

ESTABLISHED 1821

WAR ONLY AS LAST RESORT

PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL NOT
CONTINUE WAR IF IT
CAN BE AVOIDED.

President Wilson made it plain in his speech delivered before the New York Press Club, at a banquet in New York city Friday night, that he will not continue a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carry out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Progressive convention at Chicago, paid President Wilson high tribute in an address, but did not declare unqualifiedly that he would support him in the coming campaign, as it was reported he would do.

In his address President Wilson said:

"I realize that I have done a very imprudent thing! I have come to address this thoughtful company of men without any preparation whatever. . . . But, gentlemen, as a matter of fact, I have been absorbed by the responsibilities which have been so frequently referred to here tonight, and that pre-occupation has made it impossible for me to forecast, even what you would like to hear me talk about. . . . Mr. Colby said something that was among the few things I had forecasted to say myself. He said that there are some things which it is really useless to debate, because they go as a matter of course.

"Of course, it is our duty to prepare this nation to take care of its honor and of its institutions. Why debate any part of that, except the detail, except the plan itself, which is always debatable?

"Of course, it is the duty of the government, which it will never overlook, to defend the territory and people of this country. It goes without saying that it is the duty of the administration to have constantly in mind with the utmost sensitiveness every point of national honor.

"But, gentlemen, after you have said and accepted these obvious things your program of action is still to be formed. When will you act, and how will you act?

"The easiest thing is to strike. The brutal thing is the impulsive thing. No man has to think before he takes aggressive action, but before a man really conserves the honor by realizing the ideals of the nation, he has to think exactly what he will do and how he will do it.

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any action of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and destructive neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States?

"Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-defense to a point of distinction into the affairs of another people? The ideals of America are written plain upon every page of American history.

"And I want you to know how fully I realize whose servant I am. I do not own the government of the United States, even for the time being. I have no right in the use of it to express my own passions. I have no right to express my own ambitions for the development of America if these ambitions are not coincident with the ambitions of the nation itself.

"And I have constantly to remind myself that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States.

"I get a great many letters, my fellow citizens, from important and influential men in this country, but I get a great many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble women, from people whose names have never been heard and never will be recorded and there is but one prayer in all of these letters: 'Mr. President, do not allow anybody to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody.'

"I was bidding good-bye to the engineer, he said in an undertone, 'Mr. President, keep out of Mexico.' And one man has said it to me and a thousand have said it to me as I have moved about the country.

NOTHING DEFINITE AS TO RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Nothing definite resulted from the conference held Friday by the city commissioners and Mr. L. E. Jeffreys, general counsel of the Southern Railway, relative to the new passenger station and other improvements the Southern has professed a desire to give Greensboro. Mr. Jeffreys reiterated the promise to build a new station, but intimated that the work might be delayed for a year or longer.

The railroad attorney was also favorably inclined to the idea of several underpasses to do away with dangerous grade crossings, provided the city would bear a share of the expense to be incurred. It was suggested that underpasses might be constructed at the Summit avenue, South Davis, South Elm and Ashe street crossings. Mr. Jeffreys said the city would be expected to bear one-third of the cost and also become responsible to property owners for damages resulting from the new grades that would have to be made to carry the streets under the railway tracks. The grades of the streets running under the tracks would have to be lowered several feet, and the matter of damages to property owners would be a considerable item.

Plans for the proposed underpasses and the new street grades are to be prepared by the Southern's engineers and submitted to the city officials within the next few weeks.

Naval Bill Reported to Senate.

Washington, July 1.—The naval bill, containing the increased building program agreed on by the naval committee, was reported to the senate yesterday. It carries an appropriation of \$315,836,843 for 1917, and contemplates a total expenditure of \$588,180,576 for construction during the next three years. The measure carries \$250,000 for building a Navy submarine as an experiment. The ships authorized for 1917 include four battle cruisers and four dreadnaughts, an increase of three capital ships over the provisions of the bill as it passed the house.

"If I have opportunity to engage them further in conversation they say 'of course, we know that you cannot govern the circumstances of the case altogether, and it may be necessary, but for God's sake, do not do it unless it is necessary.'

"I am for the time being the spokesman of such people, gentlemen. I have not read history without observing that the greatest forces in the world and the only permanent forces are the moral forces.

"Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent, I venture to say, in the great struggle which is going on on the other side of the sea. The permanent things will be accomplished afterward when the opinion of mankind is brought to bear upon the issues, and the only thing that will hold the world steady is this same, silent, insistent, all-powerful opinion of mankind.

"Force can sometimes hold things steady until opinion has time to form, but no force that was ever exerted except in response to that opinion was ever a conquering and predominant force.

"I think the sentence in American history that I myself am proudest of is that in the introductory sentences of the Declaration of Independence where the writers say that a due respect for the opinion of mankind demands that they state the reasons for what they are about to do. I venture to say that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind demanded that those who started the present European war should have stated their reasons, but they did not pay any heed to the opinion of mankind and the reckoning will come when the settlement comes.

"So, gentlemen, I am willing, no matter what my personal fortunes may be, to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it will be a matter of indifference to me what the verdict on the seventh of November is, provided I feel any degree of confidence that when a later jury sits I shall get their judgment in my favor. Not my favor, personally—what difference does that make? but in my favor as an honest and conscientious spokesman of a great national convention.

"There are some gentlemen who are under the delusion that the power of a nation comes from the top. It does not. It comes from the bottom."

Ovation for Maj. Stedman

HOUSE PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE FROM FIFTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Charles M. Stedman was given a great ovation in the house of representatives Saturday, when he spoke in support of the Hay resolution, which provides an appropriation of \$50 a month for the support of the dependent family of every member of the national guard called to the military service of the country.

The Charlotte Observer's Washington correspondent gives the following report of the occurrence: "Not since the house of representatives celebrated 'Uncle Joe' Cannon's birthday by enthusiastic cheering has it given an ovation to anyone such as it gave today to Representative Charles M. Stedman, of Greensboro. Both Democrats and Republicans stood as the Major jumped to his feet to reply to his colleague, Representative John H. Small, of the first North Carolina district. Mr. Small had made an attack on the Hay bill, which provides \$50 a month relief for dependent families of national guardsmen who have been drafted into service by the United States.

The scene was one of those rare occasions of cheering in Congress. One of the first to stand was 'Uncle Joe' himself, who was just across the aisle, while directly in front was General Sherwood, of Ohio, the only other member of the present Congress who has received such signal honor. The white-bearded Southerner acknowledged the compliment by bowing. Under the inspiration of the occasion and his purpose, he spoke with an old-time eloquence that brought renewed cheering frequently, and many members said the speech was one of the most appropriate of the session. The galleries were filled with week-end visitors to Washington.

"Representative Small, although he knew he was one of a small minority in the house opposing the Hay bill, had given expression to his convictions that pay for the soldiers to the extent provided by this bill was contrary to the spirit of this country. He called attention to the manner in which men have given their services and their lives patriotically in the wars of the past. He argued that compensation and patriotic service do not go together in the United States.

"Mr. Stedman's response related the story of North Carolina's care of her soldiers and their families during the war between the states, when Governor Vance gave every relief that could possibly be given. Not only the soldiers and their families were given relief, but members of many families, said the speaker, took a part of their substance and carried it to the Union prisoners at Salisbury.

"Major Stedman said he wanted to see the United States on this occasion stand for the charity and goodness which it should display in these times.

"As for the North Carolina guardsmen, he declared they were willing to meet anywhere at any time; that they would carry the flag to the front as far as any regular troops in the army, and return that flag without tarnish and blemish, when the war is ended, to the people who sent them forward."

"Major Stedman asked for only three minutes. When his time was up half a dozen members arose to ask unanimous consent for him to go on. Representative Ragsdale, of South Carolina, was the first. Representative Mann called attention to the shortness of time, and it was then that Representative Raker, of California, announced that he would give over the two minutes allotted to him to Major Stedman."

Only two votes were cast in opposition to the Hay resolution.

Four Villa Bandits Hanged.

Four Villa bandits who participated in the Columbus raid, were hanged in the county jail at Deming, N. M., Friday. They were hanged in pairs, Ensevio Retteria and Taurino Garcia being put to death first and then Jose Rangel and Juan Castillo. The men were calm. None would make any statement except Garcia, who exclaimed as he was led to the execution:

"I hope God will forgive my enemies."

SITUATION IS UNCHANGED

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN MEXICAN CRISIS BEFORE WEDNESDAY.

Washington, July 2.—Sunday brought no important development here in the Mexican crisis. The only official despatch received during the day, aside from routine reports, was a message from General Funston transmitting information reaching General Bell at El Paso regarding the bandit raid near Fort Hancock. It said that raiders took two horses last night near old Fort Early, Texas, and escaped into Mexico. An investigation was in progress and General Bell said he would take any necessary steps. The order to American commanders to follow into Mexico any hot trail they find remains unchanged.

Neither the state department nor the Mexican embassy had any word as to when Carranza's reply to the American demands, awaited by President Wilson with some impatience, might be expected.

There seemed little probability that the Washington government would consider further action until late in the week. The house will not assemble until Wednesday, having adjourned over the Fourth of July. While the administration could take any necessary defensive steps in the event that General Pershing's column was attacked, no aggressive movement would be undertaken until after President Wilson had advised Congress of his purpose and definite authority had been granted.

Officials profess complete ignorance as to the time President Wilson is willing to wait for General Carranza's reply.

The war department issued a brief official statement today, regarding the good progress being made in national guard mobilization. "Mobilization of the national guard in all departments is proceeding without a hitch," it said. "Large parts of the guard have already been entrained for their destination and the muster of the remainder is proceeding as rapidly as possible."

Secretary Baker said he did not know how many thousands of guardsmen already had reached the border. There is reason to believe, however, that upwards of 30,000 will have been added to the border guard within the next two or three days. During the last 24 hours regiments from Maryland, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas and Pennsylvania have been entrained, according to war department reports.

General Bell reported to the war department tonight that Mexican Consul Garcia, at El Paso, had promised aid and protection for the party that will be sent to bring back the bodies of the American troopers killed at Carrizal.

Arrangements for this were being completed, General Bell said, adding that the mission primarily would be entrusted to a party of Mexicans.

The department announced tonight that the national guard units that have reached the border are being supplied with machine guns.

Troopers Follow Hot Trail.

Fabens, Texas, July 2.—American troops which crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico near Fort Hancock late yesterday afternoon in pursuit of Mexican raiders, recrossed the river today, the trail having been lost, according to a report received here. Three troops of cavalry under Captain Leroy Eltinge pursued eight Mexicans who raided the old post at Fort Hancock, and escaped with several head of government horses.

MILL SUPERINTENDENT KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Shuford Allred, night assistant superintendent of the Shuford mill at Hickory, was almost instantly killed Friday night, and M. O. Rafter, night superintendent at the mill, knocked down and injured, when a bolt of lightning struck just as Mr. Allred started to throw the switch. Mr. Rafter, who was in the room at the time, was rendered unconscious but is not seriously injured. Physicians worked over Mr. Allred for some time but could not revive him.

Mr. Allred was about 40 years of age and is survived by a widow and three or four children. His father is at present superintendent of the Shuford mill and also the Dudley Shells mill at Granite Falls.

GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND TO BE NATIONAL PARK.

There is much local interest in the announcement from Washington that the military affairs committee of the house of representatives has made a favorable report on Congressman Stedman's bill to convert Guilford Battle Ground into a national military park. The decision to report the bill favorably was reached by a unanimous vote of the committee, and it is probable that the bill will be passed before the end of the present session of Congress.

For many years it has been the dream of those interested in the Guilford Battle Ground to have the government take over the property and maintain it as a national military park, and it is a matter of congratulation to all concerned that this hope will soon be realized. The park would be under the control of the secretary of war, and Congressman Stedman's bill provides for the expenditure of the money necessary to the proper maintenance of the property. The direct management of the park is to be placed in the hands of three commissioners to be appointed by the secretary of war, and it is stipulated that at least one of the commissioners shall be a resident of Guilford county.

COAST LINE RAISES WAGES OF OVER 1,000 EMPLOYEES.

Rocky Mount, June 30.—Following recent conferences between officials and representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the last of which was held in this city Tuesday, the Atlantic Coast Line yesterday announced a granting of an increase in pay of 9 per cent for all telephone and telegraph, levermen and powermen in the employ of the company. The conference of superintendents recently held in the office of General Supt. W. H. Newell was attended by district officials and trainmasters from over much of the system, while the one thousand employees were represented by General Chairman B. F. Wheeler, of Ovidio, Fla.; C. A. Brooks, chairman of the Wilmington district; Charles Bolie, chairman of the Columbia district; J. K. McCotter, of the Richmond district; G. B. Parker, of the Norfolk district, and W. C. Mason, of the Fayetteville district.

The new order for an increase, which becomes effective tomorrow, will affect about one thousand men in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line in their territory in more than a half dozen states. While neither side could definitely settle on the amount that the increase would mean for the men it is understood that it will be in excess of \$75,000 per year. Included in those affected by the increase are not only the operators of the telephone and telegraph services, but the agents and agent operators over the system, which makes up the greater number of those benefited, since there is a comparative small per cent of levermen and powermen employed.

Contractor and City Sued for Damages.

Dr. R. A. Schoonover has instituted suits against R. G. Lassiter, who has had the contract for a great deal of street paving in the city, and the city of Greensboro for damages aggregating \$6,500 for injuries alleged to have been suffered by his wife and daughter and for damages to his automobile in an accident on East Lee street recently. Dr. and Mrs. Schoonover and their daughter were returning home on the night of June 19 when they drove into obstructions that had been left on East Lee street by a street paving force. It is alleged that no lights had been left to warn the public of the danger, and that on this account Mrs. Schoonover and her daughter suffered injuries and the automobile was badly damaged. Damages are asked for in the following amounts: \$5,000 for Mrs. Schoonover, \$1,000 for the daughter and \$500 for damage done the automobile.

Mr. Lassiter, the contractor for the street paving, is held to be chiefly responsible for the damages sustained. Judge W. P. Bynum and Judge R. C. Strudwick represent Dr. Schoonover as counsel.

Supervisor of Music.—Miss Genevieve Moore, of High Point, has been elected supervisor of music in the Greensboro public schools and will take up the work at the beginning of the fall term.

GERMAN LINE PENETRATED

BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKE BIG GAINS IN DRIVE, CAPTURING MANY VILLAGES.

British and French troops thrown forward in a grand offensive against the German lines on both sides of the river Somme, 60 miles north of Paris, have penetrated at one point to a depth of five miles, taking several villages and capturing a labyrinth of trenches, extending to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of seven miles.

The drive, the most spectacular in this region since the British captured Loos last September, began Saturday, after the German trenches had been bathed in a hail of shells from guns of every calibre for days. Progress has been reported along the entire front of about 25 miles.

The greatest success gained by the British was on the right. In the center they captured what are designated in the official report as 'many strong points' along the front of four miles, but north of the Ancre valley to Commeourt, powerful counter attacks by the Germans have resulted in forcing the British back from various sections of the ground gain in their first onslaughts.

The town of Albert was the starting point of one of the fiercest thrusts, the British advancing from east of the town of Montauban, more than five miles away. Besides Montauban and Serre, the villages of Hebuterne, La Boisselle and Mametz have been captured. The German prisoners have passed through the British collecting stations.

In co-operation with the British, the French initiated a strong offensive. South of the Somme they captured four villages and north of that river they established themselves in the neighborhood of Hardecourt and Curly. The number of unwounded German prisoners taken by the French had reached 3,500 up to the time of the sending of the last official report.

The recapture of the famous Thiaumont works by the French also has been effected. This important strategic point has changed hands several times and around it probably thousands of men have fallen. On the left bank of the Meuse the fighting is almost as intense around Hill No. 304, Le Mort Homme and Avocourt.

Along Other Fronts.

In the Trentino the Italians continue to advance along the entire Bosnia line and in the Arsa Valley. Artillery bombardments mark the action on the rest of the Austro-Italian front.

While the Russians, report progress south of the Dnieper river, in Galicia, the Austro-Germans claim the capture of Russian works west and northwest of Lutsk, especially in the vicinity of Sokul, Volhynia.

Maintaining their drive, against the Austrians in Galicia in the region of Kolomea, the Russians have captured many villages. Northwest of Kimpolung, Bukovina, the Russians already are in the mountains and they report the seizure of several strong positions. Attacks of German troops in the region of Lipa river were repulsed with heavy losses, Petrograd asserts.

The German troops under General von Lensingen have taken Russian positions west of Kolki and southwest of Sokul. Fighting is in progress southwest of Lutsk. General von Lensingen's forces, since June 16 have captured 20 officers and 1,165 men. Petrograd reports the number of prisoners taken from June 4 to June 30, inclusive, at 217,000 officers and men.

German Acquitted in New York.

New York, June 30.—Hans Tauscher, a former German army officer, charged with conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal in September, 1914, was acquitted today by a jury in Federal court. The jury was out 50 minutes.

The indictment charging complicity in a plot to destroy the canal was returned April 19 last, and named Tauscher, Captain Franz von Papen, Germany's recalled military attaché; Wolf von Igel, his secretary; Alfred A. Fritzen and Constantine Giovanni. Von Igel is yet to be tried. Fritzen and Giovanni are believed to be out of the country.

Railroad Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro, Thursday, July 13.



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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.
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U. S. PRISONERS RELEASED

STORY OF THE FIGHT IN WHICH
THEY WERE CAPTURED,
IS TOLD.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The 23 negro troopers of the tenth cavalry, who, at Carrizal, Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua City and Juarez, have been central figures in the Mexican situation, are safely out of Mexico.

Survivors of an engagement with a superior force, victims twice of mobs that stoned them, more than once in fear of execution, and lastly, objects of intercession by the president of the United States, they were brought to the border from Chihuahua City on a special train yesterday and turned over to Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso base.

With them came Lem H. Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, who guided Capt. Charles T. Boyd and his detachment to Carrizal. Spillsbury spent the night at the home of his brother here. The troopers were quartered at Fort Bliss, awaiting orders from General Funston at San Antonio.

Two stories, differing widely, were told by the men. Spillsbury upholds statements he was credited with making at Chihuahua City, charging Captain Boyd with obstinacy in advancing in the face of a certain Mexican attack. The other, narrated by men of the tenth, blame the Mexicans for the ensuing fight.

Private Wm. D. Gibson asserted that after the Americans had quit the field, the Mexicans went over it and killed several wounded.

Gibson's assertion was corroborated by Privates Archie Jones and Luther Alexander. Others of the troopers claimed they had been robbed of money and valuables following their capture.

The arrival of Spillsbury and the negro troopers at the border today caused thousands to gather in Juarez and El Paso to witness the event. In Juarez a big crowd saw the prisoners arrive at the Mexican Central railroad station, but gave little evidence of enmity. As they marched from the station to the disinfecting plant, from that point to the Comandancia and finally to the international boundary there were occasional jeers.

The crowd showed good humor when the troopers descended from the train. Stripped of their uniforms after the battle of Carrizal and with restoration only partly made, the negro soldiers were arrayed in motley garb and their appearance provoked laughter.

When the formalities of the transfer had been ended and the Americans marched off the international bridge to El Paso, they were greeted by cheers from the thousands gathered on their side of the Rio Grande. The authorities made every effort to discourage a demonstration on the part of the onlookers, many of whom had waited from sunrise until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to welcome the returning troopers. An incident of the day was the arrival here of Capt. Morey, for treatment at the Fort Bliss hospital for the wound he received at Carrizal. Last night he arranged to visit the soldiers at Fort Bliss. Fifteen of them, members of Troop K., are under his command.

Scheduled to arrive in Juarez early yesterday morning, the special train ordered by General Trevino at Chihuahua City to carry the twenty-four prisoners to the border, in response to President Wilson's peremptory demand, did not reach Juarez until noon. Departure was made in the night, the prisoners being taken to the train secretly so as to avoid arousing the people. It was almost 9 o'clock when the train pulled out. It consisted of an engine, tank car, day coach and a caboose.

The prisoners were slow in leaving the cars. After the Carranza soldiers had formed an avenue along the outer edge of the platform, Gen. Gonzales entered the coach. He returned shortly with the officer of the guard and joined Consul Garcia and Mayor Prieto, of Juarez, on the platform. As the negro soldiers appeared, derisive whistling rose from the crowd. The faces of most of the troopers looked drawn and they presented an odd appearance. Their uniforms had been taken from them at Villa Ahumada. They wore a motley collection of hats, bought from prisoners in the Chihuahua prison, some of them wore towels or colored bandanas. Shirts were missing in many instances. Two of the men wore blankets in lieu of trousers. One had a towel around his waist. Sandals and shoes not of army pattern were on their feet. One of them managed to smile and say: "We are sure glad to get back."

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

SIR ROGER CASEMENT FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON.

London, June 30.—Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, with the black cloth by tradition called a cap spread over his head, and his two associates in scarlet gowns, likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence of death for high treason on the Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, half an hour after the foreman of the jury in a shaking voice gave the verdict of guilty.

Sir Roger addressed the court, reading his final statement with the explanation that he wished it might reach a much larger audience than the one before him, and particularly the people of America, from whom had come many messages of sympathy to him and whose own struggle for liberty, he said, always had been an inspiration to Irishmen.

Sir Roger's auditors, among whom were Viscount Bryce, and many other prominent men and women, listened in deepest silence, some moved to tears.

The prisoner declared he did not regard trial by Englishmen in an English court as a trial by his peers, to which he was entitled. He reviewed recent events in Ireland, particularly on the formation of the Ulster volunteers, and said: "We have seen the constitutional army refuse to obey the constitutional government and we were told the first duty of Irishmen was to enter the army. If small nations were to be the first consideration, I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own. If that be treason I am not ashamed to avow it here. If the Unionists chose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am prouder to stand here, in a traitor's dock, than to fill the place of my accusers."

"Self government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us or doled out to us than the right to life or light, to sunshine or spring flowers."

Throwing aside his manuscript, Sir Roger said: "My lords, I have done. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to thank you for your verdict. I meant no reflection upon you when I said this was not a trial by my peers."

Baby's Cries Save Mother.

Newton, Pa., June 30.—A baby's cries from the railroad near-by disclosed to members of the Join Shaver family that an apparently dead mother and her little child lay beside the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. The woman, alive, was resuscitated and sent to a hospital, where, though severely injured, she will recover.

The incredible story of the mother, Mrs. Hannah Gawalawa, 30, of Marion, Ind., was that her baby had fallen from a speeding Pennsylvania express bearing the pair from New York to Pittsburgh, and that she had jumped after it. But the opinion is that, temporarily deranged, she leaped from Conductor J. B. Snyder's express, with the baby in her arms, and that her protecting embrace saved the little one from serious injury.

Doing the Work of the Army.

By a piece of good luck the new recruit had been appointed orderly to his captain and the latter was now giving him instructions.

"You are to rise at 5 o'clock," he said, "shave yourself and clean your boots and equipment. Then you clean my boots, buttons, belt, etc., shave me, see to my horse—which you must groom thoroughly—and clean the equipment. After that you go to your hut, help to serve out breakfast, and after breakfast lend a hand washing up. At 8 o'clock you go on parade and drill till 12."

The recruit, whose face had been growing longer and longer, then interrupted:

"Beg pardon, sir, but is there any one else in the army besides me?"—New York Globe.

Mexicans Seize Bullion Belonging to Americans.

The state department was officially advised Friday that gold and silver bullion belonging to Americans (and seized by local Mexican authorities at Manzanilla) totalled nearly \$500,000. The seizures were reported to have been begun before the Carrizal incident. A protest already has been made to General Carranza.

Her Left Side Hurt.

Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

GIVES GUARDSMEN TIP; LEAVE ALCOHOL ALONE.

Alfred Cheney told national guardsmen that the average Mexican of the border country is a well-blended admixture of wolf, rattlesnake and dog. Cheney has had considerable experience in the region. In battle with Americans, if they pursue their customary tactics, a few of them "will get out in front and bark and the remainder will sneak up from the rear and bite you on the legs," said Mr. Cheney.

He advised the soldiers to let alcohol alone. "It won't do in tropical countries for a man from a temperate climate to bother with the stuff," he declared. Cheney once was with a surveying party in equatorial Africa, he said, and with him were twenty other white men, besides natives. "They laughed at my temperance and other precautions, but I buried them all—to a man."

TWIN BROTHERS DIE SAME HOUR FAR APART.

Tom and Joe Fitzgerald, twin brothers, born near Greenville, in east Tennessee, 64 years ago, although they drifted apart when the duties of manhood called, were destined to go through the "valley of the shadow" at the same time, although neither knew of the other's illness, being separated by more than 400 miles.

Thomas who was in railroad work, died at Knoxville, Tenn., last Friday death claimed Joe at his home in Washington about the same hour.

Extra Pay For Soldiers in Mexico.

Extra pay for foreign service will be allowed the American troops serving across the border under a decision by Comptroller Warwick of the treasury. Enlisted men will receive 20 per cent additional and officers 10 per cent.

Gave the Baby Rest

Children just cannot keep covered at night and that is one way they take cold. Foley's Honey and Tar is a reliable family cough medicine that contains no opiates or harmful ingredients. Mrs. Wm. Leonard, Pottsville, Pa., writes: "My baby had a very bad cough. The first dose gave her relief." Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

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At the service of the public day and night. All work done by experts and at reasonable prices.
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Bring your tire here before minor damages have run too far and have it properly vulcanized. You'll find a minimum expense for vulcanizing a real saving—if done in time you'll have a tire good for many hundreds of miles, instead of just a few.

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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.

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By the bushel on yard.....15c
One half ton delivered.....\$3.25
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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

OUR NEWEST NATIONAL PARK

NORTH CAROLINA NOW HAS A
PARK OWNED BY THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The newest national park was created when Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt recently deeded to the United States title to 50,000 acres and the wardenship of an entire property of 80,358 acres of land near Asheville. The remaining portion will be deeded in the near future when some technical details of title are perfected.

Though officially termed a national forest, this vast and beautiful forest in the heart of the Southern Appalachian mountains, is practically a national park, since it is now available as a playground for the thirty-five million people to whom the railroad makes it accessible in a day's ride. It is 16 hours travel from Washington, 13 from Atlanta, 8 from Chattanooga, 14-12 from Cincinnati, 14-12 from St. Louis, 16 from Memphis, 22 from New Orleans, 14-12 from Richmond, and 16-12 from Jacksonville. Its center is 17 miles southwest from Asheville, from which its nearest point is only six miles distant.

Containing 125 square miles, the property formed the bulk of the land which the late George W. Vanderbilt acquired in the past twenty-five years in connection with his stately Biltmore house, the finest country place in America. "Pisgah Forest," he called this cherished possession, and this name has been adopted by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Conserved by the first scientific forestry practiced in this country, it is a princely domain of mighty mountains and crystal streams. Lacking the barren grandeur of the Rockies, it is rather a great green garden of wooded heights and grassy glades. From its high elevated tableland, nowhere less than 2,400 feet above sea level, rise giant peaks, some of them grassy "balds," others balsam-clad domes, and rock capped summits caving bear and wolves. The culmination is the sharp spire of Pisgah's pyramid, 5,757 feet above the sea.

Noble trees of chestnut, poplar, oak, spruce, hemlock, balsam, hickory, walnut, maple, and pine climb up and up to mile-high heights. There are impenetrable thickets of snowy flowered rhododendron, patches of azalea and rose-tinted kalmia, dogwood flaming white in spring and sourwood scarlet in the fall. Altitude and Southern latitude combine not only to produce vegetation characteristic of both North and South, but to effect an attractive blend of climates. Elevation makes for coolness in summer, and Southern sun for warmth in winter.

Rainfall is abundant. From a thousand high-placed springs bordered with galax the water murmurs through miniature violet meadows. Clear and cold it comes racing ever faster over its rocky beds, swirling in dark pools under the lee of great boulders, flashing in the sun spaces, spreading like silver tapestry over up-tilted rock tables, and filling the green-walled canons with the thunder of its waterfalls. It is a land of singing brooks and white crested streams, the headwaters of Davidson and Mill rivers.

Game and fish abound in Pisgah Forest. It is estimated that there are 3,000 deer, besides bear, wolves, foxes, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, quail, turkey, native pheasants, and the descendants of the Chinese and English pheasants with which it was stocked years ago. The cold water is the native habitat of the speckled or mountain trout, and in the larger streams are the imported rainbow trout. Wardened religiously for many years, there are so many fish, it is claimed, that if they were all taken out the water would fall a foot. The government, however, will not permit experimental proof, and political "pull" will not get enough to grease the pan. The U. S. forest service intends to make the park a game preserve, and later on plans to grant limited hunting and fishing permits, it is indicated.

The heart of this superb wilderness may be reached in a three hours automobile ride from Asheville, and the greater part of it may be overlooked by a road unsurpassed in scenic attraction; a mile high road. It was built by Mr. Vanderbilt exclusively for use by his automobile in reaching his hunting lodge on one of the "ears" of that "rat" which, as seen from Asheville, the imagination pictures as climbing to the sharp summit of Pisgah.

This road extends from the county macadam, 20 miles from the city, and ascends 2,500 feet by steady grade of 3 to 5 per cent, 7 miles to the lodge, and then continues 10 miles along the ridge. It circles tall peaks, hanging over steep precipices, crests heights a mile in air and then becomes nearly level for several

miles. The speeding car unrolls new scenic marvels each moment. Wooded ridges are the billows of a great green and rising and falling as far as the eye can see,—to the dim blue of the Appalachian giants, the prodigious masses of the Great Smokies on the Tennessee line, and northward the dark balsam pinnacle of Mt. Mitchell, the highest point of land in eastern United States. Far below gleams the water-mirrored face of a stone pinnacle that stands sentinel in the river valley, and through the widening vista of encompassing ridges shows the distant escarpment of the main chain of the Blue Ridge, reaching from Virginia to Georgia.

An extension of this road 12 or 15 miles to Brevard or Pisgah Forest would connect it with the state road to Asheville, affording a circling 80 mile ride. The forest service is now surveying a road to connect the state road with the automobile road in the Pink Beds. The Davidson river section of the forest can be reached from Brevard or Pisgah Forest on the Transylvania branch of the railroad. From Pisgah Forest one may by the grace of the Carr Lumber Company ride on a log train 15 miles up Davidson and the racing Looking Glass creek to the Pink Beds—so called because the bloom of a great area of rhododendrons makes a vast surface of pink. The Mills river section can be reached by automobile from Asheville.

The forest service is now ready to receive applications from those who wish to build camps or summer homes in Pisgah Forest. Leases for a term not exceeding 30 years and covering not more than five acres will be made at an annual rental of not less than \$10. The official circular states that while a few persons will not be allowed to gain control of the best sites, "it will be the policy of the department not to allow other persons to use lands immediately adjoining unless justified by reasonable necessity."

The acreage granted and rental will depend on the site and the extent of improvements the applicant desires to make. Application should be made to the U. S. forest supervisor at Asheville, designating the site desired, acreage and cost of cottage. The supervisor will, after investigation, specify the acreage which will be granted and the rental. In selecting sites applicants should consider accessibility to water supply and means of transportation. High elevations along the automobile road will be accessible, and because of far-reaching views, in much demand, but not everywhere will water be found.

Mr. Vanderbilt began buying mountain land twenty-five years ago, and at the time of his death in March, 1914, had acquired a total of about 120,000 acres. Much of this he bought at the price of \$3 an acre, this being paid for one tract of 70,000 acres, while some small tracts cost him considerably more, but in other cases he paid less than \$3. It was his wish that the nation become the owner of the forest, and in the spring of 1913 he offered it to the forest reservation commission. A tract estimated to contain 65,000 was priced at \$5.75 an acre, this being subject to a contract he made two years previously with the Carr Lumber Company by which it could cut trees of a diameter of over 16 inches for which it was to pay him \$12 an acre; 17,000 acres of virgin timber land were offered at \$13.75 an acre.

The commissioners inspected the property in June, 1913, but decided not to buy. The generally accepted reason for their declination to buy was their belief that Mr. Vanderbilt would preserve the tract, and thus the government would have the essential advantages of a reserve without cost to it. The death of Mr. Vanderbilt and the subsequent offer by individuals to the executors of several dollars on acre more than the price named to the commission showed the hazard of this theory. Therefore when Mrs. Vanderbilt wrote the commission in May, 1914, that her husband wished the forest to be owned by the nation and that price might not be an obstacle to effecting his wish she would sell the entire tract at \$5 an acre, the commission decided to buy.

There is excepted from the sale, as there was by Mr. Vanderbilt's offer, 500 acres surrounding the hunting lodge. Neither offer included the 12,000 acres connected with Biltmore house.—State Journal.

His Backache Gone.

Just how dangerous a backache, sore muscles, aching joints or rheumatic pains may be is sometimes realized only when life insurance is refused on account of kidney trouble. Joseph G. Wolf of Green Bay, Wis., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills relieved me of a severe backache that had bothered me for several months." Take Foley Kidney Pills for weak, lame back and weary sleepless nights. Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

GEN. CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT
WAS FORTY YEARS AGO.

At a time when the seventh cavalry under Col. George A. Dodd is engaged in making history in Mexico the United States government, the states of Montana and Wyoming and various patriotic organizations are preparing to commemorate the historic immolation of that regiment at Custer's last stand, that date being the fortieth anniversary of the battle of the Little Big Horn.

It was June 25, 1876, that Gen. George Armstrong Custer, one of the bravest and most dashing cavalry leaders America ever has produced, led five troops against the hordes of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Rain-in-the-face, from which none of them ever returned. This battle so shocked and awakened the people of the country to the mistake of sending out expeditions against the Indians inferior in numbers, not armed with modern guns and without proper base of supplies that a campaign was organized the following year and an expedition sent out under Gen. Nelson A. Miles so well equipped that it virtually ended Indian warfare.

Due to grateful recognition of the services of General Custer and the devoted men of his regiment, the battle of Little Big Horn will today be the scene of a celebration which is stirring the people of the Northwest. Throngs will gather on the battlefield, which is now a national cemetery containing a monument to General Custer and the men who fell with him.

Indian chiefs, warriors and scouts who were with the victorious forces of redmen, officers and privates—virtually every living person who was in any way connected with the battle—will take part.

One of the impressive features will be the exercises of 150 Indians from the Crow agency, adjoining the battlefield. A squad of United States soldiers will fire the salute over the graves of the heroes and "taps" will be sounded by an army bugler.

An interesting figure will be Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer, of New York, General Custer's widow, who will be unable to attend. Mrs. Custer was in the far West at the time of the battle, but at an army base more than 700 miles east of the Little Big Horn.

In the spring of 1876 General Sheridan projected a decisive campaign against Sitting Bull, who with about 6,000 braves, a confederacy of the tribes of Dakota and Montana, was supposed to be camped somewhere near the confluence of the Rosebud and Yellowstone rivers. Three forces of about 2,500 men each were to operate against the Indians. General Crook was to proceed along the Yellowstone from the east; General Terry from the south and General Gibbon along the Yellowstone from the west. General Custer's regiment of about 600 men was part of General Terry's command.

General Crook, feeling his way along the Yellowstone, came in contact with Crazy Horse and several hundred Indians June 17 and scattered them. Terry and Gibbon effected a junction at the mouth of the Big Horn river without meeting the Indians in any considerable force. It was discovered that the Indians in unknown numbers had worked south of the troops and pitched their tepees on the west bank of the Little Big Horn.

Sending Custer forward to prevent the Indians from turning eastward, Terry prepared to follow with about 5,000 men in boats, intending to join Custer at the junction of the Big and Little Big Horn June 28.

General Custer found Sitting Bull Sunday morning, June 25, and decided to attack at once without waiting for Terry's forces.

He split his regiment into three forces, dividing six troops between Major Reno and Captain Benteen, and keeping five troops under his own command. Benteen was to attack from a point two miles south, while Reno was to begin the advance from a position between the other commands.

Reno's attack failed at the start and he was forced to withdraw. Benteen opened fire from the south, but owing to Reno's repulse had to withdraw and dig in. Custer and his five troops were left separated from the remainder of the regiment.

They fought the battle to its mortal end. At the outset Custer had plunged directly into the centre of the Indian village. They were driven back and surrounded, but fought on desperately until the last man was killed.

Rain-in-the-Face, the slayer of Custer, always maintained that on trooper made his escape, but the bodies of every man in the five troops were found on the battlefield the following day, when General Terry arrived in time to save the intrenched troops under Reno and Benteen.—New York Evening Sun.

Tell a pessimist the past is dead, and he will demand an autopsy.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Mere Detail.

"We've learned a lot from the present war?"
"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."

Then the Ice Formed.

Her—"No doubt you think I am older than I really am."
Him—"Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look."

Well Fixed.

"I see Smith is building a garage. When did he get a car?"
"He hasn't got one yet, but he's got an option on ten gallons of gasoline."

Getting Around It.

"They say you can't square the circle."
"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."

A Convincing Argument.

Policeman—"What are you standing 'ere for?"
Loafer—"Nuffin."

Policeman—"Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"

Fostering Talent.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."
"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."

Called His Bluff.

Caller—"Have you a few moments to spare, sir?"

Capitalist—"Young man, my time is worth \$100 an hour, but I'll give you ten minutes."

Caller—"Thanks, but if it's all the same to you, sir, I believe I'd rather take it in cash."

Worse Than Germany.

"Think of having a food dictatorship!"

"You can get used to it. Our cook has been successfully operating one for years."

Courtin' Monotony.

Cynic—"Oh, all women are alike."

Sillicus—"Then why should any man commit matrimony?"

Her Proof.

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket.

"They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

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."

How They Do It.

Two married women were having a chat, and, as usual, the conversation veered around to the expense of living.

"It's really awful how the rise in prices has affected us!" said one sadly. "Why, do you know that my bills for clothes this year are exactly double what they were last year?"

"Goodness!" gasped the other. "I don't see how your husband can afford it."

"He can't," replied the first calmly. "But, then, he couldn't afford it last year, so what's the difference?"

Nifty Work.

An attorney, angered because of an adverse ruling by the judge, left the court room, remarking to another lawyer that "the judge was an ass and shouldn't be on the bench."

Before the case ended the judge heard of the remark and called the attorney before him.

"I hear," he said, "that you called me an ass and said I ought not to be on the bench."

"Sure," replied the quick-witted attorney. "Anybody with your profound knowledge of law is an ass to be on the bench. You ought to be practicing before the bar, where your talents could be cashed into big money."

Says They Are Wonderful

Hot weather is doubly dangerous when digestion is bad. Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, or other conditions caused by clogged bowels yield quickly to Foley Cathartic Tablets. Mrs. Elizabeth Slauson, So. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I can honestly say they are wonderful." Conyers' Drug Store. Advt.

Commencing

MONDAY, JUNE 10,

Meyer's 10th

Anniversary
SaleTHE GREATEST SALE IN THE
HISTORY OF THE
STOREMeyer's
DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N.C.

The Only Grand Prize

(Highest Award)
Given to
Dictionariesat the Panama-Pacific Exposition
was granted to
WEBSTER'SNEW INTERNATIONAL
FORSuperiority of Educational Merit.
This new creation answers with
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questions such as "How is Przemysl
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is white coal?" "How is skot pro-
nounced?" and thousands of others.More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms.
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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.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

Bessemer Special Tax School Dis-
trict.

A petition having been presented to
the board of county commissioners
signed by one-fourth of the freeholders
of the Bessemer Special Tax School
District asking that an election be held
to ascertain the will of the people
within the said special tax school dis-
trict whether bonds to an amount of
ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be
issued and sold and a special tax levied
to pay the interest on the said bonds
and to pay the bonds at maturity, as
provided in Chapter 450 Public Laws of
North Carolina, session of 1913, as
amended by the acts of the General
Assembly session 1915, and entitled,
"An act to authorize any school dis-
trict in Guilford county to issue bonds
for permanent improvements to school
buildings, and furnishing the same
with suitable equipment," and the pe-
tition having been endorsed by the
County Board of Education of Guilford
County, a new registration is hereby
ordered for the said election and the
election is ordered to be held at Black-
lock Bros. store in said district on
Tuesday, July 11, 1916.

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

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

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

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

W. C. BOREN,
Chairman Board of County Commis-
sioners.

CHARLES A. HINES

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building,
South Elm St. Opposite Court House
Watch the date on your label.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!

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

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

APPROPRIATE \$1,650,000,000

ESTIMATED THIS AMOUNT WILL
BE NECESSARY TO CARRY
PREPAREDNESS PLANS.

Washington, July 2.—Congress is preparing to complete its program of financial preparedness with every indication that appropriations this session will aggregate considerably more than a billion and a half dollars, at least half a billion of which will be for national defense.

According to estimates based on figures compiled by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the house appropriations committee, and increases put into pending measures by senate committees, the grand appropriation total may reach \$1,650,000,000 exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 the record of any previous Congress.

Last week Representative Fitzgerald submitted a statement to the house showing that the grand total for the present Congress, based on bills passed and pending, would reach nearly \$1,500,000,000. Since then the senate naval committee has added nearly \$500,000,000 to the naval bill, and the military committee has increased the \$182,000,000 army appropriation measure by approximately \$100,000,000. The principal appropriation measures awaiting senate consideration are the army and navy bills. As amended in committee, they carry \$28,000,000 and \$315,826,843, respectively, and together with the fortifications bill, which has passed both houses, would appropriate for national defense more than \$622,000,000. There is every indication that the senate will accept the major part of the proposed army and navy increases, but conferences probably will pare some of them down.

The senate plans to take up the naval bill as soon as the agricultural bill is out of the way, probably within a few days. The big building program for 1917 and the provision for a three-year construction policy probably will mean a debate of several weeks. Meantime the army bill will come from the committee and an effort may be made to pass it as soon as it is ready, setting aside the naval bill temporarily.

With its work on appropriations nearing completion, the house is ready to take up the \$21,000,000 revenue bill introduced yesterday. It is expected to come up Thursday under a special rule and to be passed Saturday. Then the house will be marking time waiting for the senate to catch up. Besides several of the big supply measures the senate has the shipping bill, the child labor bill, the \$2,000,000 militia relief measure, conservation measures, the immigration bill and many minor matters to dispose of.

If there is to be an adjournment in time for the political campaign, Congress leaders believe some of the measures of the president's legislative program must be sacrificed, probably the immigration and conservation measures.

UNIVERSITY BELL RINGER
DROPPED DEAD FRIDAY.

"Horny-handed Henry," janitor at the University of North Carolina for 21 years and ringer of the college bell for about 16 years and official mail carrier, dropped dead Friday from apoplexy. He was found in his little room in the basement of the south building where he had fallen.

No negro in North Carolina was as well known perhaps as Henry Smith or "Horny-handed Henry." His familiar figure in loose-fitting clothes and derby hat has long moved back and forth on the campus. He prided himself on ringing bells on time. As janitor of the alumni building he regarded himself one of the important officials of the University. He was 65 years old. He has been the subject of many sketches and poems. Miss Mary Ruffin Smith, of Chatham was originally his owner. When he first came to the University he served as butler to President George T. Winston.

MEXICO, THE LAND
OF LUXURY AND POVERTY.

Let it not be imagined for one moment that if we enter war with Mexico it will be an easy task, or won except at a heavy loss in men and money. Mexico is, roughly speaking, in area about the size of the sixteen Southern states. It is a country of vast mountain ranges, of vast deserts, of the extreme of tropical luxuriance and the barrenness of mountains without vegetation. It is a country of extremes in wealth and in poverty, of education and of densest ignorance. It is a country of extremes of magnificent homes of the rich and of the dreariest huts and adobe houses of the poor.

The City of Mexico, with a population of about 400,000, is situated in a superbly beautiful valley, having an elevation of 7,500 feet. In the distance can be seen mountain peaks with elevations of 16,500 to 17,500 feet. Some ten or twelve years ago, when the writer was in the City of Mexico, it was accounted one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and was often referred to as the Paris of America. Its dry goods and jewelry stores very far surpassed in size and beauty of display any similar stores in Baltimore. Its magnificent boulevard, stretching from the newer portion of the city three miles to the Palace of Chapultepec, is 600 feet wide, lined with superb homes. Its wealthy people educated their children abroad, largely in Paris. They live in luxury in homes that would do credit to Fifth Avenue.

There are several banks in the City of Mexico, or were prior to the war, each having a capital of \$25,000,000 or over, and in various parts of that country there were other great financial institutions commensurate in capitalization and influence with these big banks. There is one cotton mill in Mexico with \$15,000,000 capital said to have the largest equipment on one floor of any in the world. There is a steel plant at Monterrey built at an initial cost of \$10,000,000, and many other iron works, foundries and shops throughout Mexico. An illustration of the profit of some of their enterprises is seen in the fact that at the time of this visit one mining company, so the writer was informed, had for years paid monthly dividends of 250 per cent and the financial columns of the local papers quoted its stock at \$25,000 a share.

Enrique C. Creel, the president of one of these \$25,000,000 banks in the City of Mexico, and also of a \$4,000,000 bank at Chihuahua, at one time ambassador to the United States, was owner of a ranch of 2,500,000 acres, of a cottonseed-oil mill and soap factory capitalized at \$1,500,000, an iron and steel plant capitalized at the same amount, and of various other industries representing some millions of dollars. His father-in-law, Governor Terrazas, had a ranch of 6,000,000 acres, and a cousin had a ranch of 1,000,000 acres, which was managed by Creel. This condition was typical of the magnitude of some of the larger business operations in Mexico and of the men who in finance and government dominated the country. Creel had broad statesmanlike qualities, and as a financier was a man of exceptional ability.

Mexico has a longer coast line than that of the United States, excluding Alaska, on the Atlantic, Pacific and the Gulf. It is a country of amazingly great mineral wealth, and in some portions of equally as great agricultural potentialities. With a population of about 16,000,000 or 17,000,000, many of whom during the last few years have been trained to war, who are well equipped, hardened by actual fighting experience, knowing these great mountain ranges and every bypath, able to endure the tortures of the deserts, and of the heat of the tropics, they can, if they unite against this country, give us very serious and long-time trouble.

It was in the light of these facts, known to every man who cared to investigate, that the Manufacturers Record has been so persistently seeking to arouse our country to the need of preparedness that we might be saved from war.—Manufacturers Record.

Thought the War Had Ended.

An old gentleman who resides in Durham county, back of Bowlings mountain, came to Oxford last week to do some shopping. The good old honest soul admitted that he seldom left home and scarcely knew what was taking place in the world. He had not been in Oxford in fifteen years, and after complimenting the growth of the town and the evidence of prosperity on every hand, he noticed a squad of soldiers drilling on Main street and asked what it meant.

"Why, those are the Granville Grays, getting ready to go to the war," we answered.

"Oh, I thought Lee had surrendered long ago," responded the good old soul with astonishment.—Oxford Public Ledger.

THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Declaration of Independence was a big step for the thirteen brave little colonies to make. Until then they had only been fighting for their rights as colonies of England—"No taxation without representation." But after the Declaration of Independence they were battling as a separate country, and if conquered would have had to suffer the fate of rebels and traitors.

Congress knew that if America declared itself free from England the aid of France might be hoped for, and this help might decide the whole outcome of the struggle. Besides, they had come to a point where they could no longer fight as colonies, but must unite as a separate and independent country.

So on June 7, 1776, a committee was appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence, which should be prefaced by a clear explanation of the causes that made the colonies adopt it. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

After a long discussion the committee decided to have Jefferson make out a copy of the declaration. His draft was amended slightly, and then reported to Congress as a whole. Here the debate was very warm. Some of the representatives did not want to vote for independence at all. They considered it a too violent move. But at that time the voting was done by colonies, and it soon appeared that the declaration, much amended, would finally be passed by most of them.

At last, on the Fourth of July, 1776, the declaration was put up to be voted upon. Pennsylvania voted for independence, a majority of her representatives being favorable, and other colonies soon followed. Delaware had three delegates; but one of them, Caesar Rodney, was absent, over eighty miles from Philadelphia. McKean, one of the two others, burning with a desire to have the vote of his colony recorded in the affirmative, sent a man on a fast horse to bring him back. Ten minutes after receiving McKean's message Rodney was in the saddle, and, riding all night, he reached Independence Hall in Philadelphia on July 26, just in time to secure the vote of Delaware in favor of independence.

Although it was on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, it was not signed by all the delegates present; though they all signed later in the year.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

His Test of Greatness.

He was perched on a broken-down fence with a baseball bat over his sturdy right shoulder and was evidently waiting for the others to arrive for the game.

Always anxious to improve the childish mind, I at once suggested to him the opportunities for study which he was wasting in the profitless time squandered for pleasure.

I told him of Columbus, of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Lee and other immortals, whose names would live for countless years to come. I tried to impress upon him that he should learn more of these famous persons who had accomplished so much before death overtook them; that they should stand out to him as shining examples of what men may achieve through conscientious and consistent effort. I asked in simple phrases that he study these great men, and exert all his powers to follow in their footsteps.

I was delighted to see a spark of interest kindle in his little black eyes at last.

"Say, mister!" he chirped, leaning a little toward me, and speaking in a tone of suppressed excitement, "could any of dem guys pitch a curve?"

Leisure.

A politician was talking at a dinner in New York about the American business man.

"It is his hard and endless work," he said, "which puts the American business man at the very top of the tree. He doesn't know the meaning of the word leisure."

"A little boy said to his father, a millionaire business man:

"Pa, what's leisure?"

"The father looked up from the envelope on which he was figuring with his gold fountain pen and answered:

"Leisure, my son, is spare time that Providence affords us for cleaning up various jobs of unfinished work."

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.

SILK CAN NOW BE MADE
FROM SAWDUST IS CLAIMED.

The classic problem of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear was considered baffling enough, but now comes a vouched-for story that silk stockings are made from sawdust, five and a half million dollars' worth of them having been produced last year by that means. Not only silk, but also sugar, woven furniture, matting rugs, twine and even milk bottles are made through the scientific economy of sawdust. The seat of this wonder-working is the forest-products laboratory of the federal department of agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin. Quoting from a report sent out by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Manufacturers' Record says:

"This sawdust laboratory, as it is called, is producing baking powder from sawdust, and the visiting lumber people were treated to biscuits made with this powder and sawdust sugar instead of the use of the usual tartaric acid baking powder. * * * Likewise it is claimed that the strongest paper ever made is produced in a simple manner from the waste of Southern pine, and it is said that if the new process should be used generally, it would increase the paper production in the South twenty thousand tons daily."

Fabulous though they seem, these uses of sawdust are hardly more amazing than was the development of the cotton by-products industry through which material, once cast aside as rubbish, was converted into nutritious and palatable foods and divers other forms of valuable merchandise. It is estimated that under present methods of lumbering two-thirds of a pine tree is wasted. If the experiments of the government laboratory are applied with general success, millions of hitherto unsuspected wealth will be conserved.—Atlanta Journal.

RUNAWAY WIFE HIS SURPRISE;
TO LET SIGN ON HOUSE.

"Get your dinner at the restaurant today, honey, and when you return home tonight I will have a surprise for you," were the words of Mrs. Steve Demyon, of Lewiston, Pa., to her husband, Tuesday morning, as he left for work.

It certainly was some surprise when he returned, 10 hours later, to find a "To Let" card on the house, the furniture sold, \$250 in cash and other valuables gone, and his wife and daughter missing. Later the pair were traced to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where they had purchased tickets for Chicago.

After arresting a fellow-countryman whom Demyon charged with alienating his wife's affections, Sheriff Vanzandt left on a midnight express for the Windy City, where he expects to apprehend and return with the pair.

Obliging.

At a certain church in a Jersey town it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in this church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case he would charge only half the usual fee."

Signs of the Times.

"Have you happened to notice," questioned the observer, as he gave his "two on toast" order to the waitress, "that the 'No Men Wanted' signs have completely disappeared from the streets of New York?"

"For several years we have become accustomed to seeing these three words conspicuously displayed wherever construction work was going on. It was a sign of a large labor surplus. Today the boot's on the other foot, and where there are signs they read 'Men Wanted.'"

"In more remunerative fields than common labor look at the changes. Men are constantly resigning one job to take a better offer. Prosperity is making the office seek the man everywhere."—Wall Street Journal.

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.

Love is blind, but jealousy is thoroughly equipped with green eyes.

WHAT CAN YOU DO FOR CATARRH?

Ask Yourself the question. How often has the doctor failed, as have ointments, salves, vapours? What you should do.

The easy, common-sense method—that costs so little—that is so quickly and vigorously effective—is often the last resort of many Catarrh sufferers. Why, it is hard to say. One of the specialists of the Swift Specific Company in Atlanta—a physician of standing and national reputation because of his knowledge of blood disorders, made the assertion that if the majority of Catarrh sufferers would buy and faithfully take S. S. S., they could effectually get rid of Catarrh.

S. S. S. goes straight to the seat of trouble, the blood. It spreads its influence over every organ in the body, comes through the veins and arteries, enables the mucous surfaces to exchange acids and irritating substances for red blood corpuscles that effectually cleanse the system and thus put an end to all Catarrhal poison. S. S. S. cleans out the stomach of mucous accumulations, enables only pure, blood-

making materials to enter the tissues, combines with these food elements to enter the circulation, and is out the body in process of purification.

S. S. S. is made from herbs, roots and barks that are food and tonic for the blood. It stimulates—gives the will soon realize its wonderful influence by the absence of headache, clearing of the air passages, a steady improvement in condition, and a steady relief that proves how completely Catarrh often infests the entire system.

You will find S. S. S. on sale at all drug stores. It is a remarkable remedy for all blood affections, such as Eczema, Rash, Lupus, Tetter, Psoriasis, Boils, and all other diseased conditions of the blood. For special advice on any blood disease write The Swift Specific Company, Medical Department, Room 11, Atlanta, Ga. Avoid substitutes.

HUSBAND RESCUED
DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave

Up in Despair. Husband

Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter

from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

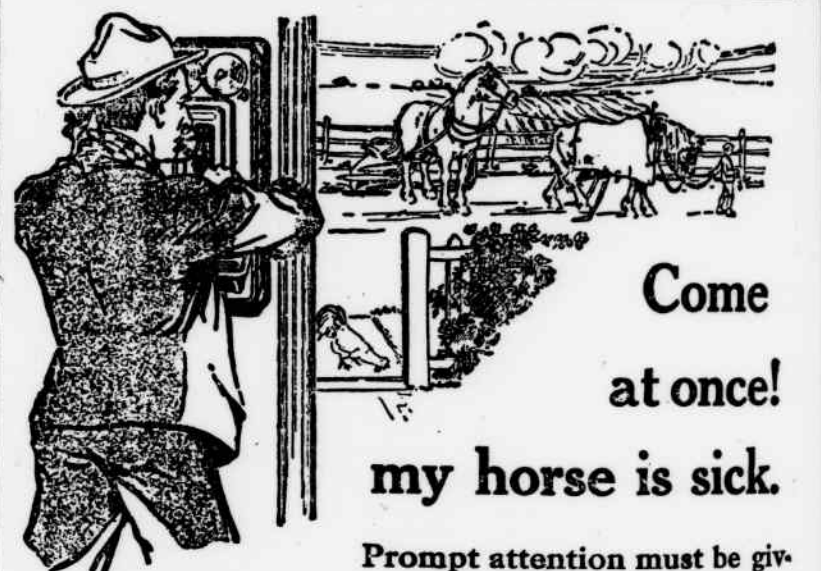
The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.



Come
at once!

my horse is sick.

Prompt attention must be given

enailing stock so that farm work may not be delayed.

Bell Telephone Service on the farm enables you to get the veterinary quickly.

It also keeps you in touch with the markets and your neighbors.

If there is no telephone on your farm write to day for our Free Booklet.

Address:-

Farmers' Line Department.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by William Lee and his wife, Daisy Lee to Chas. L. Foster on the 7th day of November, 1914, and duly recorded in book 268, page 304, of the register of deeds office of Guilford county, N. C., and assigned to A. Schiffman, default having been made in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured, the undersigned mortgagee and assignee will on

Monday, July 31, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land situated in Guilford township, adjoining the lands of H. Sloan:

Beginning at a point 150 feet from East Market street, on H. Sloan's line, and running northerly along said line 60 feet to a stake; thence in an easterly direction 93 1-10 feet to a stake, on Foster alley; thence in a southerly direction along Foster's alley 56 1-10 feet to a stake, northeast corner of lot No. 2; thence in a westerly direction 93 1-10 feet to the point of beginning, being lot No. 12 in plot of Minnie D. Johnson's.

This July 1, 1916.
CHAS. L. FOSTER, Mortgagee.
A. SCHIFFMAN, Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

Thursday, July 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the county

court house door, in Greensboro, N. C., sell to the last and highest bidder, at public auction for cash, the lands described in said mortgage deed, which are as follows:

Two tracts or parcels of land in North Carolina, of Guilford and state of South Carolina, in Morehead township and Carolina, in Guilford township, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Second street and Grayland avenue, and running west with Second street 126 feet to a stake; thence north on a line parallel with Grayland avenue 150 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 3; thence east with line of lot No. 3 to Grayland avenue; thence south with Grayland avenue 150 feet to a stake, being lots Nos. 19 and 11 in section 2 of the 11 E. Thomas Grove property. See book 265, page 146, of the office of the register of deeds for Guilford county, N. C.

Default has been made in the payment of the sum secured in said mortgage deed, whereby the power to make sale as herein advertised, and in said mortgage provided, has accrued to the undersigned.

This May 24, 1916.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Mortgagee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Emily J. Kirkman, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons claiming against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to or before the man, administrator, on or before the 24th day of June, 1917, or their claims against the estate of said deceased will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

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

TARRH?

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For special advice
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Medical Depart-
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WIFE

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Cardui today.

Medicine Co., Ladies'
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S. NOTICE.
Administrator of
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51-61.MAN, Admr.
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F. D. 6.

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. B. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

IN MEMORIAM.

Gattis A. Reynolds.

The whole community in which he lived was given a great shock May 28, when the death angel came and took Mr. Gattis A. Reynolds, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Julian, to his heavenly home. The funeral and interment took place at Bethlehem Sunday, May 28, and the large gathering of sorrowing friends and the many beautiful flowers showed the high esteem in which he was held by his community.

Uncle Gattis was 43 years of age, and it can truly be said of him, "His years were well spent." He worked in the flour mill at Julian for thirteen years, and treating all in a friendly, courteous way, he made friends of all with whom he came in contact.

While the summons came suddenly, we believe that he was fully prepared to meet the Master, whom he spent his days in loving and serving in the best way he knew. He was a member of the M. E. church at Bethlehem, where he was organist for fifteen years. He loved to attend worship at his own church, but living some four miles from Bethlehem and much nearer both Shiloh and Julian M. P. churches, he often attended these churches, feeling that the Lord was just as near and needed him as much as in the church of which he was a member.

He will be greatly missed in the three congregations, as in his home and elsewhere.

Uncle Gattis was married to Miss Gertrude Fields August 10, 1908, with whom he lived happily. Indeed, it seemed as if they were just getting ready to enjoy life in its fullest when the parting came.

While we miss him so much and realize that we cannot see him again on this earth, let it be the prayer of us all that we may live in the love and fear of our dear Lord, and so meet him on the other shore.

ALMA JONES.

What is Happiness?

The aim of human life, no doubt, is happiness. But, after all, what is happiness? Efficiency, wealth, material comfort? Many by their lives do so affirm; few are cynical enough to say so, and on their deathbeds, none will feel so. Not even freedom in itself brings happiness. Happiness lies in breadth of heart. And breadth of heart is that inward freedom which has the power to understand, feel with, and, if need be, help others. In breadth of heart are founded justice, love, sacrifice; without it there would be no special meaning to any of our efforts, and the tale of all human life would be still no more than that of supremely gifted animals, many of whose communities are highly efficient, and have instinctive unity founded on experience of its utility, but none of that conscious altruism which is without perception of future benefit to self and works from sheer recognition of its own beauty.—John Galsworthy, in the Atlantic.

If You Want Quick Relief

Men and women who feel their health failing because of weak, overworked or disordered kidneys will be pleased to know that Foley's Kidney Pills are prompt in action and give quick results in the relief of rheumatism, sore muscles, aching joints, backache, pains in side, and sleep disturbing bladder troubles. Conyers' Drug Store.

Adv.

Many a man has been left because his watch wasn't right.

"DOT VAS NOT DE COAT; DOT VAS ME."

There is a venerable anecdote of a dealer in cheap clothing who was trying to sell a coat when the customer objected to the aroma that arose from it. The dealer was equal to the emergency; he was not going to lose a trade because the coat smelt bad. "Dot vas not de coat," he assured the man who was sniffing at it, "dot vas me."

Theodore Roosevelt is an equally enthusiastic and impassioned salesman of his political influence—now somewhat worn, ragged and smelling to heaven. Having decided that he can make the most by kicking his own party into the gutter and taking his chances with the Republicans, he hesitates at nothing that may increase the value of his services to his new employers. Confronted with the fact that the German-American Alliance, the Teutonic Sons of America, and the Fatherland, etc., are extolling the nomination of Mr. Hughes as offering them the possibility of escape from the branding iron of Mr. Wilson, the superserviceable Roosevelt shouts: "It isn't Hughes; it's me that smells so." His own language is:

"It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American Alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination."

"Dot vas not de coat; dot vas me." Mr. Roosevelt's function in the campaign will be to keep up a constant fire on the hyphenates, while Mr. Hughes is careful to avoid any language that would seriously wound their sensitiveness. Thus the two are prepared to "cotch de coon a gwine an' a comin'." The trap for voters will work both ways. If your interests are primarily German, vote for Hughes, the candidate of the German-American Alliance. If your interests are primarily American, vote for the candidate supported by that rambunctious champion of Americanism and preparedness, T. Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay. "Bliff and Black George," Theodore Roosevelt and George Sylvester Viereck, are marching arm in arm and shouting for Hughes to punish Wilson for doing too much (addressed to one crowd) and for doing too little (addressed to the other.)

The New York Tribune points out that in his solicitude for the feelings of the German-American alliance Mr. Hughes speaks of "the Lusitania tragedy," whereas he should have called it a crime. But never mind; that is for the hyphenated voters. If you wish stronger language listen to T. Roosevelt denouncing it as "piracy," for which the German clubs turned his picture to the wall. Tragedy or piracy, the Republican-Progressive combination will give you whatever you like.

If you don't like the smell that rises from the Chicago ticket remember that the ticket is all right; it is T. Roosevelt who emits the odor. "Dot vas not de coat; dot vas me."—Philadelphia Record.

For Summer Troubles

Hay fever afflicts thousands and asthma sufferers endure torture. Foley's Honey and Tar gives relief. It allays inflammation, clears air passages, eases rasping cough, soothes and heals. This wholesome family remedy contains no opiates—a bottle lasts a long time. Conyers' Drug Store.

BURKE COUNTY HAS A MYSTERIOUS LIGHT.

I remember there has been, in time past, considerable interest manifested in Iredell county concerning the mysterious light to be seen in the northwestern part of Burke county. Now since it has been my privilege to see it, I would like to say a few words about it.

I am teaching a summer school at Jonas Ridge, in the northwestern part of Burke county, 25 miles from Morganton and ten from Linville Falls. Last Saturday night I was visiting friends at Loven's hotel, three miles from Jonas Ridge, and was invited to climb a high hill and see this wonderful light.

Accordingly, we mounted this hill, sat down on a bench and looked across a beautiful scene of mountain peaks, watching for the light to appear. The night fell, the mountain peaks faded into darkness, the twinkling lights of Lenoir and Morganton came into view. About half past nine this strange, mysterious light suddenly appeared from behind Brown's mountain. It came suddenly into view, ascended perhaps several hundred feet, then faded away. It is one of the strangest, most mysterious things these people have ever known. A great many have seen it and have expressed various conjectures as to its cause; but no one really knows anything about it, except what he can see.

In appearance this light resembles an electric street light, both as to size and brilliancy. It does not always appear in the same place, varying sometimes four or five miles. It varies, too, in brilliancy and the height to which it ascends. Some times it appears only once; then again it has been seen to ascend three or four times in one night.

The venerable Mr. Loven, the proprietor of the hotel, was asked his personal opinion as to the cause of the light, and he replied that "it might be one of the signs and wonders of Almighty God."

But this much is certain: This strange light certainly does exist; it ascends above the mountain tops every night, varying as to time, position and height of the ascending; it can be plainly seen from several points, and is the most mysterious, awe-inspiring thing the writer has ever had the privilege of seeing.

As to its cause, that is for the scientists to determine—if they can.—Cor. Statesville Landmark.

Laziness.

A New York man-milliner believes in American fashions for Americans. "It is only laziness," he said, "that makes us import our fashions. Why, when I think of our overwhelming laziness in this important matter I am reminded of the tramp.

"Kin ye gimme a plate o' meat and hunk o' pie?" a tramp asked a farmer.

"Yes, if you'll do some work," the farmer answered.

"What kind o' work?" said the tramp with a yawn.

"Diggin' potatoes," said the farmer.

"The tramp yawned again.

"Ye'd better git the man wot planted 'em" he said. "He knows whar they are."

Pillory for Wife Beaters.

The pillory, slightly changed but the same in effect, is to be resurrected from the old Puritan days and set up again in Kansas City, Kan. Wife beaters will find themselves its victims.

Police Judge J. H. Brady, of that city, was granted permission to erect a post on a corner of the main business street, to which men convicted of beating their wives could be chained for any number of days the court fixed.

"The shame of being seen, labeled as a wife beater, will prevent such crimes, I believe," the judge explained.

Do You Know That

It's worry, not work, which shortens life?

A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?

Poor health is expensive?

The United States public health service has reduced malaria 60 per cent in some localities?

The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1900?

Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year?

Flyless town has few funerals?

The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

Blotbs—"Bjones is pretty lucky, isn't he?" Slobs—"Lucky? Why, say, if that fellow should jump from the frying pan into the fire, he'd put the fire out."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

It isn't the fast young man who keeps up with his good intentions.

Charity, beginning at home, enables a man to practice on himself.

Fortune knocks at the door, but isn't always able to find the key hole. Wouldn't it be fine if family jars could only be used for preserving peace?

It's all right to begin at the bottom, provided the bottom doesn't drop out.

A fellow can't very well succeed as an aviator unless he keeps up appearances.

Just because all things come to those who wait, don't start out to be a waiter.

The man who falls in love successfully isn't always the one who practices on himself.

Scribbler's itch is an affliction that causes many a literary man to scratch for a living.

The girl who is afraid she is getting mumps doesn't believe that all's well that ends well.

The pessimist is a man who regards the pursuit of happiness as a punitive expedition.

It stands to reason that a book of speeches should be more than a mere volume of sound.

Of course an old maid can be a reformer, but a married woman has more chance for practice.

Fight your own battles. The fellow who takes your part will generally take more than that.

The man who draws all his money from the bank evidently believes in being his own cash drawer.

Feminine curiosity demonstrates that the most curious thing in the world is a woman who isn't.

The man who is satisfied to wait for something to turn up generally has to pick it out of the discard.

The only time some people tell the truth is when they have an idea it is going to hurt some one else.

It shouldn't take a fruit grower to convince you that the apple of discord should be nipped in the bud.

Misery loves company, which may explain why some people are never so happy as when they are alone.

Don't take second-hand advice. On the other hand be a bit suspicious of advice that has never been used.

Don't despise the people who are always talking about themselves. At least they can't be talking about you.

You don't always have to judge a man by his deeds. Sometimes you can size him up by what he doesn't do.

You never can tell. Many a woman keeps her hair light with the idea that she is thus keeping her age dark.

Ambition is never satisfied. By the time we eventually get the thing we want we generally want something else.

Perhaps the doctor makes his money honestly in spite of the fact that his fees are, in a sense, ill-gotten gains.

Women are proverbially curious. When a man is up and doing, his wife naturally wants to know what he is up to.

You can never tell. Many a man who prides himself on being a well-known citizen is too well known for his own good.

There is nothing new under the sun. It's mighty difficult to invent an excuse without infringing on some other fellow's patent.

You never can tell. Just because a girl works in a nail factory, don't jump to the conclusion that she would make a good manicure.

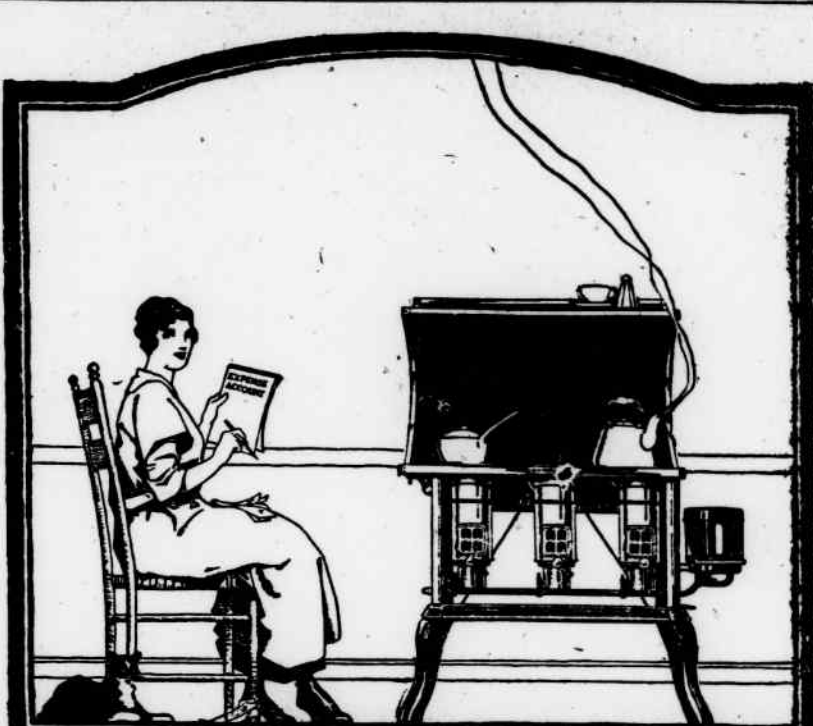
"About the cheapest thing in the world is happiness," said the Wise Guy. "Yes, but lots of rich people can't afford it," added the Simple Mug.

A Fine Aid For
Mother-to-be

We are all greatly indebted to those who tell their experiences. And among the many things which we read about and are of immediate importance to the expectant mother, is a splendid external remedy called "Mother's Friend." This is applied over the muscles of the stomach. It is deeply penetrating in its influence. Mothers everywhere tell of its soothing effect, how it allays pains incident to stretching of cords, ligaments and muscles. They tell of restful comfort, of calm, peaceful nights, an absence of those distresses peculiar to the period of expectancy, relief from morning sickness, no more of that apprehension with which so many young women's minds become burdened. It is a splendid help. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" from your nearest druggist. Ask your husband to get it for you. Then write to Bradford Regulator Co., 408 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a very handsome and instructive book. It is filled with suggestive ideas of great help to all women interested in the subject of maternity. And best of all are some letters from mothers that are real inspirations. Write today.

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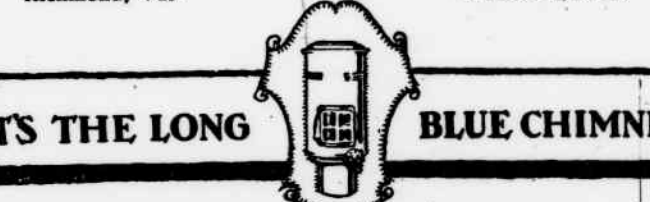
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MORTGAGE SALE.

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

Saturday, July 8, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Summerfield, N. C., expose to public auction to the highest bidder for cash one lot of land near depot of Southern Railway, on which is situate the store house of said G. J. Mahe, to satisfy note and mortgage.

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

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left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by

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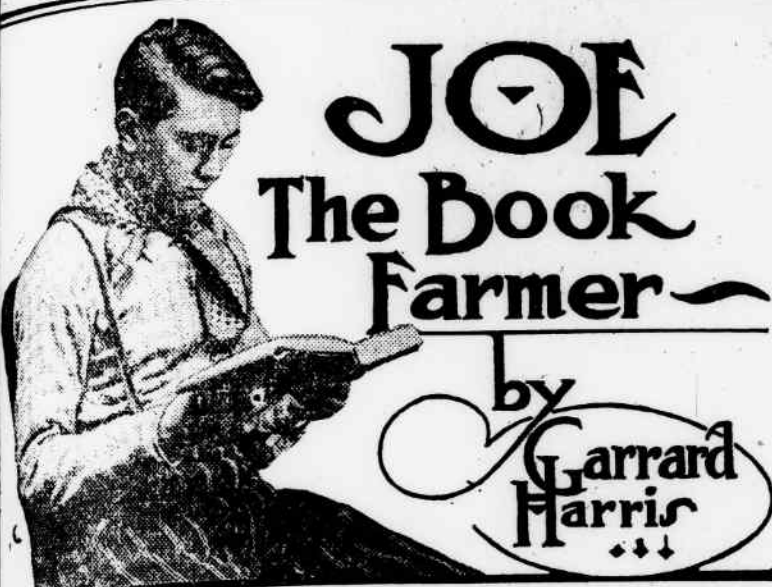
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CHAPTER XIV.

Women Are Interested.

"A, do you know anything about canning stuff?" asked Joe after full justice had been done to the savory squirrel pie and well baked turkey, both of which Joe had provided. "Powerful little, son. Why?" "Well, if you had a chance to learn would you?" "Of course, if I had a canning outfit and something to can." "All right. Wait a minute." Joe left the table and returned with a pamphlet out of a bundle of several the mail carrier had left that morning. "Here it is, one of the government bulletins. Gives you the whole thing right here. If you'll just study this right you get it fixed in your mind I'll buy you a nice canning outfit." "That would be mighty nice and a big help next winter to have plenty of canned blackberries and blackberries and plums and peaches and things to make pies of. We'd live high!" "No, there ain't any excuse except right down ignorance and stubbornness," asserted his wife. "I reckon if Joe hadn't made that showin' right under my nose we'd a' been livin' just like a lot o' slaves as we had been doin'—in debt, owin' nothin' o' our own 'everything,' the head of the family continued. "Look at us now—we gettin' to be a pretty fair book farmer, knowin' the whys an' wherefores o' things, payin' for land that'll be ours before this year ends and in a fair way to be tolerable well off by the time I'm old!"

The work of hauling and dumping went forward steadily, and when night came seventeen loads had been hauled and placed on the acre. Joe figured that he saved at least two days' time by the loose bottom method of dumping the loads. The work of hauling was completed on the third day—forty-six loads in all—and every bit went on the corn acre. Then the young oats and the fertilizer were turned under. The ground was already mellow and full of vegetable matter. "In one more year this will be the best piece of land in the whole county," remarked Joe. "It will make a hundred bushels of corn and maybe more next year, without another pound of barnyard fertilizer or an ounce of commercial stuff."

Link and Mrs. Weston and Annie had busied themselves cutting up the Irish potatoes for the seed to plant, being careful to leave at least two "eyes," from which the sprouts would come, on each piece of potato. It was a tremendous job. Joe occupied the next day sweeping up leaves in the grove, packing them across the road in sacks to spread in the rows. After the potato cutting was under way and the end in sight Link was called into the game and helped with the leaves.

The next day Mr. Weston plowed the acre for the potatoes, turning it under deeply, cross breaking and harrowing. The year's work on the land in turning under stuff had helped it wonderfully. The rows were then laid off with the out tongue plow, and Link and Joe commenced dropping the potatoes in, after first scattering a liberal quantity of vegetable grower commercial fertilizer in the bottom of the rows. Then the sacks of leaves were taken and the seed potato pieces covered three or four inches deep. One of the horses was hitched to a drag made of a square piece of timber eight feet long, and which was hitched by a single tree to the horse. Joe stood on the timber and drove the horse at right angles to the rows. It covered the potatoes perfectly and packed the dirt on them and at the same time smoothed the surface of the field.



"Joe, you are a darling," said Annie, shaking his hand warmly.

Link looked on and finally scratched his head reflectively as he remarked: "Dat looks ter me like er funny way ter plant 'taters. I allers seen 'em planted in hills." "Most folks do that for two reasons—one to keep the water from standing on the seed and rotting them, and the other is to have plenty of loose dirt to keep the seed moist and for the young potatoes to develop in." "Well, what's de reason o' dis?" "Ever notice an Irish potato plant with a root and young potatoes on it?" "Nossuh." "Well, I pulled one up and studied it. The young potatoes are formed above the roots which grow from the bottom of the main stem. I put those leaves in there above the part that will be the root to give a loose place for the young potatoes to develop. And it will make the potatoes cleaner and larger."

"Uh huh, I sorter sees." "And if I had planted in high hills I would have had to cultivate with hoes, wouldn't I? There's no plow that would do any good, is there, on hills most a foot high?" Link shook his head. "So, this way, for the first two workings I'll use a horse and cultivator and get it done in short order. The last working, when the potatoes are forming, I'll run a plow through and throw the dirt on either side right against the potato plants. That will make a hill and give plenty of room for the young potatoes to grow in, won't it?" "Yeah—an' hit won't be baked by de sun an' hard. Hit'll be loose at de very time when it's needed loose!" exclaimed the dorky.

"That's what I thought. I never heard of anybody else planting potatoes this way, but it looks like reason and common sense to me. Don't you think so? There's no reason to put hills here at first, because the land is well drained and deep plowed. Water won't stand on it." "Seems sensible to me," agreed Link. "Mister Joe, what made yo' think o' dat way to plant 'taters?" "Wanted to do the work at less cost and make a profit."

"Mister Joe, just persize what is er 'profit?' I ain't never got dat right in my min' fit. I knows 'bout Bible prophets, but what's dis kin' yo' is allers talkin' erbout?" "The less it costs you to make a crop of corn or potatoes the more you make when you sell, because you don't have to deduct from the price you get the increased cost of making the crop. It's the difference between what it costs you to make a crop and what your stuff brings."

"Dat dis yere tater crop ain't costin' yo' nothin' 'cept de seed, \$2 wuth o' fertilizer an' de time wackin' in."

"That's it. Time can be turned into money. The less time it takes to make these potatoes the more time I will have to put on something else to make money on. See?" "I does," said Link proudly. "I wants ter learn dese things, kase I use gwine be er farmer like yo' is gwine ter be, sho as yo' bawn."

That night Joe got down the nicely bound blank book he had purchased for a quarter in town and prepared to open his account of operations for the year. The rules of the Corn Club contest required that every move he made with dates and items of expense be noted as made.

Before going to work on his book he told about how Link had finally got the idea that time was money. Mr. Weston laughed. "That reminds me of another story they tell on Hen Tucker. He was in town one day, and a feller was on the street sellin' a new kind of incubator. Hen stood right in front of the crowd, mouth open, takin' it all in. The man explained that the incubator would do the work and the settin' hens could be put back to work layin'."

"Ain't it a wonder, friend? Don't you think it's fine? Ain't it a time saver?" preached the agent. Tucker thought it was up to him to say something, so he kind o' gasped, his mouth workin' like that of a perch out o' water.

"Aw, shucks," sezze, tryin' to show the crowd how smart he was, "what's the use o' that contraption? What's the time to a settin' hen, anyhow?" I thought that crowd would bust their sides laughin'. Everybody used to call 'im Henry before that, but they got to callin' him 'Settin' Hen,' an' then it got down to 'Hen,' an' that's been his name ever since."

CHAPTER XV.

Hear the Corn Grow.

SEASONABLE showers fell on the corn crop. Joe kept the soil stirred lightly with a hand rake so as to conserve the moisture and applied 200 pounds of nitrate of soda when the stalks were two-thirds grown.

That gave the crop a strong impetus, and tassels began to show above the dark green leaves, some of which were almost five inches across. A good soaking rain fell, followed by a cloudy day and a day's drizzle. That night it showered intermittently, and Joe and his father went down about dusk between showers. His father had told him he heard something rustling about in the corn. The idea of a cow or a horse in there working havoc sent a cold chill down Joe's back.

The two stopped at the fence and listened in the dead stillness. There was a cautious rustling, faint but plain. It was a sort of whispered rustle that a person could sense more than he could hear.

"Hear that! That's it! Some o' them 'posy' calves in there!" excitedly urged Mr. Weston. The sibilant rustle was heard again. In fact, it never seemed to stop. Occasionally there was a louder noise. Joe laughed.

"That's the first time I ever heard corn grow!" he said. "Heard it grow? That's the first I ever heard of that sort of foolishness," snorted his father.

"That's what I said—heard it grow. That noise is just the unfolding of the leaves. The rain is furnishing plenty of moisture and the sap is rushing up and the leaves are simply opening fast—tassels coming out, and all that."

"I'll believe mighty near anything my son says about corn, but blame my cats if I go that far as to say I heard corn grow!" said Mr. Weston, with much distrust in his tone.

"All right, then. What makes that rustling in there?" asked Joe. "Pesky calf—or—or jay birds roostin' in it, or—or wind." He ran out of conjectures.

"You know it ain't possible for a calf to be in there because we been all round the fence; it's tight, and the gate is locked. Now, cut out the calf," suggested Joe.

"Well, how about jay birds or wind, or varmints?" asked Mr. Weston hopefully. He was determined that it should not be unfolding corn leaves that he heard.

"Did you ever hear of jay birds roosting in corn—honest, now?" insisted Joe.

"Well, don't know's I ever did." "All right; jay birds and calves are out of the question. Do you feel any breeze to rustle the corn?"

"No—b'lieve not," said Mr. Weston. He was being hemmed in and knew it. There never was a calmer night—not a breath of air stirring.

"Now the wind is out of the question too. Listen! Hear that?" They listened again.

"Sounds like the whisperin' in that big sheath when you hold it to your ear," said Mr. Weston.

"Ain't a thing in the world except the corn growing—leaves unfolding and rubbing against one another as they open—that makes that noise. So you can say that you've heard corn grow, even if you never saw it grow," suggested his son.

"Well, live an' learn!" his father responded.

"Hope to goodness we won't have a rain for about two or three weeks," said Joe. "That corn is fine, and if we have a nice, quiet, dry spell and no big wind the pollen will fall plentiful from the tassels to the silk, and the ears will be seeded plumb to the end, good fertile grains. Wet weather just at tasseling time is bad for corn. It is always better if the weather is dry and still."

"I've heard old farmers say that, but they didn't know the reason," said Mr. Weston.

"If there's much wet weather or wind about tasseling time the pollen from the tassels don't fall on the silk evenly. That is necessary to make a perfect grain. There's a strand of silk for each grain. Unless that strand gets pollen on it, no grain. Rain and wind wash the pollen away before it gets on all the silk."

"That makes nubby corn?" inquired his father. Joe nodded.

If the weather had been ordered especially for the corn it could not have been any finer. It was exactly three weeks until a gentle, slow rain fell one night.

"My crop's made; it's made!" rejoiced Joe when he arose the next morning. "Grain's all formed; now plenty of moisture to fill 'em out; crop's made, I tell ya, and it's going to be a whale of a crop, believe me!"

"Looks like the season come just right," observed his mother.

"Couldn't be better," admitted Joe. His effort at seed selection was bearing fruit. He had saved the seed from the stalks with the most ears on them, and in the crop coming on there was at least a third of the crop with three perfectly developed ears on each stalk, probably fifty stalks with four well developed ears and a half dozen which showed four good ears and a rudimentary ear which could in time be developed into a perfect ear.

Joe went through and marked all the five eared stalks with a red calico string, the four eared ones with a blue strip and the three eared ones with a white piece of cloth.

"I'm going to gather it all separately," he explained to his father. "These few stalks showing the five ear tendency I am going to plant off by themselves next year and develop them up; same way with the four ears. May plant the two together. I'm not certain now, but I want to breed that corn up to five good ears to the stalk."

"What about this here three ear corn?" inquired Mr. Weston.

"First I want to get enough of it for you to plant here on the place; then the rest of it I will sell for seed."

"What about the balance, Joe?" "Feed the hogs with it."

"Why, Joe," protested Tom Ralston, "you could sell any of this corn for seed corn at a fancy price just because it came off this acre. You're foolish not to."

"Well, maybe I'll sort out the best ears from the two ear corn and sell it at a slight advance for the trouble in sorting it out, but I won't take any fancy price for it, because it ain't fancy corn. And I ain't particular anxious to sell it. It's worth as much to us for feed as the money is."

"I think you ought to be willing to sell it for seed corn, Joe," said his father. "It's fine, strong corn, better than any of this around here. It's bound to give good results, an' you'll help the farmers that want to get a good corn to plant."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

Continued from Page Six.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Pentrest Mine, 93 acres mine, 1915 and cost | 39.50 | Teague, Miss Viola, 20 acres, 1915 and cost | 3.19 |
| Heath, Caroline, 5 acres Heath, 1915 and cost | 1.47 | Ledbetter, A. E., Exr., 11-6 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 6.06 |
| Hodges, F. E. and A. J., 160 acres home, 1915 and cost | 24.41 | Fields, J. L., 12 acres, 1915 and cost | 2.72 |
| Hodges, Rachel, 16 acres, 1915 and cost | 7.32 | OAK RIDGE. | |
| Hodges, S. C., 1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 1.53 | Angel, R. L., Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 1.02 |
| Hodges, D. E., 49 acres Fisher Hill, 1915 and cost | 8.83 | Bozman, C. R., 73 Bowman, 1915 and cost | 22.17 |
| Hodges, Geo. W., 70 acres home, 1915 and cost | 12.83 | Matthews, 48 Walker, 1915 and cost | 8.04 |
| Jackson, Dr. W. L., 75 acres home, 1915 and cost | 9.43 | Branson, W. A., 186 acres, Thompson, 1915 and cost | 26.13 |
| Maness, S. P., 3 acres Hickory creek, 1915 and cost | 1.02 | Brookbank, G. C., 8 lots, Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 2.18 |
| Osborne, Mary, 4 acres Seven-son, 1915 and cost | 1.16 | Case, C. R., 6 acres, Case, 1915 and cost | 14.79 |
| Oswell, E. M., 48 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.29 | Stokesdale and Angel, 1915 and cost | 8.99 |
| Rayle, F. A., and Chas. 71 acres home, 1915 and cost | 6.85 | Carey, Frank, 42-3-4 Carey, 1915 and cost | 9.29 |
| Rives, Will, 40 acres Gamble, 1915 and cost | 11.81 | Dwiggins, Jno. L., 1 Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 12.31 |
| Stevenson, F. E., 1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.70 | Hamilton, W. R., 2 Oak Ridge, 1915 and cost | 8.84 |
| Toomes, A. L., 10-1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.95 | Hilton, Dr. J. J., 22-1-2 Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 44.04 |
| Toones, J. E., 27 acres Leacock, 1915 and cost | 6.55 | Holt, J. E., 2-3 acres Oak Ridge, 1915 and cost | 13.87 |
| Wagstaff, Mrs. M. R., 27 acres Fisher Hill, 1915 and cost | 4.81 | Jones, A. A., 81 acres, McKinney, 1915 and cost | 24.15 |
| Ward, L. M., 1-2 acres, 250 acres Bear mine, 1915 and cost | 30.92 | Linville, R. B., 3 lots, Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 6.36 |
| Jethro Sumner—Colored. | | Parish, M. W., 38 acres, Parrish, 1915 and cost | 5.79 |
| Alston, Rufus, 10 acres home, 1915 and cost | 10.27 | Powell, J. F., 1-2 Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 4.56 |
| Dick, Mollie, 1 acre Red hill, 1915 and cost | 1.13 | Reaves, Alice, 127 acres, Anthony & King, 1915 and cost | 11.75 |
| Donnell, Emsley, 1 acre home, 1915 and cost | 11.03 | Stokesdale Furniture Co., 1-8 Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 21.18 |
| Evans, Eugene, 19 acres Leonard, 1915 and cost | 8.43 | Waters, R. W., 3 acres, King, 1915 and cost | 2.82 |
| Headen, John, 3 acres, 1915 and cost | 6.69 | Oak Ridge—Colored. | |
| Kear, James, 63 acres home, 1915 and cost | 8.19 | Miller, John, 1 acre, Holt, 1915 and cost | 5.94 |
| McBane, Angeline, 1 acre home, 1915 and cost | 1.72 | DEEP RIVER. | |
| McMurry, Andrew, 45-1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 19.30 | Atkins, E. B., 134 acres, home, Guilford Ave., 1915 and cost | 3.55 |
| Shoffner, Base, 1 acre home, 1915 and cost | 5.57 | Bodenhamer, W. L., 31-3 Guilford Ave., 2 Johnson, 1915 and cost | 4.94 |
| Shoffner, Phillip, 12 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 6.06 | Duggins, E. J., 2 acres, Stride land, 1915 and cost | 14.71 |
| Walker, 16 acres Jones, 1915 and cost | 9.33 | Donatman, Milton, 2 lots, home, 1915 and cost | 5.07 |
| BRUCE. | | Gray, I. O., 1 acre, 1915 and cost | 3.59 |
| Heckins, Miss Lucy E., 140 acres Hoskins, 2 acres, Walter H., 1915 and cost | 11.33 | Morgan Volney B., 1 lot near Colfax, 1915 and cost | 1.26 |
| Mabe, G. J., 1 lot, 1915 and cost | 3.57 | Starbuck, O. A., 55 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 5.85 |
| Parish, Mrs. Mary, 48 acres home, 45 acres Case, 1915 and cost | 27.79 | Starbuck, Mrs. Celia, 59 Lowery, 1915 and cost | 5.61 |
| Parish, L. M., 3 acres home, 1915 and cost | 9.29 | Welborn, E. G., 3 acres, 1915 and cost | 5.34 |
| Peel, C. C., 114 acres Boon, 1915 and cost | 10.16 | DEEP RIVER—Colored. | |
| Price, S. A., 1 home, 1915 and cost | 14.38 | Garrett, David, 20 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 4.24 |
| Price, S. A., 1 Hoskins, 1915 and cost | 2.80 | Fulton, P. E., 1-2 acres, 1915 and cost | .99 |
| Roberson, F. L., 12-1-2 Leno, 1915 and cost | 5.02 | Kerner, 1915 and cost | 1.16 |
| Strider, J. C., 16 acres Martin, 1915 and cost | 5.91 | Jones, Mary Jane, 2 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 1.65 |
| Tidley, J. M., Depot lot, 1915 and cost | 1.46 | Jones, Mrs. Lake, 1915 and cost | 10.19 |
| Toner, D., balance lot home, 1915 and cost | 3.90 | Jones, Fred D., 38 acres, Smith land, 1915 and cost | 8.72 |
| Walker, Robt., 118-1-2 acres, 1915 and cost | 9.88 | The advertised list for High Point township is published in the High Point Enterprise. | |
| Winfrey, G. F., 1 home, 19-1-2 Parish, 1915 and cost | 2.13 | This July 1, 1916. | |
| BRUCE—Colored. | | D. B. STAFFORD, Sheriff. | |
| Diworth, John, 3 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.82 | | |
| Lomax, Peter, 3 acres Cunningham, 1915 and cost | 2.22 | | |
| Miller, John, 2-3-4 acres Cunningham, 1915 and cost | 1.63 | | |
| Pass, John and Siddle, 30 acres, 1915 and cost | 1.81 | | |
| Reid, John, 24 acres home, 1915 and cost | 6.47 | | |
| Reid, Joe, heirs, 3 acres home, 1915 and cost | 4.60 | | |
| Reid, John, 5-1-2 acres Hoskins, 1915 and cost | 7.15 | | |
| Reid, Tatum, 41-1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.61 | | |
| FRIENDSHIP. | | | |
| Armfield, Emily, 10 acres Armfield, 1915 and cost | 1.30 | | |
| Atkins, R. F., 10 acres Thornlow, 1915 and cost | 2.38 | | |
| Blair, P. S., 1-3-4 acres home, 1915 and cost | 13.61 | | |
| Brooks, Myrtle, 42 acres Edwards, 1915 and cost | 1.18 | | |
| Edwards, Parrish, estate, 25 acres, 1915 and cost | 2.24 | | |
| Gray, H. A., 30 acres Peele, 1915 and cost | 13.49 | | |
| Lambeth, A. F. and White, 60 acres Huffines, 40 acres Ell, 1915 and cost | 22.08 | | |
| Lloyd, C. R., 96 acres Land, 1915 and cost | 17.02 | | |
| McKie, E. C., 1 acre Pardon lot, 1915 and cost | 1.76 | | |
| McMichael, C. J., 31 acres Summers, 1915 and cost | 6.57 | | |
| Phillips, J. R., 131 acres Holmes, 1915 and cost | 9.38 | | |
| Prince, Cora L., 3 Hilltop, 6 Lee Stack, 1915 and cost | 2.92 | | |
| Rankin, Walter, 22 Edwards, 1915 and cost | 4.60 | | |
| Roberts, D. P., 13-1-2 home, 1915 and cost | 5.61 | | |
| Sampson, D. E., 4 acres near station, 1915 and cost | 8.67 | | |
| Sharp, I. W., admr., 45 acres White, 1915 and cost | 3.69 | | |
| Stadler, J. E., 32 acres Hassell, 1915 and cost | 2.72 | | |
| Ward, A. V., 20 acres, Armfield, 1915 and cost | 6.58 | | |
| Ward, G. W., 59 acres home, 1915 and cost | 88.13 | | |
| Worth, Laura D., Newell lot, 1915 and cost | 14.62 | | |
| FRIENDSHIP—Colored. | | | |
| Anderson, Peter, 31 acres home, 1915 and cost | 6.24 | | |
| Armfield, Wm., 7-1-2 acres home, 1915 and cost | 2.02 | | |
| Caldwell, Cyrus, 8 acres Boren, 1915 and cost | 1.57 | | |
| Guilford Improvement Co., 1-1-2 Raleigh Cross Roads, 1915 and cost | 1.30 | | |
| Harris, Cioe, estate, 3-1-2 acres Harris, 1915 and cost | 1.05 | | |
| Morehead, Geo. W., 12 acres home, 6 acres California, 1915 and cost | 9.41 | | |
| Morris, Amory, heirs, 6 acres Morrison, 1915 and cost | 2.24 | | |
| Peak, O. C., 12 acres Peebles, 1915 and cost | 5.72 | | |
| Scars, Matthew, 7 acres Rich, 1915 and cost | 5.86 | | |
| Wright, Cornelius, 3-4 acres home, 1915 and cost | 1.26 | | |
| JAMESTOWN. | | | |
| Armfield, Solomon, R., 256 acres home, 1915 and cost | 14.01 | | |
| Blackwelder, L. W., Church land, 1915 and cost | 2.13 | | |
| Boat of Guilford County, N. C., 1-1-2 Raleigh Cross Roads, 1915 and cost | 38.39 | | |
| Church, J. F., 1-2 acre home, 1915 and cost | 1.30 | | |
| Clapp, J. H., 1-1-2 acres, 1915 and cost | 1.55 | | |
| Dillon, J. W., 5 acres home, 1915 and cost | 10.40 | | |
| Ellison, 118 acres Fike, 1915 and cost | 18.13 | | |
| Fields, S. M., 52 acres Crutis, 1915 and cost | 7.78 | | |
| Folwell, Will S., 50 acres Kealey, 1915 and cost | 13.83 | | |
| Hall, D. H., 10-6-10 acres McCauley, 1915 and cost | 2.97 | | |
| King, E. L., 1-4 acre McCauley, 1915 and cost | 4.95 | | |
| Logne, Frank R., 155 Lindsay mine, 1915 and cost | 19.59 | | |
| Patterson, T. O., 9 acres Loman, 1 acre Patterson, 1915 and cost | 16.27 | | |
| Pitts, Dr. C. M., 51 acres Wright, 10 acres O'May, 1915 and cost | 13.04 | | |
| Ridge, A. W., 1 home, 1915 and cost | 30.86 | | |
| Sullivan, Amanda, 15 acres Ralston, 1915 and cost | 2.32 | | |
| Tuttle, S. L., 31 acres Fields, 1915 and cost | 10.91 | | |
| Wheeler, H. O., 66 acres home, 1915 and cost | 11.13 | | |
| Jamestown—Colored. | | | |
| Giles, John, 14 acres, farm, 1915 and cost | 2.33 | | |
| Hedrick, J. L., 1-8 acre, home, 1915 and cost | | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1915 and cost | 5.06 |
| Lomax, Abraham, 9 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 1.36 |
| Yawes, Robert, 9-1-2 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 3.32 |
| Jamestown—Unlisted. | |
| Teague, Miss Viola, 20 acres, 1915 and cost | 3.19 |
| Ledbetter, A. E., Exr., 11-6 acres, home, 1915 and cost | 6.06 |
| Fields, J. L., 12 acres, 1915 and cost | 2.72 |
| OAK RIDGE. | |
| Angel, R. L., Stokesdale, 1915 and cost | 1.02 |
| Bozman, C. R., 73 Bowman, 1915 and cost | 22.17 |
| Matthews, 48 Walker, 1915 and cost | 8.04 |

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Little Child Dead.—Sadie Reece, the 18-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Reece, of Glenwood, died Thursday. The funeral was conducted from the home Friday afternoon by Rev. S. C. Hilliard, of Forest Avenue Baptist church, and interment made at Zion church.

June Weddings.—During the month of June Register of Deeds Rankin issued 77 marriage licenses, which was an increase of ten over the number issued during June, 1915. Capt. Rankin insists that the country is all right so long as there is no slump in the marriage license market.

Month's Court Record.—During the month of June 94 cases were tried in the Municipal court. Violations of the prohibition law led all other offences, there having been 24 indictments for retailing. The fines imposed during the month amounted to \$395 and the court collected \$216.20 in costs.

New Cotton Office.—The Alexander Sprunt Company, of Wilmington, one of the largest cotton brokerage and exporting firms in the South, has opened a branch office in Greensboro. Mr. J. V. Pomeroy, of Graham, who has been engaged in the cotton business for a number of years, is manager of the local branch.

Board Meetings.—Both the board of county commissioners and the county board of education are holding meetings today. In addition to routine business, the board of education will name school committees for the various districts and make the semi-annual settlement with the county treasurer.

Death of Infant.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hanger died Friday at the family residence on McKinley street. The funeral was held from the home Saturday afternoon and interment made at Rehobeth church. Rev. S. C. Hilliard, of Forest Avenue Baptist church, conducted the services.

Too Much Rain.—Farmers are complaining that the excessive rains of the past few weeks has thrown them back in their work and done more or less injury to crops, especially tobacco. Most of the fields have been too wet much of the time to work and in many instances the grass has made more headway than anything else.

Mr. Brooks President.—Mr. A. L. Brooks was elected president of the North Carolina Bar Association at the annual meeting of that body at Wrightsville Beach last week. This is the highest distinction that can come to a North Carolina lawyer from the hands of his professional brethren and it is an honor that will be worthily worn by the new president.

Talks to Teachers.—Superintendent Frost, of the county schools, lectured before the summer school of in-service teachers at the Agricultural and Mechanical College Friday night on the teacher's duty to the community. He stressed the idea that the successful teacher's work does not end with the instruction of pupils, but includes also betterment work in the community.

New Physician.—Dr. George Roberson, who spent the past year in hospital training in Charleston, S. C., has returned to Greensboro and will engage in the practice of medicine here. He will be associated with Dr. R. Michaux, his brother-in-law. The young physician is a son of the late Dr. Roberson, of Guilford College, who was one of the leading practitioners of the county.

Plans Accepted.—The city commissioners have accepted plans drawn by Architect F. A. Weston for the library for the negro citizens of Greensboro to be erected by a \$10,000 Carnegie donation. As soon as the plans are approved by the Carnegie corporation contracts will be let for the construction of the building which is to be erected on a lot owned by Bennett College.

Substitute Judge.—Mr. W. H. Stone, who has been substitute judge at the Municipal court for some time, has resigned the position and is succeeded by Mr. Alfred S. Wyllie, one of the young members of the Greensboro bar. Mr. Stone found that he did not have time for the daily grind of court work, and as Judge Brown will probably be absent on ordinary duty for an indefinite period he asked to be relieved.

Member of Council.—Mr. Charles T. Weatherly, president of the Guilford County Farmers' Union and one of the most progressive farmers in the county, was elected a member of the state council of the North Carolina Farmers' Union at a meeting held in Raleigh Saturday. He succeeds Mr. R. W. H. Stone, who resigned from the council recently to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the legislature in this county.

Many New Buildings.—The city building inspector issued 25 permits during the month of June, and of this number 16 were for the erection of new residences. The estimated cost of the construction authorized by the permits is \$78,710. During the corresponding month last year 13 permits were issued and the total estimated cost of construction was \$24,850, a little less than a third of the total for the past month.

Aged Woman Dead.—Mrs. Artilla Jane Phipps died at 4 o'clock Saturday morning at her home about ten miles southeast of Greensboro. She was 74 years old and had been in feeble health for some time. The funeral was held from the home yesterday morning and interment made in the burying ground at Mt. Hope church. Mrs. Phipps is survived by two sons and a daughter—L. C. Phipps, of Florida, and Mrs. E. P. L. Lyons, who resides at the old home place.

Under Federal Control.—The Guilford Grays, the local military company, is now subject to the command of the federal authorities, the members of the company having taken the oath of allegiance under the new military law Friday night. Under the terms of the new enlistment the soldiers are to serve for three years, after which they will remain on the reserve roster for another three years. The local company is attached to the coast artillery corps and it is not expected that they will be called into service on account of the Mexican trouble.

Normal Teacher Dead.—Miss Eva May Bryan, a member of the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College, died at St. Leo's hospital Thursday, following a seven-weeks' illness of typhoid fever. Miss Bryan was a native of New York state and had been connected with the Normal College for the past five years. She is survived by her mother, who has made her home in Greensboro for several years; a sister, Miss Ruby Bryan, a teacher in the Normal College, and a brother, Mr. Charles Bryan, of Richmond, Va. The funeral was held from the Church of the Covenant Friday evening and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery. Rev. R. Murphy Williams conducted the services.

YOUNG MEN.

It is a pitiable the number of youth the schools and colleges of this state are turning out who have selected no particular occupation and who at 18 or 21 years of age are more helpless in a matter of actually doing something than farm boys 12 years old. In saying this there is no purpose to disparage education. On the contrary, the room for further development of education is well nigh unlimited. But the number of college graduates who each year start out hunting "positions" and who are qualified to do nothing well, would be very materially reduced if the boys could be induced to make some effort to get some idea of the practical side of their future occupation while young. Such apprenticeship or other work of training would put to profitable use much time that the town boy now spends in idleness or puts to worse use. The boys of this state, and especially of this section of the state, are usually of the most excellent material and with a little judicious aid in boyhood to prepare for a life occupation it might be made easier for them to successfully embark at about 21 years of age on their life's voyage. The girls have supplanted the boys as clerks in stores and as stenographers and bookkeepers in business offices, and as comparatively few boys can enter the professions they must be taught trades. A diploma from a college does not qualify a young man to make a living. With or without education, experience and practical training are necessary. —Sanford Express.

SEVEN ELECTROCUTIONS IN STATE SCHEDULED FOR JULY.

Unless there is executive clemency or reprieves in one or more of the cases there will be seven electrocutions of criminals in the state's prison in Raleigh during July and one August 1.

There are two white men, Melvin Horne, of Wilmington, and Frank Foster, of Polk county, both being condemned to die for murder. Insistence is being made that Horne is insane, but no action as to this plea for clemency has yet been taken. Horne is to die July 21 and Foster July 23. The other electrocutions scheduled are: July 7, Lawrence Swinson, Wilmington, murder; July 14, Thomas Merrick, Wilmington, burglary; July 14, James McCall, Harnett county, criminal assault; July 18, John Savage, Washington county, murder; July 21, William Black, Snow Hill, criminal assault; August 1, Arthur Smith, Fayetteville, murder.

The high flyer has to have more than lofty ideals.

AN UNUSUAL BILL HAS BEEN PREPARED.

A bill to exclude all Germans from France forever has been prepared by the French government. The measure is shortly to be submitted to parliament and will, without doubt, be passed, as with the exception of one socialistic organ all the newspapers enthusiastically endorse it.

The newspapers point to the American law excluding Chinese from the United States as an analogy. They advocate that all of the allied countries keep the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians out of their territories in the future.

The "Journal" thinks that the neutral nations should be asked to close their frontiers not only against German immigration, but also against German travelers.

The major part of the French press is of the opinion that the German influence can only be permanently destroyed by concerted action of all countries. This view is shared by political leaders and the public. A prominent member of the chamber of deputies recently said:

"It will not be sufficient to destroy the military power of Germany and to reduce the population of the empire forever to abject poverty. If the Germans find it impossible to live within the limited area in which we are going to herd them together they will emigrate to other and happier countries. This must be prevented by all means. The enlightened and moral nations of the world will have to take steps in time to guard themselves against any influx of the immoral, detestable German hordes who know no law but their greed and lust. It is, of course, impossible to exterminate the Germans entirely, but they must no longer be permitted to mingle with other peoples and to pollute them with their immorality, their poisonous philosophy and their barbarous so-called art."

"With the possible exception of Holland, Switzerland and Sweden, all neutral countries can easily be brought into an Anti-German union."

DEATH CLAIMS JUDGE PEEBLES AT NORFOLK, VA.

Judge Robert Bruce Peebles, aged 76, of the Superior court of North Carolina, and one of the best known men on the state's bench, died at Norfolk, Va., in a local hospital last Thursday. He was a native of Northampton county. The body was sent to Hillsboro, where the funeral occurred Saturday.

Judge Peebles was one of the best known men on the Superior court bench. He was noted for the jealousy with which he guarded the rights of the court as he saw them, and on more than one occasion took a place in the limelight by strict enforcement of his ideas as to how far a layman could go in his relations with the court. It has been only a short time since the state was looking on with interest while the judge was endeavoring to demonstrate in connection with proceedings against the Messrs. Brown, editors of the Goldsboro Record, the contention that criticism of the occupants of the bench must be made very carefully and guardedly or not at all. The Goldsboro editors had published criticisms of the judge that he held to be in contempt of court and he promptly haled them before him to answer the charge. When the editors lost the case they promptly appealed it to the Supreme court and there won. Judge Peebles, however, at the time of his death still had a civil case pending against them.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DRAFTS CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The United States government has drafted thirty civil engineers from the Southern Railway system to report at El Paso not later than Wednesday, July 5. The authoritative news was obtained from local Southern Railway officials and illustrates concretely the efforts of America to establish every safeguard that the gravity of the Mexican situation warrants. A personal envoy of the government was in Durham and requisitioned one civil engineer from this immediate territory to report to Col. S. W. Minor. The engineers will comprise the vanguard of American citizens that will explore the Mexican territory. To determine the topography of the region, to collect descriptive material as to the lay of the land, and denote the bridges and streams that traverse the Mexican interior will be the assignments of the civil engineer. The experts in the employ of the railway companies are the most proficient to be found and the government has seized upon the opportunity. The envoy from Washington city was traveling over the entire railway system and the requisite thirty engineers will garb in soldier's uniform and report in El Paso Wednesday.

Her War Flag a Winner.—Columbia, Pa., June 30.—Mrs. John A. Allison made a flag in 1898, flung it to the breeze, and it floated until the Spanish-American war ended. The same flag has been raised again and it will remain until Mexico yields.

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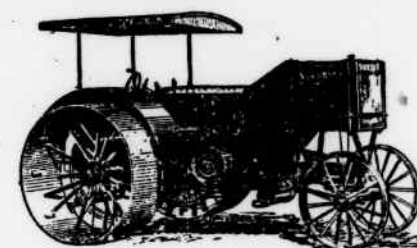
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