report.

Washington, June 28.—The Senate yesterday agreed to the conference report on the good roads bill appropriating \$85,000,000 during the next five years for co-operation with the states in road building.

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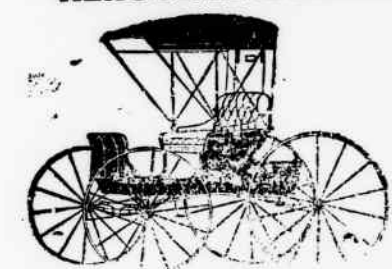
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BEGINNING OF MEXICAN CRISIS

SINCE 1911 THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. George W. Paschal writes an interesting summary of the events in Mexico that led up to the present crisis for the State Journal, to whom we are indebted for the following article:

The present Mexican troubles began in 1910. At the national elections in July of that year Porfirio Diaz was again chosen president. He had occupied that office since 1877, with the exception of the period from 1880-1884, when a week too of his was nominal president. He had ruled the country under the forms of a republic but really as an absolute monarch, his power being limited only by the necessity of keeping the favor of the great landed aristocracy of Mexico, some six or seven thousand persons. From them he chose the six members of his cabinet and in their interest he directed the affairs of the country.

But it is well here to say that Diaz did much more than run his government in the interest of the aristocracy. He maintained order in Mexico, repressed crime, put down bandits, quelled any insurrections against his government, and for 33 years gave peace to a country which both before and since has been in a state of constant turmoil and insurrection. He did more; by establishing peace and order he fostered the business and industrial development of Mexico. He invited foreign capital and it flowed in. In 1910 more than a billion dollars of American capital was invested in Mexico. Along with the capital went many American citizens to manage and direct the enterprises, such as railroads, manufactures, mines, street railways, lighting plants and hotels in which American capital was invested. The result was that in many ways the country was becoming Americanized. It is well to remember this, for it will explain why in addition to defending the border against bandit raids, this country has had a peculiar interest in this Mexican trouble.

But one result of the presence of American capital and American citizens was not regarded against by the Diaz government—and that was the growth of American political ideals in that country. The peons, as the peasants and tenants who work the estates of the great landlords are called began to grow restless and dissatisfied with a government run in the interest of the aristocracy.

This spirit of unrest came to a head in 1910 and broke out into successful insurrection. Dr. Francisco Madero had been a candidate for the presidency in that year, but he was thrown into prison and his candidacy suppressed. After the election he was released and escaped to San Antonio, Texas, where, with other Mexican refugees, he planned the revolution. Returning to Mexico on November 19, they began operations in the northern Mexican states. They continued with such success that on May 10, 1911, Diaz resigned the presidency and left the country, Senor de la Barra becoming ad interim President. In the October elections Madero was elected president.

Coincident with the decline of the Diaz government came the beginning of troubles between Mexico and the United States.

The first matter of animosity was trivial, but it served to show that however much influenced by American democratic ideals, the people of Mexico looked upon the foreign American capitalists with a disfavor which involved the whole American nation. It needed only a spark to touch off this animosity. On November 2, 1910, a Mexican named Rodriguez was lynched—burned at the stake—at Del Rio, Texas. His crime was that of murdering a ranchman's wife who refused him food.

This lynching caused considerable excitement in Mexico. At the capital the windows of American citizens were broken, American children were stoned on the streets, and the son of the American ambassador was assaulted. An American flag was torn to pieces and trampled under foot. In other towns mobs marched the streets crying, "Death to the Americans." The matter was made the subject of diplomatic negotiations. This was during the presidency of Mr. Taft, when Mr. Knox was secretary of state.

Another thing which caused estranged relations was the mobilization of our troops along the Mexican border. In the spring of 1911 President Taft gave orders under which 20,000 of our soldiers were gathered in San Antonio and other points, and four fast cruisers were sent to Galveston. The Mexicans did not like this and retaliated by arresting three American citizens on the charge of fostering the revolution. In April of this year several Americans were killed by stray bullets from Mexicans fighting near the Arizona border. Mr. Knox protest-

ed to the Mexican government and there was much talk of our interfering in Mexico at that time, but Mr. Knox declared that such was only "foolish stories."

Madero became president in November, 1911. It seems that he was endeavoring to give the people a constitutional government and was working for the advancement of the Mexican people. But he was much too slow for the Mexican peon, who hoped, like the reconstruction negro, immediately to come into possession of "40 acres and a mule." Madero was also lenient with his political opponents. He did not have them stood up against a wall and shot as had been the usual custom in Mexico. Hence the Mexicans despised him as a weakling, and organized insurrection after insurrection against him.

On February 17, 1913, as a result of an insurrection in Mexico City, he was betrayed by his commander-in-chief, Victoriano Huerta, and thrown into prison. On February 23, he was shot and killed "while attempting to escape."

This was during the time when Mr. Taft was president. American citizens had already begun to suffer in Mexico. Many Mormon colonists from the United States living in the province of Sonora fled from their farms and sought refuge in this country. It became repeatedly necessary to give the Mexicans warning not to fight near the American border. Congress authorized the president to prohibit the shipment of arms into Mexico, but Mr. Taft made an exception in favor of the Madero government.

After the death of Madero, Huerta became provisional president. Mr. Taft had not yet given his government the recognition of this country when he was succeeded by President Wilson on March 4, 1913. Mr. Wilson soon made it plain that his government should never recognize Huerta as head of the Mexican republic. The fact is that Mr. Wilson used his position as president of the United States to drive Huerta out of Mexico. Mr. Wilson talked against Huerta, as at Mobile; he favored the Carranza party by withdrawing the embargo on arms, and sent our navy and army to occupy Vera Cruz. The immediate effect was to prevent the landing of a shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany for Huerta. The ultimate effect after a few months of wrangling in the "A. B. C." conference at Niagara was to favor Carranza. Before this Mr. Wilson had sent Governor Lind as a special ambassador to Mexico. His object was to get Huerta to agree to a plan for peace, one of the items of which was Huerta's own elimination. As will be recalled, Mr. Lind's mission did not meet with success. The final result, however, was that Huerta failed and left the country and the constitutionalists under Carranza and Villa held undisputed authority in the northern states of Mexico, while Zapata held the south.

Almost immediately Villa had quarreled with Carranza and once more Mexico was in turmoil. Villa joined with Zapata, a bandit leader from southern Mexico, and in common they made war on Carranza. Mr. Wilson offered his good offices to establish peace. He asked all three chieftains to agree to certain terms in June, 1915. All indicated their willingness to agree except Carranza. With true political sense, he fained favor with the Mexican people by refusal to comply with Mr. Wilson's request. In the puzzling situation that followed Mr. Wilson recognized him as head of the de facto government of Mexico, seeming to hope that in this way the Mexican troubles would cease. American arms were cut off from Villa and Zapata and every kind of favor was shown to Carranza. With the help thus given Carranza was able to maintain his position. But gratitude is not one of his qualities. He does not recognize the great value of President Wilson's friendly turns to him. On the other hand, he has many times talked pompously and sharp to President Wilson. He scolded him when he complained to Villa instead of himself about the murder of Benton, the British subject; he sent Mr. Wilson a sharp note when our fleet went to Vera Cruz; he first treated the "A. B. C." conference with disdain and then sent his representatives there and delivered the ultimatum which was adopted; he refused, as has been said, to agree to Mr. Wilson's plans for peace among the three chieftains; he protested and had his protest allowed when our troops first entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa. He is now demanding that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico. But Mr. Wilson is no longer yielding. And herein lies the present crisis. Carranza is either unwilling or unable to keep Mexican bandits out of this country, and is unwilling that United States troops should take effective measures against them.

This brings us to the reasons and objects of intervention, if intervention must come.

The first and most obvious reason

is to secure our people living along the border against these bandit raids. For six years now we have maintained an army of 20,000 to 35,000 men along the Mexican border at great expense. But even so we have not been able to prevent raids across the border. We have been thwarted almost constantly. For the last year there have been numerous raids, especially along the lower Rio Grande, but the most serious was Villa's raid last spring on Columbus, New Mexico. Since then there have been three other serious raids, followed in each instance by a "punitive expedition" of United States troops into Mexico. In every case the bandits have made good their escape. In no case have Carranza's forces co-operated with us in our efforts to capture the bandits. This kind of thing cannot go on indefinitely. If Mexico cannot stop it then the United States must, even if it takes a war to do it. It can be stopped only by the United States taking possession of the Mexican territory along the border and policing it.

Another reason for intervention is to establish a stable and secure government such as it appears the Mexicans cannot establish for themselves. This government would give security to foreigners, to foreign capital and industrial enterprises. It would secure the billions of dollars invested in that country by American citizens against waste by revolutionary leaders for their selfish purposes. If American troops take possession of Mexico we may be sure that they will never come out until the rights of American capital in that country are thought to be safe from aggression. Nobody cares much for Mexican territory, but all want order and peace and security there.

Another reason for intervention is that the only hope for final peace in Mexico is a kind of Americanization of that country politically. The United States must guarantee peaceful elections in that country. It must teach its people that reforms can come by the ballot rather than by bayonets. Once there, it will be our duty to stay until the Mexican people have learned this great lesson of democracy, and show that they are able to govern themselves.

Old Grump—"Why doesn't Ethel marry that young idiot? I'm getting tired of his coming here so much." His Wife—"I believe I'd prefer to have him come here—if she marries him he'll stay here."

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THE HOME OF THE FAMOUS FORD

COKE FOR SALE

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

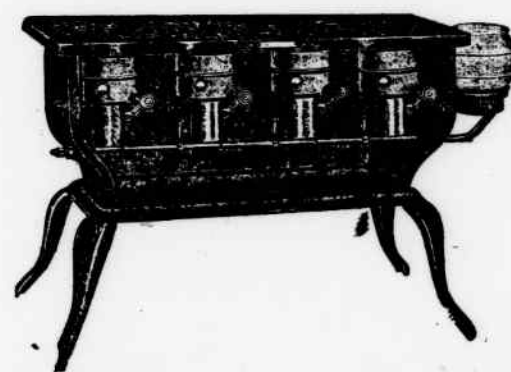
A ton of coke is very much more in bulk than a ton of coal; therefore a much cheaper fuel.

PRICES

By the bushel on yard.....	15c
One half ton delivered.....	\$3.25
One ton delivered.....	6.00
5 to 10 tons, per ton, delivered.....	5.50
10 to 20 tons, per ton, delivered....	5.00

N. C. Public Service Co.
Phones 330 and 331

GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST



SUMMER COOKING In Cool Comfort!

without soot, dirt or dust, you get a larger and more powerful heat, right where you want it—directly on the cooking and not in the room. You will have more time for other duties, recreation and enjoyments when you use a

BON AMI

Wick Blue Flame

KEROSENE OIL COOKING STOVE.

The burners are six inches in diameter—this provides the largest flame possible. Blue enameled chimneys are short and set close to top—this prevents loss of heat and insures quick cooking at much less cost than is possible in any other construction or any other fuel.

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

ODELL HARDWARE CO.

The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas



**IF I ONLY
HAD THAT
MONEY
IN THE
BANK
NOW**

QUIT THAT "GET RICH QUICK" SPECULATION

"Last year I had some money saved up," he said, "and IF I had kept it in the Bank and left it there it would be there NOW, and with more added to it. But a stranger came along with an enticing looking scheme and I bit. If I had had any sense I would have asked my BANKER about those 'good things' before I invested and LOST my money."

Make OUR bank YOUR bank.
We pay 4 per cent interest quarterly.

American Exchange National Bank
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Under Control of United States Government
BRANCH AT SOUTH GREENSBORO

SAYS COKE OVENS WOULD SUPPLY ENOUGH NITROGEN.

Washington, June 18.—In case of war the United States would be impregnable—if we had an army. We should need to fear no attack on our foreign commerce—for it is carried mostly in foreign vessels and it makes only 5 per cent of our total business.

We could lose it entirely and suffer no more than a year's ordinary depreciation of capital.

"We should be in need," says Carl Sepler in Collier's, "of but a single important article of commerce—the supply of nitrates."

If we had the least governmental or economic sense, we should not want for nitrates, either.

Our supply of nitrates—the world's supply—comes from the nitrate beds of Chile. Congress inserted in the army bill a \$20,000,000 item for the building of an hydro-electric power plant for making nitrates out of the air, because, it was used, if we are engaged in war and lose command of the sea, our nitrates may be cut off from Chile, and we may be conquered from lack of explosives. Therefore, let us take the nitrates from the air.

Quite sensible, too—if the air were the only, or the cheapest source of nitrogen for us, or the water the cheapest power. But neither statement is true. Years ago it was pointed out by Herbert Quick, the fact that the bee-hive coke oven represents a great national waste of the gas, the tar products, the heat and the nitrates of our coal.

Save the By-Products. If Congress will just take measures to see to it that the bee-hive coke oven is converted into a by-product oven, wherever it occurs, enough sulphate of ammonia will be saved to make us completely independent of Chile for a nitrate supply.

Since "On Board the Good Ship Earth" was written, the bee-hive coke oven, discredited therein, pointed out has been in some measure cured. They have been slowly abolished for the by-product oven, and the process is going on with increasing rapidity. At the present rate of progress within three years—long before the \$20,000,000 cyanamide plant is finished—the production of sulphate of ammonia from these by-product ovens will be 500,000,000 tons a year. This is several times as much nitrogen as was produced in all the world from the atmosphere in the year prior to the war.

When all these bee-hive ovens are abolished in favor of the by-product oven, we shall have all the nitrates we want. They will be saved, too, from what now goes to waste and worse than waste—for these fumes poison the air of whole states.

And so far as power is concerned, if the government will see that the gas from the coke ovens is utilized in internal combustion engines, more than three-quarters of a million horse power might be thus developed on a basis far cheaper than that of any power plant we can build.

The water is wasted, it is true—but it does not poison the air in wasting.

And why build power plants to make nitrates from the air by governmental expenditure, when by requiring private corporations to cease poisoning the air, more power might be produced than can be obtained from the government power plant, and more nitrates to boot?

THE MAN WHO LEARNED VALUE OF CHLOROFORM.

The recent death of Sir Alexander Simpson, the famous Edinburgh doctor, brings to mind the wonderful discovery of his uncle, Sir James Simpson. Sir James, if not actually the discoverer of chloroform, was at any rate, the first to introduce its employment as an anesthetic into surgical practice. This was in 1847.

Previously all operations were performed without anesthetics, the patient being drugged with whiskey and held down by strong men while the operation was performed. No medical discovery ever did more to alleviate human suffering.

Sir James is generally given credit for the actual discovery of chloroform, but it is stated in some works that it was discovered some years previous to his first experiments by an American doctor named Guthrie and by a French physician named Souberian. In any case, it was Dr. Simpson who proved its great value as an anesthetic, and the room in which he made his first experiment still exists in Edinburgh.

The story goes that he tried the chloroform on himself and two medical friends. They proved its efficacy by simultaneously fainting beneath the table. Sir James had considerable prejudices to overcome before chloroform was adopted generally by the medical profession, it being denounced at one time as dangerous to health, morals and religion.

No Amateur Performance.

In this city they are telling of a widower who was married recently for the third time and whose bride had been married once before herself.

The groom-elect wrote across the bottom of one of the wedding invitations sent to a particular friend:

"Be sure to come; this is no amateur performance."

Should Sloan's Liniment Go Along?

Of course it should! For after a strenuous day when your muscles have been exercised to the limit an application of Sloan's Liniment will take the soreness and stiffness away and get you in fine shape for the morrow. You should also use it for a sudden attack of toothache, stiff neck, backache, stings, bites and the many accidents that are incidental to a vacation. "We would as soon leave our baggage as go on a vacation or camp out without Sloan's Liniment." Writes one vacationist: "We use it for everything from cramps to toothache." Put a bottle in your bag, be prepared and have no regrets. adv

PROPOSED LAND BILL IN WAGE-EARNERS' INTEREST.

Speedy enactment of the Cresser farm colonization bill by Congress in order to relieve unemployed and aid prospective settlers to obtain good homes was urged by Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis P. Post before the house committee on labor, which committee now has the bill under consideration.

"The bill as I find it," said Assistant Secretary Post, "is in the special interest of wage earners."

"If some legislation of this kind is not enacted what will the child of today have to pay for land when he is twenty-one years of age? The increase in land values is going on at a rapid rate; it is much harder now for the man who wants to get land than it was twenty or thirty years ago, and the result is the steady movement of young people from the farm to the city, crowding the already overcrowded labor market and resulting in poverty and lack of opportunity."

Post said that the department of labor ought logically to be entrusted with carrying out the policy laid down in Representative Cresser's bill.

"Our department," he said, "is charged with the duty of finding opportunities for profitable employment for wage earners, and this bill by giving not only the man in the city a chance to go upon the land, but by giving the tenant farmers of the country a chance to get a farm without the burden of having to pay exorbitant prices for it, will open new opportunities and relieve the pressure on the wage earners."

The Cresser bill proposes that the government shall provide "ready-made" opportunities for the utilization of the remaining public lands of the United States for agriculture, forestry, mining, grazing, and cattle raising. The government itself is to prepare the land for cultivation or use, draining, ditching, road building and even providing a house and buildings for the prospective settler. The capital expended in preparing the land can be paid back to the government over a long period of years with interest at only 4 per cent. The title to all land is to remain forever in the government, the settler having the right of use and occupancy upon the payment of a reasonable tax.

Post emphasized the feature of the bill which provides for the retention of the title in the government, pointing out how the public lands have been turned over to private interests with the result that land monopoly has taken place and land values have been inflated.

"Any legislation whatever that allows the public lands to get away from public title of some kind," he said, "and get into the hands of private owners, will not only not help to solve this question, but will be an obstacle in the way of its solution. That is one difficulty with the old homestead laws, and with our present methods of trying to get men 'back to the land.' The lands get into private hands and instead of serving the purposes of industry and opportunity for industry they are held out of use and serve the purposes of exploitation and speculation."

Post approved the provisions of the bill providing that the agricultural department shall furnish experts to teach the new settler the best methods of cultivating or using his land, including the practice of forestry and stock raising.

MANY GUARDSMEN FAIL TO STAND PHYSICAL TEST.

Major Geddings, the medico officer representing Washington, has been busy with the examination of the state guard at Camp Glenn. Disappointment is noted at results in some cases. Out of 103 in company M, 18 were rejected; company B, 125 examined, 29 rejected; company D, 22 rejected, and so it goes on down the line. It goes hard with captains, but Major Geddings said he had no discretion.

The war department has instructed him to keep the examination up to rigid standard, after instructing him to get regimental medicos to help him.

The chief failing was underweight. The Washington requirement is 128 with a credit of 8 pounds, 120 pounds net, while a number were as low as 105. Most of these boys were solid but run down and would have filled out, but Major Geddings said that would take time in camp which they might not have. At any rate orders were emphatic and he had no choice. But those remaining have undergone every test and their companies make a fairly good showing. The captains will endeavor at once to get others to fill the places of rejected ones. The slender youngsters were all upset, but will get transportation back to their homes.

Don't tell the under dog that one good turn deserves another.

HIGHER PRICES FOR ALL LEATHER GOODS PREDICTED.

A side-effect of the far-away war that interests every man, woman and child is the announcement of the fact that shoes must this season advance in price.

The generally reported scarcity of leather and increased cost of tanning since the war, combined with an enormously increased demand for leather, all account for the advanced cost of footwear.

Millions of pairs of shoes for the European armies have been, and still are being, made by American shoe manufacturers. On the average, these army shoes consume one and one-half as much leather as the average American man's shoe.

Knapsacks, saddles, harnesses and other material for the armies at war and general increase in equipment of the American army and state militia account for a still further demand on the none too-large supply of leather.

Munitions plants have called for thousands of feet of leather belting, and the general picking up of business has started thousands of factories' wheels and greatly augmented the call for belting.

Autos have also made great and increasing inroads into the available leather supply for upholstery.

Leather is a by-product. The supply cannot be increased at will, as crops and metals are, but is dependent on the hide supply; and cattle are not killed, primarily, for their hides.

The latest census report shows that the cattle population has decreased 20 per cent in the last ten years, and the population has increased the same percentage.

Shoes, therefore, are to be more expensive. It is said that the increase for the present will be about 20 per cent, but will likely be more by next fall.

A Hacking Cough Weakens the System.

Don't suffer with a hacking cough that has weakened your system—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, in use over 40 years, and benefiting all who use it, the soothing pine balsam with tar heal the irritated air passages—soothes the raw spots, loosens the mucous and prevents racking the body with coughing. Dr. King's New Discovery induces natural sleep and aids nature to cure you.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

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

Numerous practical short courses. Entrance examinations held at each county seat on July 13th. For catalogue, and entrance blanks, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
51-52. WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR RENT

146-acre farm, extra good land, and good buildings, six and one-half miles from Greensboro, N. C., one mile from Alamance church and school. I want a first-class farmer with plenty of help and good stock. Can get possession as early as wanted.

Apply to

P. B. SHAW
SOUTHSIDE HOSE COMPANY
Greensboro, N. C.

THE FOX TYPEWRITER

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

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

BARKER BROS.
GENERAL OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone 88. Opposite Bijou.

Watch the date on your label.

Farms For Sale

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

Brown Real Estate Co.
108 East Market Street.

Dr. Daniel Dees Dr. Ralph Dees
Dr. Rigdon Dees.

DOCTORS DEES

General Surgery and Diseases of Women.

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

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

J. C. OLIVE,
Phone 718 City Market

CHARLES A. HINES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Wright Building,
North Elm St. Opposite Court House

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employees for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employees are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employees as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employees, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employees, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employees, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman
P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager,
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager,
Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager,
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
S. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President,
Southern Railway.
B. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager,
Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President,
New York Central Railway.

G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager,
Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager,
Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt. Transp.,
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, Asst. to President,
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager,
Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager,
Washington & Lake Erie Railroad.

N. D. MAHER, Vice-President,
Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager,
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHROYER, Resident Vice-Pres.,
Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, Vice-Pres.,
Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, Vice-President,
Erie Railroad.
G. S. WALD, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.,
Susquehanna Canal Lines.

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

4 Per Cent. Interest on Savings

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

WHITSETT.

Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Joyner, Mrs. J. B. Whitsett, Mrs. Lizzie W. Smith and J. W. Summers have returned from Liberty, where they have been on a visit with friends.

Miss Mary Grey Thompson, of Holman's Mills, is here on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Thompson.

Mrs. Dora Dick and Miss Katie A. Dick left yesterday for a visit of some weeks with Mrs. James T. Dick, of Mebane, and Mrs. Eugene M. Rollins, of Henderson.

Miss Ruth Lamb, who has been visiting in Greensboro for the past two weeks, is expected home this week.

Both bridges on the Whitsett-Greensboro road have been out of commission for the past week, causing great inconvenience to those who have had to make the trip. At Buffalo the new concrete bridge is under way, and the crossing is bad on the temporary bridge. One of the rock supporting walls has fallen on the bridge at Birch creek, making it necessary to take a three-mile round-about trip there.

Mrs. G. W. Davenport is back after a two-weeks' stay at Montreat with her sister, Mrs. Bessie Hamilton.

Mrs. J. W. Summers has returned from a week's stay in Raleigh with relatives.

Rev. J. W. Taylor and family have returned from a ten-days' trip to Northampton county and other eastern points.

Rev. A. C. Gibbs, of the M. E. church, spent two days here with friends last week. He will be here again next Sunday afternoon for services at the M. E. church.

GILFORD COLLEGE.

Mr. Jesse Stanley, Jr., who has been in Georgia for the past few weeks, returned home Sunday night. Miss Eleanor Fox is visiting her aunt, Miss Dixon, at Snow Camp.

Miss Eva Gossett is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Couch. Mr. William Nelson, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this and other places in the state, left for his home in Arkansas last Friday.

Miss Nellie Johnson, of Hillsdale, was the guest of Mrs. Woody last Sunday.

Miss Lucy Henley is attending the summer school at the State Normal. Miss Clara Worth entertained the members of the Eubank Club at her home last Saturday afternoon. After the business session rock was played and the hostess served delicious refreshments.

Miss Margaret Cotton entertained a number of her friends Friday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Cobb, of Greensboro. The guests enjoyed an hour of progressive rock, after which the hostess served dainty refreshments. Then all were entertained by two vocal selections rendered by Miss Gertrude Hobbs. Those present besides the guest of honor were: Mrs. H. L. Frazier, Mrs. A. E. Lindley, Misses Elizabeth Ricker, Mary Fox, Ida Mills, Waldeen Haskin, Etha Lamb, Gertrude Hobbs, Margaret Waite and Nell Cobb.

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.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS MISS JONES PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Miss May F. Jones, who has served efficiently as executive secretary to Governor Craig since he became governor, was on Tuesday appointed his private secretary by the governor. The governor also announced that he had appointed Mr. Joseph J. Mackay, Jr., his executive secretary.

Miss Jones is the first woman in North Carolina to hold this position. She occupies a unique distinction as possibly no other governor in the United States has a woman for private secretary. The only similar case that can be recalled is that of Governor West, of Oregon, who at one time had a woman for his private secretary.

The governor said that Miss Jones deserved this appointment on account of her long and efficient service in the office, and her peculiar knowledge of the business of the office. "I have examined the statute," said the governor, "and I am satisfied that this appointment is strictly in accordance with the law of North Carolina as interpreted by the Supreme court. The assistant attorney general concurs with me in this opinion. This position is not analogous to the office of notary public, nor to the office of deputy clerk. It is, however, a position of trust. No oath of office is administered. The private secretary acts always by authority of the governor."

SOUTH BUFFALO.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Reynolds, from High Point, spent Saturday night at Mr. O. M. Fogleman's.

Several from here attended the lawn party given at Mr. M. C. Shaw's Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Allred visited at Mr. George Forsyth's recently.

A daughter was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds.

Mrs. O. M. Fogleman spent Tuesday night at Mr. Will Fogleman's.

Mrs. Simpson Fields, from near Climax, spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Jobe.

Sunday School Convention.

The Summer township Sunday school convention will meet at Burnett's chapel at 10 o'clock on the first Sunday in July. All Sunday schools in the township are requested to attend in a body to transact the business. There is some important business to transact. All Sunday school workers are requested to attend and help to get the work in the finest of shape. We hope to have some good music and some good speaking. We hold four conventions a year.

A. O. NEWMAN, Pres.

The Price of Independence.

Independence is a valuable possession, yet it may easily be overdone. A traveler who carried that admirable trait to excess was passing over a country road that was new to him. He stopped at a small roadside hotel for dinner. When he was ready to start on again, the hotel keeper, after the manner of country hosts, asked him where he was going. The traveler was in a disagreeable mood.

"I have paid my bill, and it is none of your business," he replied.

About half a mile from the hotel the traveler found that the road forked. He, of course, did not know which one to take, so he sent the driver back to inquire at the hotel. The hotel keeper had profited by the other's show of independence.

"You can tell the gentleman," he said, "that he has paid his bill and he can take whichever road he likes."

Watch the date on your label.

14,000 TROOPS ARE ON THE WAY TO GENERAL FUNSTON.

New York, June 27.—At the urgent request of General Funston orders were issued late tonight by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the East, for Pennsylvania and District of Columbia troops to entrain for the border at the earliest possible moment. It was believed at headquarters some of them might start tonight. The Pennsylvania troops were ordered to El Paso and those from the District of Columbia to Bisbee, Ariz.

General Wood in a report to the war department tonight said there now are 14,061 troops en route to the border from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont.

The quartermaster's department announced tonight that supplies for an army of 200,000 men have been provided along the border. From the same source it was learned that 2,000 motor transport trucks had been purchased from 20 automobile manufacturing concerns at an average cost of \$3,000 each and that bids had been asked for 400 passenger automobiles to be used by the officers of the various commands along the border.

Colonel Bellinger, department quartermaster, asserted that the troops were moving without difficulty. Arrangements have been made, he said, to provide sleeping cars for the troops as fast as it is possible to collect them at the various mobilization points. The troop trains will make several stops daily so as to permit the soldiers to exercise. Owing to a shortage of kitchen cars baggage cars have been converted into kitchen cars.

Roosevelt Will Offer 12,000 Men.

New York, June 27.—Theodore Roosevelt is preparing to offer a division of approximately 12,000 men to the United States government accompanied by his application for a commission as major general in the event of war with Mexico, and a call by the president for volunteers. It was learned here tonight from authoritative sources.

Still There Are Heroines.

One of the few desirable results of this Mexican muddle has been that there are still heroines, women who are ready to part with their sons, husbands or sweethearts, as the case may be, in obedience to the call by President Wilson. They are responding nobly; men are even getting married before going to the front, possibly with a view of being sure of a fight, even though the trouble on the border is averted, but it remains for Waterbury to furnish a most shining example of the willingness of a woman to sacrifice her husband upon the altar of her country.

The story is told in the Waterbury Republican, and is stirring enough. On Monday evening Capt. H. B. Carter was examining various applicants and found one who had a wife and three children, but who wanted to go to the front. He told Captain Carter that his wife would not object, but he was asked to bring a letter from her and he said that he would be back with it within half an hour.

He was as good as his word, and the letter which he brought back from his wife bore out his statement. It was brief and to the point, and read as follows: "I hope the first bullet that is fired knocks his d—n head off." It was sufficient. It is hard to see how the Roman matrons or any of the famous women of antiquity could have expressed themselves with more brevity or resolution. The country, one may assume, is still safe.—Hartford Courant.

A Different Situation.

Some time ago a Brooklyn cook announced to the mistress of the house her betrothal, adding that she might leave at any moment. The woman of the house was genuinely sorry, since the cook was a good one. Months passed, however, without further word of leaving, although the happy man-to-be was a frequent caller in the kitchen. So the mistress was finally moved to ask:

"When are you going to be married, Mary?"

"Indade an' it's niver at all, I'm thinkin', mum," was the melancholy response.

"Tis this, mum—I won't marry Pat whin he's drunk, an' whin he's sober he won't marry me!"

Medicine Man to Prison.

Prof. Henry Samuels of Wichita, Kans., began Thursday serving a sentence of a year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans., for using the mails to defraud in selling a solution said to have been sugar, salt and rain water. The Samuels Remedy Company advised the mixture for the eyes. Samuels fought the case to the United States Supreme court, failed and asked clemency of the president. Mr. Wilson refused.

HOPES TO RAISE MILLIONS FROM BOTTOM OF OCEANS.

Would you believe that big business men, financiers and stock market operators of the superwise Wall street clan would put up \$125,000 to finance an expedition to search the bottom of the five oceans for lost treasure trove?

They have. And no less a personage than Rear Admiral Chester, U. S. N., retired, is to head the company.

More than \$200,000,000 in gold have been charted in sunken ships.

Since the great war started in the hulks of 500 vessels that have been sent down by torpedoes and shells, there is another vast fortune.

The company was organized chiefly through the success of Engineer George Stilson, who raised the submarine F-4 in Honolulu harbor.

He is chief engineer of the Treasure Trove Company and it is believed by the Wall street coterie that the methods he applied to the submarine will raise treasure ships from almost any depth.

In spite of the heavy sum risked in the expedition, the backers will recover all they have invested with a rich dividend added on the first time a treasure ship is brought to the surface.

For instance, there lies in the shifting ocean bed off Cape Hatteras, a Ward liner which went down some years ago. In her iron hull are chests of silver worth \$200,000 and non-perishable goods in her freight holds will bring \$700,000 if they can be salvaged, it is claimed.

Only One of Six Hundred.

But this is only one of 600 vessels whose positions at the bottom of the sea have been already charted.

The richest prize of all the sunken treasure ships, is the Spanish galleon which sunk off Lizard Point, Cornwall, England, in 1784, with \$85,000,000 in gold doubloons in her chest.

Then there is the British frigate Hussar, which four years earlier went to the bottom in the East river—a stone's throw from New York's money mart. There was \$4,800,000 in gold in her hold.

As lately as 1899 the Adelenia sunk at the mouth of the harbor of Tacoma, Wash. She had \$500,000 in nugget gold brought down from Alaska.

The Islander, another Klondike gold freighter, sank near Douglas Is-

Shoe Specials

We have a good line of summer Shoes, in broken lots, on which we can save you from 50c to \$1 per pair.

Big lot of tan slippers, sizes 2½ to 5, worth from \$3 to \$3.50 at \$1.50 per pair.

A big line of tennis, scout and sandals in stock.

Coble & Mebane, THE CASH SHOE STORE

land, Alaska, with \$650,000 of the precious dust on board.

The treasure hunters are preparing new scientific machinery with which they will not only dredge the ocean bed but dig under the shifting sands and seek out the gold and precious stones that sank in ships centuries ago.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS IN GOLD PRODUCTION.

That North Carolina led the South in the production of gold during the calendar year of 1915 is the interesting information contained in the bulletin of the bureau of the mint and the geology survey that has just been issued.

During the calendar year, North Carolina produced 8,258 fine ounces of gold, valued at \$170,700 whereas Georgia, the next nearest Southern competitor, only produced 1,684 fine ounces, valued at \$34,800. South Carolina's yield was only 174 fine ounces, valued at \$3,600.

North Carolina's yield of silver was also ahead of any other Southern state, with 1,496 fine ounces,

valued at \$100.

California and Colorado in the order named are the leading gold producing states in the Union, with 1,030,731 and 1,089,928 fine ounces respectively, valued at \$22,547,400 and \$22,530,800. Alaska was third in gold production, with 808,346 fine ounces, valued at \$16,710,000.

In the production of silver, Nevada ranked first, with 14,453,085 fine ounces; Montana second with 14,423,173 fine ounces; Utah third with 13,073,471 fine ounces and Idaho fourth with 13,042,466.

Hetty Green III.

The condition of Mrs. Hetty Green, "the richest woman in the world," was described at her home as "very favorable." Denial was made that she was suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

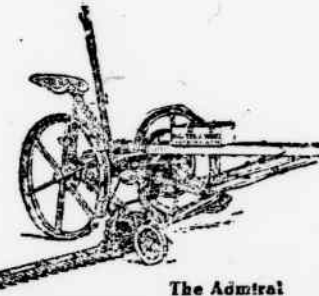
Colonel Edward H. R. Green, her son, said the illness was not serious, but that those attending her realized that any indisposition to a woman of her age—80 years—might develop into a more serious one, although no immediate danger was foreseen at this time.

Don't Make the Mistake

Of buying a Mowing Machine or Hay Rake before you see the Walter A. Wood line sold by us. If we can not show you the **BEST** for the least money—show you the machines easiest to operate—cheapest to keep in repair—most satisfactory to use—then we are the worst fooled folks in this place. It will pay you to investigate our claims.

Buy the Mower
with Genuine
Underdraft

Uniform tilt, floating frame, and other exclusive features that make easier work and give better results



The Admiral

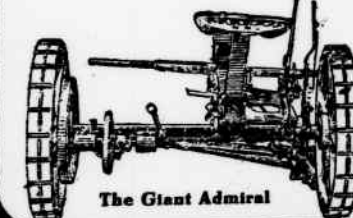
The WALTER A. WOOD

Admiral Mower

never forces you to "hang up" in thick grass—every bit of power in the team is exerted on the cutter-bar. Side draft is reduced to a minimum because the guards are shaped right and a balancing spring device carries cutter-bar's weight on main axle.

We are anxious to prove every claim by any test you suggest. We like to answer questions.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST



The Giant Admiral

If you can not come to see us, let us mail you catalogues.

Beall Hardware & Implement Co.

Phone 240

SIXTEEN SLAIN BY AX-MAN

NATION-WIDE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.—WIFE OF ACCUSED A VICTIM.

Guided by the story of a woman who heeded the mysterious warning of a fortune teller, the police of every city in the country are searching for "Insane Blackie" Mansfield, charged with hacking sixteen people to death with an ax.

Besides the crimes for which "Blackie" is wanted, the exploits of "Jack the Ripper," seem almost tame.

The ferocious ax-man is accused of wiping out two entire families and killing half a dozen other persons.

In most cases the grim stage setting was the same. The slayer, armed with an ax, hid in a closet. There he undressed and left his clothes when he crept forth to strike the blows that crushed his victims' skulls.

At the foot of the bed where the victims slept was a lighted lamp without a chimney. Every mirror in the room was covered with cloth and near the bed was a basin of water in which the murderer washed after the crime.

The first of the ax-murders was committed on June 9, 1912, at Villisca, Iowa. Joseph B. Moore, his wife, their four little children and two girl guests, Blanche and Edith Stillinger, aged 17 and 18, were hacked to death as they slept.

Five days later Rollin Hudson and his wife died almost in the same manner in their home in Paola, Kan.

His Wife Slain.

Two years later to a day Mrs. William Mansfield, wife of "Insane Blackie," their infant child and Mrs. Mansfield's parents met death under a murderer's ax. Mrs. Mansfield had sworn out a warrant for "Blackie's" arrest for abandonment, and the police were looking for him.

It was the slaying of the Moore family that eventually opened up a trail to a possible solution of the ax murders.

J. N. Wilkerson, a Kansas City detective, who had been working on the case for months, was stopped on the street in Villisca by a woman.

"I want to talk to you," she cried. "A fortune teller has just told me some terrible truths. Meet me in the cemetery in an hour. I will tell you the truth about the ax murders."

That evening, seated on a tombstone, the woman told the detective she had overheard a conversation behind trees along the Nodaway river, near which she and her husband were camping.

She said she recognized the voice of a man she knew to be a professional criminal from Chicago, who had made mysterious visits to her husband.

The men were plotting the murder of Moore, she said, and the criminal agreed to have the job done for a price. Then the woman fled back to camp in fear.

Until the day when she went to the fortune teller, she related, she had been afraid to tell the detective because of her husband's wrath.

She said she heard just enough of the murder conference to believe a certain wandering cocaine fiend, then in Villisca, had been nominated to do the slaying.

By combing the "coke ovens" of the town, the detective finally got a line on "Blackie." He discovered, he says, that "Blackie" had been in prison for deserting the army. At Leavenworth prison he got a picture of him and the Blue Island chief of police identified it as the husband of the woman who had been killed there, and for whom he had been searching.

CUBANS ARE SLOW ABOUT MEMORIAL TO THE MAINE.

Havana, June 27.—Attention is again being called to the long-continued neglect of the Cuban government to proceed with the erection of the memorial of the Maine. Many months ago the two-faced gues, the nation's plates, the anchor chain and a quantity of shells from the battleship were removed from the rubbish heap where they had lain for four years and were piled in a heap in a rough vacant space on the outskirts of the city proper. It was announced that the memorial, of which these relics were to form a part, was to be erected on that site. Later the secretary of public works decided that the site was unsuitable, but no other one appears to have been selected or to be contemplated.

The Haven Post suggests editorially that as Cuba appears to be indifferent to the raising of the memorial, the best disposition that can be made of the relics is to carry them out to sea and reverently bury them in the waters of the gulf at the spot where the Maine ended her "last voyage."

Subscribe to The Patriot.

GIRL PLANS TRIP TO ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Grizzled old Vilhjaumar Stefansson is going to peer over the top of the world some fine morning and see—

Miss Anita Allen, co-ed. And it's not unlikely that he will kick over a few icebergs and jump up and down like the northern lights. For Anita, the best looking twenty-year-old member of Delta Gamma sorority at Sanford university, is in Seattle, Wash., getting ready to make a dash beyond the Arctic circle to see Vilhjaumar.

She is going with Captain Louis Lane and a crew of millionaire whale hunters on the Great Bear to the land of the blonde Eskimos, around Point Barrow and Banks Land.

Explorer Stefansson, it must be explained, has been up there for a couple of years and he has a date with Captain Lane. They have planned to meet when the ice breaks this summer.

Miss Allen, with her aunt, Mrs. Captain Lane, was found at a hotel digging through a pile of maps. The young lady looked ready for anything but harpooning whales and shooting walrus.

She was dressed in white from her throat to her toes. She is the dainty, smiling, girlish, campus type. Her home is in Palo Alto, Cal. She is the daughter of Mrs. Theophilus Allen, who is not the least bit worried about Miss Allen's adventurous guise. So says Anita.

"I haven't any idea of how I can help a party of traders, hunters and explorers," confessed Anita, "but they have insisted that I go along. I'm not holding that against them. Anyone would like to go up there, where no white girl has even been before."

A typewriter, she explained, will be hers to pound week in and week out.

"I'm going to try to write feminine impressions about things that go over men's heads," she said. "Captain Lane insists that I must harpoon a whale before I come back. We shall see about that."

The problem of clothes is not bothering Miss Allen.

"I'll have an Eskimo parka of fur," she explained, "and flannel shirts. Don't say anything about trousers."

The Great Bear, the sturdy ice bucker which will be launched for the trip in a week or so, meets with Anita's approval.

COPPER IS THE LIFE OF THIS FAR WESTERN TOWN.

Bisbee, Ariz., June 28.—It's eight miles to Mexico, and 7,000 to Verdun. But Bisbee doesn't give a rip what happens across the border, if Europe will only keep on fighting.

For copper is the life of Bisbee, and as men die in France copper soars.

Every time copper goes up two cents a pound, Bisbee's wages rise two bits a day.

Miners are drawing \$5.35 a day in Bisbee. When the war started they were getting \$3.50.

Slackers—the least paid labor in the Bisbee mines—slackers, which are shovelmen, pull down \$5.10.

Eighteen months ago men were being laid off, here as elsewhere, when America's unintelligent business men scented an approaching panic.

Now they're all back at work in Bisbee, and their cousins and uncles, too.

This is the highest paid town in America. It's also the up-and-downiest. It's built in the bottoms and along the sides of three or four canyons. Your front yard is the top of somebody's chicken coop.

Instead of the sign, "Keep Off the Grass," the Bisbeeite paints: "Keep Off the Roof!"

"Are there any houses being built here?" a stranger may ask.

"Houses? Where? You couldn't build another house in Bisbee unless you strapped it to the moon!" That was the reply.

Bisbee possesses the only thoroughfare officially known as "O. K. street." The second principal avenue in town is known as Brewery Gulch.

Many of the prettiest homes are in Tombstone canyon. The largest apartment house is the Mule Heel.

Why Endure Summer Colds?

It isn't necessary to have a stuffed head, running nose, or cough your head as a t were. All you need do is to use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. The soothing and healing balsams open the clogged air passages and in a short time you get relief and stay on the road to recovery. Your nose stops running, you cough less and you know you are getting better. Get a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left as a cough and cold insurance.

Many a little man isn't strong enough to carry around a big opinion of himself.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Wigwag—"Your wife seems to be a woman of excellent judgment." Bighedde—"Naturally; she accepted me."

May—"How did you happen to miss your train?" Blanche—"Oh, the horrid old thing was right on time."—Judge.

Tommy—"Pop, why is a wife called the better half?" Tommy's Pop—"I suppose because she is the more expensive half, my son."

Muggins—"Gertie Gotrox always gives me a stony stare." Buggins—"She passed me the marble heart."

Muggins—"Gee—ology!" "My son," admonished the stern parent, "duty always comes before pleasure." "Yes, in the dictionary," replied the young hopeful.

Wigg—"He has a wonderful vocabulary. His conversation really electrifies me." Wagg—"Yes, he uses shocking language sometimes."

Tommy—"Pop, what is a pessimist?" Tommy's Pop—"A pessimist, my son, is a person who would look for splinters in a club sandwich."

Wigg—"I make it a rule never to speak ill of my neighbors." Wagg—"That's right. They probably know as much about you as you know about them."

Mrs. Jiggs—"So your daughter married a surgeon?" Mrs. Noggers—"Yes. I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis."—Chicago Herald.

Nell—"I understand you and Jack are engaged." Belle—"Yes, but you mustn't say anything to Jack about it." Nell—"Why not?" Belle—"Oh, he doesn't know it yet."

"Harmony is what we want," remarked the serious citizen. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but some of us want only a little of it here and there, just enough to help out a chorus, but not enough to prevent the work from being recognized as a solo."

No Tie-Up of the Railroads.

Secretary H. A. Enoch, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, compressed a large portion of matter into a small space when he made this proclamation: "We are for the country first of all. If it comes to an issue the men will postpone their personal grievances and turn in for the good of the nation."

Those 30 words are a model of simple, declarative expression. To the men in whose behalf they are spoken "America first" is not a cheap catchword, a "slogan" but the formulation of a patriotic purpose. Labor leadership is not always the fruit of unmixt motives but we cannot question the sincerity of the rank and file of whom Secretary Enoch is spokesman for the public.

The promise is made in measured terms; a guaranty of candor. The grievances are to be postponed, not canceled. No pledge is volunteered that cannot be kept. The issue remains, its settlement is deferred.

The railroad men do not pose as heroes or martyrs. They are not anarchists. If they keep their word, now unequivocally given they will clinch their claim to the honorable and satisfying name of good Americans.—New York Sun.

RUM FROM PORCELAIN COFFIN SERVED AT "BLIND TIGER."

Chester, Pa., June 27.—A porcelain lined coffin, from which whiskey was "drawn direct from the wood," was found by Chester cops and members of a detective agency when the unlicensed hotel of John J. Leary, a brother of Police Magistrate William J. Leary and active in ward politics, was raided. The coffin was nearly full of cheap "booze."

Forty-eight prisoners found in the barroom and other parts of the building were locked up. Since the court refused to regrant Leary a license six years ago Leary has conducted a boarding house.

As evidence of a good day's business the cops found over \$100 in money, cigar boxes with slits in their lids being used in lieu of cash registers. A stock of beer and whiskey that would have netted a couple of hundred dollars more was confiscated.

Mayor McDowell held Leary under \$1,000 bail and John McCann and Charles Henderson, charged with acting as barkeepers for Leary, were held under \$300 each for further hearings. The other men caught in the raid were fined \$10 each.

Look Good—Feel Good.

No one can either feel good nor look good while suffering from constipation. Get rid of that tired, draggy, lifeless feeling by a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Buy a box today, take one or two pills tonight. In the morning that stuffed, dull feeling is gone and you feel better at once. 25c at your druggist.

Watch the date on your label.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

How near to good is what is fair! He that is down can fall no lower. He that goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.—Herbert.

Nothing is so firmly believed as what we least know.—Montaigne. Life is short, and yet some people waste it in longing.

Even the longest way round may have its shortcomings.

Any man can be good-natured if he hasn't anything else to do.

If you want a man to admire your judgment always agree with him.

No, Maude, dear; a lumber vessel isn't the only ship that carries a log. Fortunate is the man who is too busy to think about being overworked.

An ounce of conservatism is worth a pound of headache the next morning.

The people who jump at conclusions are not apt to look before they leap.

It takes a mighty accomplished liar to tell a lie and prove the truth of it.

It is quite possible for a man to spout hot air without getting up steam.

It must be false pride that prompts a man to be proud of the fact that he is humble.

One thing about a conscience is that it isn't apt to trouble you unless you trouble it.

The manufacturer of umbrellas is one individual who believes in the weather profits.

A storm of applause isn't exactly the kind that greets a man when he is under a cloud.

It's all right to return good for evil, but good luck seldom comes from bad habits.

All a ball player has to do to improve his average is to make a hit with the manager.

It isn't necessarily because a man is kind to animals that he feeds the kitty in a poker game.

Unfortunately, the cream of society isn't always generated from the milk of human kindness.

The great trouble with the fellow who has taking ways is that he doesn't always bring back.

No, Maude, dear; there is no reason why even the absent-minded man shouldn't make his presence felt.

The proprietor of a gambling house shouldn't talk too much, or the police may tell him to shut up. There would be more religion in the world if people didn't preach eternal happiness with such doleful faces.

One way to get rid of a bore is to lend him money. Then you are not apt to see him till he wants some more.

"Stick to your ideals," admonished the art critic. "I would if I could afford to have my pictures stick to me," replied the cynical artist.

"Billy" Sunday's Mother Dies.

Warsaw, Ind., June 26.—Mrs. Mary Jane Stowell, aged 76, mother of Rev. "Billy" Sunday, was found dead in bed at the Sunday home at Winona Lake, Sunday. Death was due to heart trouble and came very unexpectedly. She was in good health when she retired at night. When she remained in bed longer than usual and Sunday went to her room, he thought she was asleep and did not realize that she was dead until he touched her face.

Mrs. Stowell, who was born at Syracuse, Ind., had made her home with her son for many years, and the noted evangelist was deeply devoted to her. The remains were taken to Ames, Ia., for burial, at the old homestead, where Sunday was born.

Gave Child a New Skin.

New York, June 27.—Officials of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn announced Saturday that surgeons in that institution have completed successfully the grafting of 283 square inches of skin on the back of Pearl Guerin, 19 years old, after a series of operations continuing for more than two years. In rescuing her smaller sister from a bonfire Pearl's own dress caught fire and her back was so blistered that very nearly all the skin had to be replaced.

Precautionary.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Cornstossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Plitt*

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.

It's all right to be considerate of your friends, but many a man has lost his health drinking to other people's.

W. W. North and Western
Schedule in Effect
November 14, 1915.

Leave Winston-Salem.

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS C. HOYLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wright Building Greensboro, N. C.

S. Glenn Brown
Attorney-at-Law
610 BANNER BUILDING.

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

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 pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This June 16, 1916.

J. A. THOMAS, Admr.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

Bessemer Special Tax School District.

A petition having been presented to the board of county commissioners of the Bessemer Special Tax School District asking that an election be held within the said special tax school district whether bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be issued and sold and a special tax levied to pay the interest on said bonds and to pay the bonds at maturity, as amended by the acts of the General Assembly, session of 1914, Chapter 430, North Carolina, and Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1915, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1916, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1917, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1918, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1919, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1920, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1921, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1922, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1923, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1924, Chapter 430, North Carolina, session of 1925, Chapter 430, North 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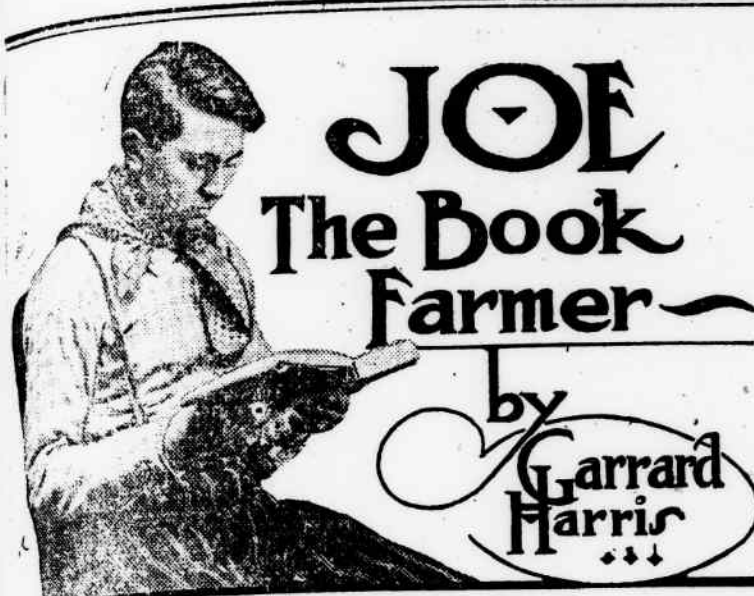
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CHAPTER XIII.

Mr. Raiston Grateful.

BRKFAST at the Raiston home was over, and Joe Weston, Tom and Mr. Raiston were on the front porch, where Joe was preparing to take his leave.

"Well, we've had a mighty good time, Mr. Raiston, but work time has come. No more frolicking until the crops are laid by," said Joe.

"What's that by?" inquired Tom, anxious to obtain information from his tutor.

"Laid aside, done with—worked and tended enough—nothing to do except wait for Nature to mature 'em," answered Joe. "That is in late summer. From then until fall there is not much to do except hoeing or pulling fodder."

"Look here, Joe. Anything I can do to help you?" inquired Mr. Raiston.

"You've showed me more fun than I ever had before. Can't I make some return?"

"Not a thing, Mr. Raiston, unless you'll sell me that fertilizer down in the cow lot and stable yard. I guess about fifty wagon loads of it. I guess, and I need barnyard stuff mightily."

"What's it worth, Joe?"

"Stumped up and ready to load, I guess it's worth 20 cents a two horse wagon load. It could be better because it's been exposed to the rain and let it's strength, but it is better than nothing."

"How are you going to use it?" asked Tom.

"On those four acres I have been using for prize corn and truck. I'll spread it on the oats, then turn it under."

"Fifty loads isn't much for four acres, Joe," suggested the major, who had come out on the porch and heard the talk.

"It's twice and a half loads to the acre. That's a heap better than mine. I've got about twenty-five loads at home of a compost of rotten leaves and stable manure. I'll use that too."

"You got what?" said Mr. Raiston. "That stable and cow lot of mine need a good cleaning, anyway. I can't come to do any farming much this year, but I can do a little here and there to do my part for the boys scrape that stuff in place, and you can have it if you will haul it off."

"Oh, yes, now—that's mighty fine of you, Mr. Raiston," exclaimed Joe gratefully. "It will be a big help to me, because I'm no doing stuff like that. I'm trying to get the best of it, and you've saved me just about \$15 in expense."

"By George, I'd better than that. I'll make the lot boy haul it over there for you. I want to see you win the prize this year."

Joe Weston looked doubtful. It was a great temptation, for he had to chance it all for the prize expended on the acre of corn and wagon at \$2 a day, these being the rules of the contest. Then his way suddenly appeared clear.

"Much obliged, Mr. Raiston, but I don't believe it would be just exactly right. I mean it would be actually helping me—that wouldn't appear on the record, it would give me a little advantage over the others competing, and I don't want to take it."

"I guess you're right, Joe. Fight it out on your own, and in case of doubt let the other fellow take the dubious claim. That will win, anyway," said Mr. Raiston. The major nodded agreement.

"I'll do any thing, sir," responded Joe gratefully.

"Since to haul it would be entirely proper for you to take the stuff from the stable and cow lot, I want to get it off my premises to get my lot clean. What do you think, major?"

"No objection in the world to that. It is just a case of where Joe is more fortunate than others in obtaining it, but he ought to haul it himself, I think."

"That's the way I look at it," said Joe.

"All right, I'll start those two darkies today to haul it up in piles, and you can come along hauling when you are ready," said Mr. Raiston.

"I'll haul tomorrow soon after day-break."

"Oh, yes, now—that's too early!" objected the major, who was to make his first haul of farm work when Joe started.

"No, no, no, when you are paying \$2 a day for a team and lighting every day of expense. Day begins at daylight and ends at dark. I'll get fifteen loads a day hauled—maybe more."

"Want me to help?" Tom was hopeful that Joe would refuse.

"If you are going into this thing sure enough to learn you better get a shovel and be on hand when I come

over for the first load," answered Joe. "Tom will be there," interrupted his father dryly. "He's started this thing about wanting to learn farming; now he's got to keep it up."

"Oh, I'm no quitter!" asserted Tom, getting red. "Had no idea of dodging. I'll be there, and I'll work too!"

"All right. See you later," Joe Weston mounted the pony brought to the front door for him and, waving a farewell, loped down the road toward home.

"Howdy, stranger? Light an' rest your saddle!" called his father, pretending not to know him after his absence.

"Believe I will. Here, ma; here's a half a dozen squirrels and a nice fat little wild turkey hen all dressed for you," Joe handed over the bundle.

"Those squirrels will make a bully pie, and I guess you know what to do with that wild turkey." The game had been carefully cleaned and kept on ice in the big refrigerator at the Raistons'.

"Mighty glad to get 'em," said his mother. "Looks to me like you've put on a few pounds lately, Joe."

"Wouldn't be surprised at the rate I've been eating," chuckled Joe.

"We've been livin' pretty high ourselves since you've been running with those Yankee millionaire folks," said Mr. Weston. "Bear, deer, birds, wild turkey, squirrels—and you gettin' paid for it too!"

"Well, come to think of it, the scheme is pretty fine. But, then, pa, think of all the hard years we've had—no fun and powerful poor eating," suggested Joe solemnly.

"That's so, and I've about come to the idea that the harder a man works the more fun he's got to have some time or other an' the more he appreciates it when it does come."

"Sorter looks that way, don't it?" agreed Joe. "Well, we've got to get busy now. Come on, let's round up the calves and stock. I'm going to turn them in on the oats. Tomorrow I want the wagon and team. I start to hauling manure."

"Where from? The stable?"

"No, Mr. Raiston told me I could have about fifty loads over there if I'd haul it off."

"Say now, that's fine, ain't it?"

"Biggest help to me I can think of," said Joe.

"Well, you get on the pony and drive the stock up from the pasture, an' I'll open the gates. Mr. won't they have a picnic on their tender oats?"

The twenty-three calves Joe and his father had picked up for an average

of \$2.25 each were already beginning to show the effects of good treatment and care. They went after the succulent young oats, now something over shoe top high, voraciously, as did the cows and horses.

"Ain't that a pair of little beauties, though?" inquired Joe, indicating two fawn colored heifer calves.

"They are that—an' more than two-thirds Jersey. They ought to make good milk cows."

"They're too fine to sell for beef. Let's just keep them and raise them. And that black and white spotted one too," suggested Joe.

"Where'd you get that one? Looks to me like she's got a heap of Holstein in her," said Mr. Weston.

"Got her from that Walker boy, and she has got Holstein in her. Made me pay \$3.50 for her on that account."

"Well, she's wuth \$10 of anybody's

money as she stands right now. With two Jerseys and the old cow and this calf of the old cow's and a Holstein we ought to be selling considerable butter in about three years—with what other good calves we can pick up," suggested Mr. Weston.

"I think so. And there's another heifer in that bunch that shows signs of Jersey too. I'm in favor of keeping her."

"Ain't no better breed in the world for furnishin' rich milk to make butter from. After while, when we're able, I'm for getting a herd of thoroughbred Jerseys," asserted Mr. Weston. "We can sell the butter at a good profit, and there isn't a better feed on earth for pigs and chickens than buttermilk."

"Ain't these farmers fools to sell them calves for a little or nothin' like they have done? Now, just look at this herd. Actually hasn't cost us \$3 outlay for feed, except some cottonseed meal for those scrawny, pore, weak, starved little fellers. They won't cost us anything much next winter. We'll raise enough stuff here to carry 'em through. By this fall a year they'll be wuth \$25 apiece of any man's money," Mr. Weston mused as he leaned over the gate and watched the contented cattle.

"We'll make something like \$500 clear on the idea and get three or four good milk cows too," added Joe.

"Then think. We've returned the feed an' humus to the soil and been able to make many a ton of manure to build up the land. That is wuth \$200 cash itself, for we won't have to buy as much commercial stuff," suggested the older man.

"Isn't it wonderful, pa, how this business of progressing opens up—one thing from another? And it is all so plain and so sensible and accordin' to reason."

"And just to think, we haven't got started good yet, pa! Why, we're in the A, B, C class yet compared with those farmers up north and in the middle west. They are the best farmers in the world, I reckon."

"I guess they've forgot more things about good farmin' than we know," agreed his father, enjoying the sight of the calves as they reaped the young oats.

"Speakin' of A, B, C's, Joe, I'm sorter pestered about your droppin' school like you have. Do you think it's a good idea, son?" Mr. Weston had of late become painfully aware of his own educational limitations.

"No, sir, but it couldn't be helped this year. Besides, I can read well and do read all the time, and I'm learning things. And, to tell the truth, I've got about as far as I can go in this little school here. That is a mighty poor teacher."

"Well, you can't expect much of a teacher at \$25 a month. She does the best she can, I reckon," said Mr. Weston charitably.

"Looks to me like the state ought to pay more and get better teachers for the country schools. At any rate, I'm reading my school books when I have a chance, and reading these bulletins will help me. Education is knowin' things useful to you."

"Who told you that, son?"

"The president. He said there wasn't any more sense in packing a lot of useless junk around in your head than in hauling it about in a wagon."

"Believe he's right."

"I know he's right. I'm trying to educate myself to be a first class farmer. She wants to make me study chemistry—not agricultural chemistry. She wants to make me study algebra and astronomy. I've got about as much use for them as that calf there has. Take yourself, pa. You see what you've learned from reading good agricultural books. Well, I've been learning too."

"If you get that scholarship to that agricultural school it'll be a big help to you."

"Yes, and along the line I want to learn. I'm going to win it too. You remember that?"

"Competition's goin' to be fierce," warned his father.

"Yes, but I've another scheme, and it's real easy too."

"How, for goodness' sake?"

"Well, it's simple. Just in making as much corn as I did last year, maybe a few bushels more, but in holding down the expense in making it."

Mr. Weston looked at him inquiringly.

"You see, I showed 'em how to make a big crop last year. It's easy. Just pile in the fertilizer after the ground has been well prepared and keep it worked good. And every boy is going to plunge hard on commercial fertilizer and nitrate of soda and potash and labor. They are not going to stop to figure the cost."

"I begin to see the point," grinned Mr. Weston.

"Well, this contest is judged as much on the low cost of producing the corn as on the amount. If I equal the best in the amount and beat them on the cost I win, don't I?"

"That's business! That's business!" enthused his father.

"But you're bound to use some nitrate and stuff."

"Yes, sir. The land isn't rich enough yet to make a big crop without it, but every pound of barnyard stuff I put in it requires just so much less commercial stuff."

"I'll help every way I can. If you see where I can be of any use count on me," assured his father.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Yes, I have everything pretty much my own way in life," said the optimist. "Make the best of it while you can," advised the pessimist. "You'll probably get married some day."

OUR DESTINY IN MEXICO.

However the present crisis may end, the United States eventually must take Mexico in charge. Only thus can the evils of that benighted land be curbed and its wild face turned toward civilization. The task is not one to be desired; it will prove costly and arduous beyond reckoning. But it is a matter of duty to ourselves, to Mexico and to the world. It is a matter of destiny. The slaughter of American troops at Carrizal may be extenuated; the cloud which has brooded so long upon the border may lighten for a brief season; the forbearance which has indulged so many wrongs may last for weeks and months to come. But soon or late the Stars and Stripes must move inexorably southward and Mexico must be made an American protectorate, so to remain until its capacity for self-government is fully proved.

For six years the United States has done its utmost to avoid this step. With marvelous patience and pity, it has brooked outrages which no other power in the world, would have endured. On both sides of the border, its people's property has been destroyed and their lives sacrificed to Mexican outlaws. Conditions, far from improving, have grown continually worse until within the last nine months they have become insufferable. As the latest note from Washington to Carranza declares:

"The frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits. * * * American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed and American trains wrecked and plundered. The attacks on Brownsville, Red House Ferry, Progresso post-office and Las Delicias, all occurring during September last, are typical in these attacks on American territory. Carranzista adherents and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated."

There is no authority in Mexico capable of dealing with these atrocities. Indeed, there is no conscience capable of realizing their enormity. Instead of co-operating with American forces to crush the bandit gangs, Carranza has employed his own troops in shielding the bandits and in menacing and attacking the Americans. He has heaped insolence upon treachery, and has repaid the earnest efforts of our government to support him in restoring order and peace with repeated insult and hostility.

Fatuous as Carranza's course has been, it is broadly typical of that which any of his contemporaries fitted to uncertain power would pursue. Senator Joaquin F. M. Beltran, for more than nineteen years a member of the Mexican senate and now a resident of the United States, declares that he can see in his country's politics—

"Only the ambitions of a dozen leaders—some mere bandits, others revolutionists, actuated by the ease with which they can secure riches through plunder, and still others political demagogues whose one idea is to foist themselves into power over the heads of the ignorant lower classes."

If there were any man in Mexico capable of handling the problem, if there were any promise that the Mexicans could work out their own salvation, it would be well enough to give them an unlimited chance. But year after year the United States has waited and hoped in vain for such a development. The time has come to drop illusions and, facing the hard facts of the situation, go forward with our duty.

When one considers the condition and character of the Mexican masses, it is not surprising that they have been in continual turbulence for more than half a century, except for the tranquil interim when Diaz was their iron master. In a population of some fifteen million, thirty-seven per cent are savage Indians, forty-three per cent are of mixed blood, the baser element predominating, and the vast majority of them all are steeped in illiteracy. Obviously, such a people cannot govern themselves until they have been schooled under intelligent and sympathetic instruction. Democracy is not a name or a dream; it is a condition, and only those who live out its practical truths can enjoy its blessings. Mexico is no more a republic than the darkest jungle of Africa is a republic. It has no freedom to take away; it has only anarchy and barbarism. Its present condition is not simply a curse to those within its borders, but a menace to all America.

In these circumstances the duty and the necessity of the United States are clear. By taking charge of this hopeless land, we can establish order and peace where chaos and crime now prevail; we can open the way to the development of natural resources whose wonderful richness will bless Mexico and the world; we can lay the foundations of liberty which otherwise will never be possible. We can do for Mexico what we have done for Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo and Porto Rico. We can protect and honor ourselves, and at the time serve a stricken people and press forward the frontiers of civilization.

This will require firmness and persistence and sacrifice. But its rewards in the larger reckoning of history will be abundantly worth while. An American protectorate for Mexico is the only feasible, the only just and lasting solution to the dark problem which looms beyond the Rio Grande.—Atlanta Journal.

HANDICAPS UNDER WHICH MR. HUGHES MUST LABOR.

No matter how good and strong Mr. Hughes is conceded to be—and we are willing to grant him credit for a large measure of personal virtue, as well as of personal ability—he suffers from several handicaps that must necessarily affect, to some extent at least, his powers of political locomotion. One of these handicaps is the unfortunate enthusiasm that is betrayed for him by hyphenated Americans. They are rallying to him almost to a man. And they frankly confess that they do so because they want to beat Mr. Wilson, who has refused to take orders from them. They would not have supported Mr. Roosevelt, but they accept Mr. Hughes with manifestations of joy.

The political observer will ask why. Mr. Hughes thus far has certainly given them no reason to suppose that he is in private sympathy with them. Their support of him, therefore, must be based simply on the hope that he is, or will be, on the belief that a hyphenated policy will have a better chance under Mr. Hughes than under Mr. Wilson. If Mr. Hughes should say harsh and disagreeable things to them during the campaign and they should receive his reproof without flinching away from him, their meekness will be taken not as a sign of their conversion to real Americanism, but as an evidence that they were building on a conviction that the way to get what they want is through the defeat of the president. Mr. Hughes may not be responsible for this handicap, but he will none the less suffer from the alliance thus forced upon him. If those who have hitherto arrayed themselves against the assertion of Americanism by the administration now all flock with one accord to the opposing candidate, will there not be a temptation on the part of all "al Americans to take the Wilson side on general principles? Can Mr. Hughes get rid of this handicap without getting rid of his hyphen allies?

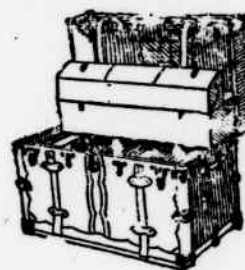
Another handicap that Mr. Hughes has to carry is the fact that he is the political son of the Old Guard. A son is not always like his father, but that Mr. Hughes has a disreputable political father cannot be questioned. He may repudiate the machine and the machinists later on, but during the campaign the independents, who will decide the election, will ask themselves how far he can afford to go in defying his creators. If he is to have a successful administration, Wilson has proved himself master of his machine, which, at its worst, is much cleaner than that which has fathered Mr. Hughes. Is it worth while to elect a man who may not be able to control the influences back of him, when we have a man in office who has already done that job and done it well?

Another handicap, though not so serious as the others, is found in the issue which is partly responsible for putting a paper like the New York Times in opposition to Mr. Hughes. "His defeat is to be desired," says the Times, "among many other good reasons, that the invasion of the Supreme court's chamber by needy politicians in search of a leader, now for the first time in American history successfully accomplished, may be rebuked and made a precedent too dangerous for following."

This handicap may not weigh so heavily with many people as the others, and it cannot fairly be counted against Mr. Hughes, unless it can be shown that he encouraged the "needy politicians," and of this there is no proof. But still it is a handicap, and one from which Mr. Hughes cannot entirely free himself, no matter how unjust it may be to him.—Baltimore Sun.

"That lady plays bridge every weekday of the world. Isn't she wonderful?" "Can't say that she is. By wonderful we mean something to wonder at. Now if she remained at home occasionally and looked after her home, that would be wonderful."

Special Sale of TRUNKS



This is the grandest Trunk made. Fitted with an improved Roller Tray; finished in handsome manner of best material and unsurpassed workmanship.

\$10 36-inch Trunk for...\$8.00

\$8 34-inch Trunk for... 6.00

\$6 32-inch Trunk for... 4.50

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Sheriff Improving.—Sheriff Cook, of Alamance county, who underwent a serious operation for appendicitis at St. Leo's hospital last Friday, is making a very satisfactory recovery.

Mrs. Lee's Father Dead.—Rev. E. Frank Lee, pastor of Buffalo and Midway Presbyterian churches, and Mrs. Lee are in Durham, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Lee's father, Mr. B. W. Barbee.

Summer School.—A summer school for colored teachers opened this week at the Agricultural and Technical College and is well attended. A teachers' institute will be conducted at the college July 15-29.

R. F. D. Meeting.—The annual meeting of the State Association of Rural Mail Carriers will be held in this city Monday and Tuesday. The local R. F. D. men are planning to entertain the visitors in a fitting manner.

Children's Day Exercises.—Children's day will be observed at Alamance church Sunday, July 2. There will be double services, with a program in the morning at 11 o'clock, and a talk with other exercises in the afternoon.

Principal Resigns.—Mr. W. F. Warren, who has been principal of the Central high school for the past three years, has resigned the position to take work with the city schools of Columbia, S. C. The city commissioners will probably elect his successor in a short time.

Little Girl Dead.—Katherine McDaniel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. J. A. McDaniel, died Tuesday evening at her home on South Cedar street. The funeral was held from the home yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery.

Picnic at Mill Point.—A Fourth of July picnic will be given at Mill Point in Jefferson township, next Tuesday under the auspices of the Woman's Betterment Association. Ice cream and other refreshments will be sold by the ladies, who extend the public a cordial invitation to attend.

Fighting Mosquitoes.—Not content with waging a relentless warfare on the pesky fly, the city has begun a crusade against the mosquitoes. In an effort to keep the "mosquitos" from breeding, employees at the health department are going over the city and pouring oil on stagnant water wherever found.

Automobile Stolen.—The automobile of Rev. J. O. Erwin, of Charlotte, was stolen Tuesday night from a front of the residence of Mr. N. S. Hunter, on West Lee street, and so far no trace of the machine has been discovered. Mr. Erwin and a party of friends came to Greensboro from Charlotte in the automobile to attend the Epworth League conference.

Dr. Mann Leaves.—Dr. J. L. Mann, for the past six years superintendent of the Greensboro public schools, expects to leave tomorrow for Greenville, S. C., where he will reside in the future, having been elected superintendent of the schools of that city. Dr. Mann did a great work with the schools of Greensboro and his departure is a distinct loss to the cause of education here.

Recovering Health.—Mr. W. M. Auld, who was forced by ill health a year ago to give up his position as manager of the savings department of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, and has been at Saratoga Lake, N. Y., since, writes friends here that he has improved greatly. He has so nearly recovered his health that he expects to return home soon and resume the activities of his life.

Joins the Record.—Mr. Charles J. Gordon has been connected with the Daily Record in various capacities for about 15 years, has resigned as business manager of the paper, a position he had held for the past several years. He has made no plans for the future and will not do so until he takes a needed rest. During his connection with the Record Mr. Gordon served as collector and editor, reporter, city editor and business manager, his varied experience fitting him for the title of all-around newspaper man. He is capable and energetic and has many friends in Greensboro.

Whisker Home Robbed.—A thief or thieves entered the home of Mrs. S. L. Foy, of Colfax, yesterday afternoon and stole a coat belonging to a neighbor and \$1.50 in cash. Two strange young negroes who had been seen in the neighborhood were suspected of the theft, and in response to a telephone call Sheriff Stafford went in search of them. The sheriff found the two negroes asleep in the back of a Friendship but neither of them had the stolen coat or a cent of money. They claimed they were coming to Greensboro from Winston-Salem in search of work and were permitted to continue their journey.

TOO EASY TO GET LICENSE AS LAWYER IN THIS STATE.

Wilmington, June 28.—Two addresses, one by Hon. J. C. Buxton, of Winston-Salem, and the other by Hon. Walter George Smith, of the Philadelphia bar, and the approval of certain sections of the report of the commission appointed by Governor Craig for revising parts of the system of court procedure were outstanding features of the second day of the annual convention of the North Carolina Bar Association at Wrightsville.

The burden of Mr. Buxton's address was that what is needed today is strong judges and simple procedure. There must be a revival of the old-time faith in the courts, said he. He remarked that he was not present to criticize the district judges, for as a whole they are a hard working, honest, and capable set of men, but said Mr. Buxton, "the standard of admission to the bar and preparation in way of education and other methods of attaining the necessary culture and refinement must be increased and broadened in North Carolina if we are to retain the class of most of the judges, who are now presiding in our courts in this state—for the time is not far off when it will reach the point in North Carolina that any man with law license, strong nerve and keen sense of the drift of the hour may aspire with reasonable hope of success to any judicial position regardless of lack of proper qualifications."

"Unless this situation is properly realized and an adequate remedy provided it will after so long a time be a waste of time to try to reform our system of procedure in order to expedite the trial of causes. No system of procedure will work automatically or without intelligent and competent direction. It would be as reasonable to expect a butcher to perform the surgical work of Mayo, merely by giving him a victim and a set of modern surgical instruments. That, however, will be in substance precisely what may come to pass in after years in respect to judicial administration unless the standard for admission to the bar in our state is raised, and the present method of quick preparation and printed questions and quizzes submitted to applicants for law license submitted by the court to previous classes is abolished."

GOVERNMENT WILL BREAK UP ANY FOOD COMBINE.

Washington, June 28.—Food speculators attempting to use the Mexican situation as an excuse for boosting prices will do so at considerable risk, it was said at the department of justice. Reports have reached here that food dealers will seize upon big orders of the government for the army as an opportunity for gouging smaller consumers. Ever since the European war broke out, curtailing imports, United States district attorneys and special agents of the departments have been under orders to keep a sharp lookout for food speculators. The department has been receiving reports of attempts to corner the food supply, but they have not been of an interstate character. The cases have been turned over to the attorney generals of the various states. "More knowledge on the part of wholesalers that the government representatives are under orders to break up any food combine ought to have the effect of discouraging any conspiracy to raise prices," said Assistant Attorney General Todd. "Our agents will be on the alert to discover any plans making advantage of the Mexican situation."

Tyre Glenn Here.—Mr. Tyre Glenn, who still claims Greensboro as his home, although his work as a special agent of the internal revenue bureau keeps him on the go practically all the time, has been spending a few days in the city. He is returning from a trip through the west and will go from Greensboro to New Orleans, where he expects to be located for a short while.

Hearing Today.—Congressman Stedman's bill to convert Guilford Battle Ground into a national park is scheduled to come before the military affairs committee of the house of representatives today for a hearing. Mr. Paul W. Schenck, president of the Guilford Battle Ground Association, is in Washington to appear before the committee with Maj. Stedman in support of the measure.

Miss Michaux Married.—Miss Roche Michaux, who for several years has been principal of the White Oak graded school, and Rev. L. B. Padgett, of New Bern, were married in Asheville yesterday. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Rev. J. S. Williams, who was the officiating minister. Mr. Padgett is pastor of the First Baptist church of New Bern. His bride is a daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Michaux, who was a well known minister of the Methodist Protestant church.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Mary G. Clark to John A. Hodgins and wife, a lot 100 by 160 feet on Silver Run avenue, in the city of Greensboro, \$1,100.

The Southern Real Estate Company to Joseph M. McConnell, a lot 40 by 140 feet on Beech street, in the city of Greensboro, Gilmer township, \$750.

F. O. Lawson to L. C. Watkins, lot number four in block C of the Kirkman lands, Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

J. A. Matheson and wife to W. L. Sheppard, a lot 69.5 by 245 feet on South Mendenhall street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

R. H. Wheeler to V. E. Hayworth, a lot 50 by 150 feet on East Commerce street, in the city of High Point, \$300.

J. E. Herndon to G. E. Barker and wife, a lot 50 by 180 feet on West Bragg street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$1,000.

Lelia W. Lipscomb to the Southern Real Estate Company, a lot 75 by 104 feet on Wainman street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Edna Potter to Laura Davis, a tract consisting of 2.03 acres in Jamestown township, adjoining the lands of Edna Potter and others, \$214.74.

The Southern Real Estate Company to Henry Fuller, a lot 50 by 165 feet on Morris street, in the city of Greensboro, Morehead township, \$117.50.

T. J. Gold and O. L. Sapp, commissioners, to the City Real Estate Company, three tracts of the Harvey lands, comprising 70 acres and located in the city of High Point and High Point township, \$26,000.

C. M. Hauser to the City Real Estate Company, a strip of land 10 by 440 feet on North Main street and a tract of 20 acres on Blair street, in the city of High Point, \$5,000.

Waldo Porter to W. R. Golden, a tract consisting of 6.7 acres in Morehead township, fronting on the High Point road, adjoining the lands of W. R. Golden, John W. Lewis, and others, \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Andrew McMurray to A. Horwitz, two tracts, one consisting of four acres and the other of two, both located in Summer township adjoining the lands of W. B. Layton, Emsley Donnell and others, \$250.

The county board of education filed several deeds for registration which recorded the transfer of school property in various parts of the county. A tract of 10 acres was purchased by the board from Mary D. Potter, the price paid being \$1,250. This tract is located in Jamestown township, adjoining the lands of W. G. Ragsdale, A. L. Vickery and others. T. L. Holt disposed of a lot 137 by 171 feet in Greene township, Mt. Hope district, to the board for \$1. A tract in Brown district, Gilmer township, 210 by 210 feet was purchased from S. M. Brown and wife for \$60; T. F. Huffman and wife disposed of a tract 251 by 375.5 feet in Rock Creek district and township for \$40; and W. D. Lewis sold a lot in Mount Hope district, Greene township, 137 by 171 feet, for \$90.

WILSON WILL CALL FOR 500,000 MEN, SAYS BRITT.

Asheville, June 27.—Congressman James J. Britt, whose retirement next November the Democrats of the tenth district are confidently predicting, is in Asheville mending fences.

The congressman believes war will be declared in the very near future and that President Wilson will call for a half-million volunteers at any time now. Mr. Britt is optimistic over the prospect and thinks that American troops will be in Mexico City in from 30 to 60 days after war is declared, but he thinks a species of guerrilla warfare will follow, and that it will take about two years to get Mexico in shape to restore the country to a sane government. He also goes on record as favoring more pay for the soldiers, and thinks they should receive from \$30 to \$40 a month.

30 Days and a Bath.

Charlotte, June 28.—Recorder Jones inflicted a very unique sentence on an offender in yesterday morning's sessions of the recorder's court. The offender was Willie Hayes, a colored resident of this city, who was charged with violating the sanitary laws and with being so dirty and unkempt as to attract the attention of the officials. He was found guilty and ordered to be given a bath with 30 days on the county roads to recuperate from the effects of said bath.

Watch the date on your label.

SECOND REGIMENT TAR HEEL SOLDIERS NOW IN CAMP.

El Paso or San Antonio will be the objective point of the North Carolina troops when they are prepared for field service and start toward the border. This information reached the first regiment from the war department in orders covering the routing of troops to each of these stations. The understanding is that the orders will be issued to entrain from one or the other of these as soon as notification that the first regiment is prepared for the field reaches the proper authorities. This will hardly be under ten days.

Army officers express satisfaction and considerable relief with this selection in preference to Vera Cruz, as they had been contemplating.

Kitchens and mess halls for the second regiment are erected, and they are now in the camp, alongside that of the first regiment. Colonel Wiley C. Rodman, commanding officer of the second regiment, arrived in camp Tuesday. He was accompanied by Captain George Freeman, Dr. P. T. Burroughs, and Capt. J. M. Robeson, chaplain of the regiment. The two troops of cavalry, Lincoln and Asheville, will be in camp, it is expected before Saturday. On the latter date the third regiment makes its arrival.

Possible lack of water for three entire regiments has been eliminated now, the Morehead City supply having been tapped through a three and a half inch main.

Vaccinating Against Typhoid. Anti-typhoid vaccinations began Tuesday with plans outlined for immunizing the entire national guard.

The officers directing the work of camp erection are under supervision of Col. George L. Peterson. He has been working and perspiring since he reached the camp shaping things up for the reception of all the state troops. His assistant is Major J. A. Turner, of Louisburg. The engineering and installation of water and sewerage is under the direction of Col. T. B. Whitted, whose assistant is Major W. T. Pearce. Major Daniels is camp quartermaster, having Captain Craven and Captain Stanley as assistants. Captain Whitted, of Raleigh, is in charge of the corral with seventy-nine horses to care for. Regular army officers are assisting in the mustering of troops.

Quartermaster Sergt. C. J. Hinson, who has just secured his discharge from Fort Caswell, has been appointed captain and was upon issuance of his commission assigned to duty as quartermaster of the first regiment.

Y. M. C. A. headquarters have been established with reading and writing tables, magazine facilities and other equipment for the entertainment of the soldiers in camp.

Can Furnish Autos for Army.

New York, June 28.—Automobile manufacturers of the United States are prepared to furnish the government with 900 motor trucks a day and 1,000 passenger automobiles. This information was given by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farm property in Guilford County.

J. A. Adams, 105 Court Square. 52tf

USE THOMSON'S ARSENATE OF lead for tobacco worms.

Sold by M. G. Newell Company.

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

Two farms—one 75 acres and one 100 acres—with necessary outbuildings; one mile of Oak Ridge Institute; on macadam road. These are two of the best farms in the county. Adapted to wheat, corn and tobacco and are in a high state of cultivation.

For terms and prices apply to

W. O. DONNELL

OAK RIDGE, N. C.

Watch the date on your label.

Why Be Bothered With the Pesky Flies



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,

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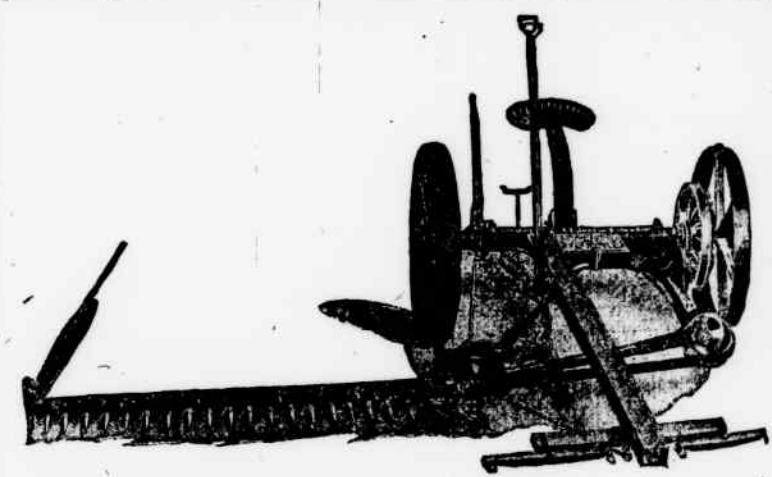
Phones 457-458

You Ladies With Small Feet Here is Your Chance

We have about fifty pairs of fine pumps and ties in small sizes to be closed out at \$1.50 and \$1 a pair, sizes 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 3½. Most of these are standard makes, Sherwood, La France, etc., and some of them have low and medium heels, suitable for misses and children's wear.

In addition to the above we have a lot of very special values in kid, gun metal and patent oxfords for ladies. We are selling these at lower prices than you will see again for many a day. Our line of shoes and oxfords for men and boys is very complete and we are still selling nearly all of these at old prices because we bought them before the advance.

Thacker & Brockmann.



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

E. F. CRAVEN

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Phone 527

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We have a new automobile casket wagon, and when you are in need of a casket, phone us and we will deliver it to you with no extra charge, and in one hour's time within 10 miles radius of Greensboro.

Phone Us Night or Day

Day Phone 762; Night Phones 706 or 1442

Our Undertaking Department Has Very Little Expense

Because our undertakers are furniture men as well as undertakers, and are busy all the time. We have no loafing at our store.

HUNTLEY-STOCKTON-HILL COMPANY

Expert Embalmers

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