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PRESIDENT OPENS CAMPAIGN

FULLY EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE HEARD WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson today formally opened his campaign for re-election with a speech accepting the Democratic nomination in which he characterized the Republican party as "a practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his administration and declared for a "big America."

The president left Shadow Lawn at 11 o'clock tonight for Washington. In his speech President Wilson was unapologetic in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "massive inertia and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that old leaders still select its candidate, but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, by name.

The president spoke from the veranda of his summer home to a crowd which filled 8,000 chairs and overflowed to the lawn.

Speaking in the open his voice could be heard by only a small part of the crowd, but those who did hear him constantly interrupted with applause. Once, when he said "I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States," the crowd stood and cheered.

The notification ceremonies were wrought to a dramatic close when more than a score of American flags attached to parachutes were fired into the air by mortars and unfolded over the president's head as a band played "America." Afterward Mr. Wilson stood more than an hour on the veranda and shook hands with several thousand men, women and children.

Senator James, of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, introduced the president. When he declared that Mr. Wilson had kept America at peace the crowd responded instantly and applauded several minutes. He concluded by handing the president a copy of the St. Louis platform.

Reading slowly but distinctly from a printed copy of his speech and frequently looking up to emphasize particular points, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Democratic platform as a "definite pledge." Reviewing the achievements of the administration he said "while in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before."

He said: "We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

Concluding his list of measures passed by Congress in the last three years, the president declared:

"This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sample promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation."

Further along, rebuking foreign nations who are not loyal to the United States he said:

"I am a candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen."

When Mr. Wilson declared that the revolution in Mexico is right, and that so long as its leaders represent, however imperfectly, a struggle for freedom, he is ready to serve their ends, the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted his declaration that America must do its part in laying the foundation for world-peace.

The policy of the United States in dealing with violations of the rights of Americans as a result of the European war, the president outlined thus:

"That property rights can be vindicated by claims for damage when the war is over and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be."

The audience which listened to the president's address of acceptance was made up largely of residents of New Jersey coast towns, but included Democratic leaders from every section of the country and delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

VILLA IS REPORTED NEARING PERSHING FORCES.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 1.—Francisco Villa has crossed the Mexican Northwestern railway west of Chihuahua City with 700 men and is now within ninety miles of the Southern outposts of General Pershing's expedition. General Pershing has been warned of his approach.

This information was given out today at army headquarters here. Whether Villa has turned eastward to cut the railroad between Chihuahua and the border, or is pushing north to attack the punitive expedition outposts is a matter of conjecture. Army officers here are confident that the bandit will not attempt to molest the American troops unless he can ambush some small detachments.

The arrest last night of Hipolito Villa, brother of the bandit chieftain, prevented the launching of an armed expedition into Mexico from the United States, according to department agent of justice agents who have Hipolito in custody. Villa came here four days ago from Havana to finance a new revolution against Carranza, they say, and had already recruited several hundred Mexicans. Documents revealing the whole plot have been discovered by the government agent, it was said. Much mystery surrounds the affair. Both military and civil officials refused this afternoon to disclose where Hipolito Villa is held prisoner, but it is believed he is in the Fort Bliss guard house. He was arrested by state rangers and department of justice men last night at an isolated farm house, twelve miles east of El Paso.

George Holmes, prominent cattlemen of this section, was made prisoner at the same time. Generals Lopez, Payana, and Deluna, well known commanders in the old Villa army, were taken into custody today by the secret service men. Although charges have been preferred, it is expected tomorrow they will be formally charged with violation of neutrality. It is said that Hipolito Villa intended to send 100 armed Mexicans from El Paso into Mexico to cut the railways between Juarez and Chihuahua.

Distress Calls Reported by Steamers. Washington, Sept. 1.—Two steamers reported to the navy department today that they had picked up wireless distress calls this morning in the vicinity of Cristobal, Canal zone, which apparently came from a naval vessel. The calls were fragmentary, and the steamers could not make out the name or location of the distressed ship.

The navy department instructed the Guantanamo station to send broadcast a wireless appeal to all vessels in Southern waters to investigate.

8,000 in Town Have Malaria. Washington, Sept. 2.—Navy advices from the Mexican gulf coast said it was reported that 8,000 of the 16,000 inhabitants of the town of Tehuantepec were suffering with malarial fever.

Officer Promoted.—Maj. S. Glenn Brown, who has been on duty at Camp Glenn since the North Carolina troops were mobilized there, has been assigned to duty on the staff of the ninth division of the national guard, which is stationed at El Paso, Tex.

Secretary Lansing, Secretary Houston, Secretary McAdoo, and Postmaster General Burleson represented the cabinet, and virtually all the members of the notification committee, the Democratic national committee, the Democratic campaign committee and the associate campaign committee of Progressives also was present.

Long Branch and West End were decorated in red, white and blue for the occasion and the crowds which attended the ceremony were in festive mood. Mr. Wilson himself was seldom without a smile throughout the day. Prior to his speech he entertained at lunch, but tonight he remained at Shadow Lawn with members of his family, and his closest advisors until time came to depart for Washington.

The president will arrive in Washington early tomorrow and after a stay of three hours will leave for Hodgenville, Ky., to deliver a Lincoln speech on Monday. He will return to Washington Tuesday afternoon.

AUSTRIANS FORCED TO RETIRE

ROUMANIANS SEEM TO HAVE MADE GREAT GAINS IN FIRST HARD BATTLE.

In the first hard battle between Roumanian and Austrian troops the Austrians have been forced to retire across the Cerna river, north of Orsova, near the Iron Gate on the Danube. Vienna announced that the Austrian troops withdrew after five days of heavy fighting.

In eastern Transylvania the Austrian retirement continues. Hermannstadt has been added to the towns given up to the invading Roumanians. Apparently the Austrians are carrying out their reported plan of shortening the battle line in Transylvania and are giving the Roumanians little opposition, except near Orsova.

London announces another Zeppelin raid over the east coast of England on Saturday night. Few details have been received, but bombs were dropped on several places.

The entente ministers at Athens, says a belated dispatch from the Greek capital, have drafted a note for presentation to Premier Zaimis. The note probably was handed to the Greek premier on Saturday. The tenor of its contents is not known.

The arrival of an allied fleet at Piraeus, the port of Athens, has been followed by the announcement that the flag of France has been hoisted on four German and three Austrian merchant ships in the harbor. Boarding parties from the entente warships seized the vessels.

Although reports are that the political situation in Greece is growing more serious, no announcement of conditions has come either from the Greek government or the entente capitals. The revolt reported in Macedonia is now said to have spread into the Thessaly and Epirus over the whole of northern Greece.

Dispatches from Athens say that Premier Zaimis had a lengthy audience with King Constantine Thursday and afterward announced that Greece maintained her policy of friendly neutrality toward the entente while awaiting events. The Greek premier, another dispatch says, told a committee appointed at a pro-entente mass meeting in Athens that the questions over which they were concerned would be cleared up probably before Saturday morning.

The new Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina is proving successful. Against strong Austrian resistance, Petrograd says, the Russians have taken positions 40 miles east of Lemberg. Near the Hungarian frontier several heights have been captured.

Attacks by the Russians against the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathians were repulsed, Berlin says. Some ground was gained north of Thorow, Galicia, and nearly 100 prisoners have been taken by the armies of Prince Leopold and Archduke Charles.

Announcements of operations on other fronts in Europe show little marked activity.

SCREAMS OF A WOMAN BROUGHT THE CONDUCTOR.

Raleigh, Sept. 1.—Insisting that if guilty at all it was due to intoxication, E. S. Thomas, of Georgia, is in the city jail on the charge of attempting to attack a young woman of Nashville, Tenn., who was passing through Raleigh early this morning en route home from a visit to New Bern.

Both were passengers on the Southern train, Goldsboro to Greensboro, which stands in the Raleigh station from 12:30 to 2:30 A. M. It was between these hours this morning that cries uttered by the young woman brought Conductor C. W. Fowler and others to her berth from which the conductor says he pulled Thomas. He was turned over to the local police.

The young woman left on her scheduled train. An effort will be made to get her back to testify. Thomas has counsel and it is understood that \$3,500 bond will be given with John R. Smith, of Wayne, as bondsman. Thomas manifests deep regret over his arrest and blames a pint of blind tiger liquor he says he bought from a hack driver in Goldsboro, for any misconduct on his part.

RAILWAY STRIKE IS AVERTED

CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY ON THE ADAMSON BILL LIMITING DAY'S WORK TO 8 HOURS.

The threat of a general railroad strike which has been hanging like a pall over the country for a month was lifted Saturday night.

Three hours after the senate had passed without amendment the Adamson eight-hour day bill, passed by the house Friday, the heads of the four great railroad employees' brotherhoods telegraphed 600-odd code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country cancelling the strike order issued a week ago to take effect this morning at 7 o'clock.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the senate by a vote of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes, after many senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire, and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the senate and it was sent at once to the president, who signed it at the union station in his private car at Washington, where he stopped on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., to Hodgenville, Ky. That there may be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday the president will affix his signature again upon his return to Washington next Tuesday.

Officials of the brotherhoods who witnessed the final passage of the bill had announced early in the night that cancellation of the strike would not be ordered until the bill had been signed by the president and actually had become law. But later they conferred, changed their minds and flashed the code messages signaling to the waiting trainmen of the country through their chairmen the message that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines), that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the president.

Efforts to amend the bill in the senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the interstate commerce commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 14.

Adamson Bill as Passed.

The text of the Adamson eight-hour bill as it was sent to the president for his signature follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that beginning January 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding one hundred miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads, which are subject to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1887, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding one hundred miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads, from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in

THOMAS B. DOGGETT DIES AT SUMMERFIELD HOME.

Mr. Thomas B. Doggett, of Summerfield, who was stricken with paralysis some time ago, died at his home Thursday afternoon. When first stricken Mr. Doggett was brought to Greensboro for treatment in a hospital, but there was no appreciable improvement in his condition and a few weeks ago he was carried back to his home to await the end.

Mr. Doggett was one of the county's best known citizens and occupied a prominent place in the life of his community. He was a successful farmer and business man. Mr. Doggett is survived by his widow and two children, a son and a daughter; two brothers, Mr. J. F. Doggett, of Brown Summit, and Rev. W. T. Doggett, of Danville, Va., and a sister, Mrs. Mattie Summers, of Gibsonville.

The funeral was held at the Summerfield Baptist church Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. W. H. Wilson, of this city, assisted by Rev. E. Frank Lee, pastor of Buffalo and Midway Presbyterian churches.

Secretary Baker to Visit Twin Cities.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary of War Baker has agreed to visit Winston-Salem if permitted to go to North Carolina next week. He is scheduled to speak in Greensboro, September 7. Apprehension was felt among North Carolina members who are looking forward to the trip that the strike might prevent the secretary of war from going.

East Spencer Has Disastrous Fire.

Spencer, Sept. 1.—East Spencer was visited by a disastrous fire before daylight this morning when the homes of W. L. Harrison and Ambrose Smith, colored, were destroyed and much property endangered. The fire department responded to a call and saved many other homes in the section where the fire started. The origin is unknown.

a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States; provided, that the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads though less than one hundred miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfers of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

Section 2. That the president shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the president and Congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the president; that the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem, traveling expenses of members' and employees, and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, book, salaries, and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid a rate not less than the pro-rata rate for such standard eight-hour work day.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

KING OF GREECE ABDICATES

THE CROWN PRINCE HAS BEEN NAMED KING WITH VENIZELLOS IN POWER.

London, Sept. 1.—Greece, the only Balkan nation not yet in the European war, is in a turmoil. It is reported that King Constantine has abdicated and that the crown prince has been named as his successor, with former Premier Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The British foreign office says it has no confirmation of the king's abdication.

An entente fleet of 23 warships and seven transports is reported off Piraeus, the port of Athens. A dispatch from Athens says it is probable that the Greek election, set for October 8, will be postponed for a fortnight.

The Greek garrisons at Saloniki, at Voden, and at Fort Little Karaburun have surrendered to a committee which has taken over the administration of part of Greek Macedonia, according to dispatches from Saloniki. The revolt in Saloniki is confirmed by the British foreign office. Greeks, friendly to the entente, surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry in Saloniki and are said to have exchanged shots with them. Gen. Sarraill, allied commander at Saloniki, intervened to prevent further bloodshed.

Russian troops have begun another advance and Petrograd reports fighting in Volhynia and in Galicia. The Russians also have seized a series of heights in the Carpathians and are moving westward along the Rumanian border of Bukovina. Petrograd claims the capture of about 16,000 prisoners.

A withdrawal of the Austro-German lines south of the Zlota Lipa-Duener section is recorded by Berlin. Progress by the Russians west of Tarnopol is admitted, but Russian attacks in the Carpathians and near Lutsk were repulsed, Berlin says.

In Albania, Italian troops advancing along the Vovusa river, have occupied Tepeleni. Rome says that two villages were stormed and that prisoners were taken in the fighting along the Vovusa.

The Germans report the reoccupation of lost ground near Longueval and the Delville wood on the Somme front. London admits a German advance, but says the attackers sustained severe losses. On the rest of the front in France there has been little activity.

No fighting is reported in Macedonia, and there are no late reports on the operations in Transylvania.

Petrograd claims the repulse of Turkish attacks west of Erzincan and west of Ognott, in Turkish Armenia. The rout of more than two divisions of Russians by the Turkish left wing is reported by Constantinople. Prisoners to the number of 5,000 were captured by the Turks.

German forces in German East Africa are in full retreat. Lieutenant-General Smuts, the British commander there, reports. Morogoro, seat of the German government, has been occupied by the British.

MANY BURNED IN AN EXPLOSION ON LAUNCH.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 1.—A big cruising launch, afire from stern to stem, while women with their clothing afire plunged one by one into the sea—this was the spectacle today about five miles from the inlet.

Eight women and three men, all of social prominence here had gone for a leisure trip in the Skibo, a cabin cruiser, belonging to Judge Allen Endicott. Their terrifying adventure which resulted in burns and shocks to all followed an explosion of gasoline that is supposed to have escaped from a leaking tank.

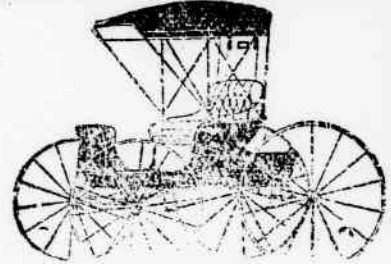
Captain Jeffries, engineer of the boat, was so badly burned that he is expected to die. One of the women and two of the men are in the city's hospital.

Jeffries, who was below when the explosion occurred had most of his clothing burned from his body. All the men worked frantically to put the fire out, but it was a hopeless task. The women, most of them good swimmers, remained on board until driven into the sea by the blazing up of their clothing.

Some of them were almost exhausted when Captain Hollowell arrived on the scene, having seen the flames from a distance. He hauled everybody on board his launch and speeded for the beach.

SOW TURNIP SEED NOW

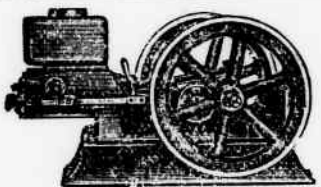
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VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Superior court of Guilford county, N. C., made by M. W. Gant, the clerk thereof, and the same having been duly approved by his honor G. S. Ferguson, judge holding the courts in said county, in a special proceedings therein pending, entitled: In the matter of J. F. Stephens, guardian of Lottie Bartley, a person of unsound mind, ex parte, the undersigned guardian will, on Monday the 2nd Day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for one-half cash; balance in six months, deferred payments to bear six per cent interest from date of sale; and title retained till all the purchase money is paid, two certain tracts of land, lying and being in Summer township and Guilford county, N. C., and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

First tract, lying and being near the "Freeman Mill" road on the waters of Deep creek, adjoining the lands of Wesley Safertight, John Marsh and Rufus Marsh, beginning at a stake, the old Henry Safertight corner, running west forty-four and one-half poles to a black jack; thence west five and one-half poles to a dogwood; thence north forty-three poles to a hickory; thence east six poles to a hickory; thence south one hundred poles to a hickory; thence east sixty-two poles to the first station, and containing forty acres, more or less.

Second tract—On the waters of Hickory creek, adjoining the lands of Wesley Safertight, John Marsh and Rufus Marsh, beginning at a stake, the old Henry Safertight corner, running west forty-four and one-half poles along the old Thomas Danson line to a stake, the old Jeremiah Reynolds corner; thence north sixty poles to the old Reynolds line to a stake; thence east forty-four and one-half poles to the old Abner Safertight line to per-simmon; the old Henry Safertight corner; thence south to the beginning, containing twenty acres, more or less. The same being the lands conveyed by deed from William Chapel and wife to John Bartley, and recorded in book 272, at page 3; the second described tract was conveyed to a hickory by Robert Bartley to John Bartley; see book 272, at page 5. This is very fine land and well timbered in oak, pine, poplar and hickory. A survey will be made of this land and a map thereof made; which map will be on exhibition on the day of sale.

This August 18, 1916.
J. F. STEVENS,
Guardian of Lottie Bartley.
Adams & Adams, Attorneys.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL TOUR WILL BEGIN TOMORROW.

Dr. W. A. Brown, of Chicago, is expected to reach Greensboro tomorrow morning ready to meet his first engagement in the county for the educational Sunday school tour. Other members of the tour party from High Point, Tabernacle, Kernersville and Jamestown and the members who live in Greensboro will meet at the Sunday school headquarters, 402 Banner building, at 8.30 o'clock ready to be transferred to the places in the county which will entertain the party on the first day of the itinerary.

Dr. William A. Brown, Sunday School
Specialist.

Both places selected for the first engagements of the tour are great Sunday school centers and the people who are caring for the local plans are working to give the itinerary a great send-off.

Since every locality cannot be reached by the party during the short week which is to be given to the work, the superintendents of the schools which are to be hosts of the party are sending invitations to the near-by schools inviting them to join with them on this special occasion. The choirs are planning to welcome their guests with good, familiar songs which will make every one feel at home, and busy housewives are vying one with the other to make the program complete by providing the physical part of the social, mental and religious privileges of each day.

The institute feature of the itinerary is new in Guilford county and promises to be one of the most helpful and instructive parts of the daily program. This will be handled by practical home-grown Sunday school workers who understand the needs of our Sunday schools and can give helpful suggestions for meeting them. Every speaker has a message to the point and knows how to deliver it quickly. There will be no dragging in the program, but every minute will be filled with something worth while.

MILITIA PREPARING TO RETURN HOME

San Antonio, Sept. 1.—Twelve thousand national guardsmen and regulars will still be on their way home if the present railroad strike comes to pass next Monday. These sunburned soldiers fresh from border duty will be equipped for anything that may happen—with ten days rations and every man with his rifle and full cartridge belt.

Gen. Funston's jaw came together with a click when he said that he thought the border force called home for the strike emergency would have no special difficulty getting there.

"Well, these men have been called home. They are going back as soon as we can get the requisite rolling stock here. If it becomes necessary there are enough railway men in the various organizations to run the train," he said.

Whatever the war department may say about the reasons for the return of these seasoned veterans at this time army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston takes the view that the men have been recalled on account of the impending railroad strike.

Over \$100,000 Paid Farmers in Two Days.

Goldsboro, Sept. 1.—Yesterday and today close to \$100,000 has been paid to farmers bringing tobacco to the local market, the breaks being the heaviest in the market's history, the farmers claiming they had not in many years received such high prices, nor had prosperity come to them in such abundance backed up by prospects of 15 cents cotton.

Cured Her Two Little Girls.

Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cottontown, Tenn., writes: "We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure my two little girls when they have colds." Relieves hoarseness, tickling throat, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, croup. Conyers' Drug Store.

J. P. LUCAS NEW PRESIDENT FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Sept. 1.—With the election of J. P. Lucas, of Mecklenburg county, president; A. L. Moye, of Pitt county, first vice president; C. C. Wright, of Wilkes county, second vice president, and A. K. Robeson, of Robeson county, secretary-treasurer, the fourteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Farmers' Convention closed its sessions at the A. & M. College yesterday. The meeting, declared by all to be the best in every respect ever held in this state was attended up to the very last by good audiences. At the meeting of the convention held in library building of the A. & M. College yesterday morning, there was an unusually good attendance which was composed of both North Carolina farmers and business men of Raleigh.

The sessions began with a discussion of rural credits by Mr. E. E. Culbreth, of the division of markets of the A. & M. College and experiment station. Mr. Culbreth showed how in many ways the credit unions could be made of valuable assistance to the farmers, farmers' wives, and boys and girls, aside from being of value in the way of financial assistance, are also valuable as an incentive to interest in community enterprises of every sort.

Mr. George Ross, of Jackson Springs, spoke on the tenant system, and the advantages that the tenant might reap for himself and the general good of the community if he was properly dealt with. Mr. Ross is a believer in the brotherhood of man, and believes that if the proper spirit obtains between the landlord and tenant, he will be a blessing to his community.

Mr. G. A. Holderness, banker and farmer, of Tarboro, who was formerly president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, spoke on the farmer and banker as their positions in the business world relate to each other. As a community enterprise, the bank is indispensable; as a factor in both the industrial and social life of a community, the farmer is likewise a necessary asset to society. And occupying the positions these two professional men do, Mr. Holderness believes that each can be of incalculable value to the other.

He spoke for better business methods for the average farmer. The old, inaccurate, and slipshod methods which have been in practice for years by many North Carolina farmers were discouraged, and each farmer in the state was urged to co-operate with his local bank to build up his business.

Mr. W. I. Wright, of Ingold, spoke briefly on the community fair and some things that might result from it. He believes that there can be no greater incentive to community progress in every way than a fair for the display of products.

Mr. Natt T. Trane, director of farmers' demonstration work in West Virginia, spoke of the lessons that might be learned from North Carolina. He commended the meeting of the North Carolina farmers, and said that any state in the union would be taking a forward step if it followed the plans for this meeting.

Expressions on the success of the meeting were heard on every side yesterday. Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughan was profuse in her compliments of the meeting, and heartily commended the North Carolina meeting this week. She has attended meetings of the same nature all over the United States, and said that she could unqualifiedly say that none had ever been held under her observation which was better than this one.

Mr. S. G. Rubinow, of Texas, said that the farmers of North Carolina were not only interested in their own business, but were interested in education, rural problems, and every other community enterprise.

Edgecombe county won the loving cup which was offered to the county sending the largest number of delegates to the convention.

Atlanta Recorder's Cure For Alcohol- holic Stimulants.

The recorder of the city of Atlanta has just hit upon a new cure for alcoholic stimulants, which is guaranteed to rid the patient of his thirsty cravings, says an exchange. The recorder's receipt consists of feeding the patient on two pones of corn bread, washed down by water for a period of ten days, after which it is said a drink of liquor makes the patient sicker than a dose of ptomaine poison. The recorder has thoroughly tested the cure on whites and blacks arraigned before him, and is prepared to risk his record for veracity and perspicacity on the proposition that any member of the ancient and honorable order of the burning thirst will find herein complete emancipation.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

DESERTED CAMP GLENN TO RE-MARRY HIS WIFE.

Salisbury, Sept. 1.—If you were a soldier at Camp Glenn expecting to be ordered to the border and your wife back home was to write an appealing letter to you to come back and marry her again after the custom of her religion, and the officials would not issue a furlough, what would you do?

A soldier boy from Concord had that question to decide and he went home without the furlough. In order to better get away from camp he laid aside his uniform and traveled as far as Salisbury in citizen's clothes. But he did not want to be seen back in his home town without his uniform, so he applied at the Salisbury recruiting station for the use of a suit. When he told his story it was apparent that he was a deserter and the local officer took him in charge.

The man had married a Catholic girl and the ceremony had not been performed by a priest. After he had gone to war the wife became anxious and fearful that her people would disinherit her. The letter she wrote her husband was full of pleadings that he come back and allow a priest to marry them. He asked to get off, but was refused. He showed the letter to comrades and they advised him to go home, and he came.

The local military officers have hearts and they could not send him back to camp from here. Accordingly he was supplied with a uniform and accompanied by one of the local men as a guard he was sent on home Tuesday afternoon to marry his wife and will be sent back to Camp Glenn to receive his punishment for leaving without leave which punishment he full well expects and will take gladly.

"Every man to his trade," quoted the wise guy. "That's a good motto," agreed the simple mug. "Anybody can shoe a chicken, but it takes a blacksmith to shoe a horse."

Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c.

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

YOU ARE INVITED

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

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

Conyers & Sykes, Druggists
Telephones—9 and 10

CHEAPER FOR CASH

Ask our customers if there's a difference. Although we have only been in Greensboro since spring we have hundreds of customers who come here first for their furniture needs.

Why We Can Sell Cheaper For Cash Than We Could on Installment.

1. We handle the same volume of business with one-half the force that we would need on the credit plan.
2. We have no lost accounts for those who pay their bills to help make good.
3. We turn our capital three times as fast as we could on the credit plan.
4. We handle no old second-hand goods. Our new method of selling furniture enables us to sell goods of same quality from one-fourth to one-third cheaper.

Morrison-Neece One-Price Cash Furniture Store
120 W. Market Street Next door to Beall Hardware Co.

L. M. Ammen & Co.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers
Two Licensed Embalmers and Lady Assistant

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

Our Hearse are equipped with Ammen's Patented Automatic Safety Hearse Pins.

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

607 SOUTH ELM STREET
Phones—Day 483; Night 1521

Dr. J. E. WYCHE
DENTIST

SECOND FLOOR FISHER BLDG.
Phones: Office, 29; Residence 22.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

There may be thousands in it for you. Perspective and Mechanical Drawings for Patent Office approval.

Patterns made in wood or metal. All business transactions confidential. Advice given free.

L. M. AMMEN
607 South Elm St.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

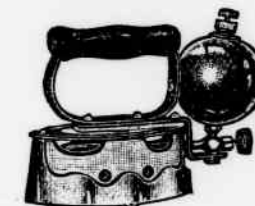
Green Hides Wanted

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

J. C. OLIVE,
Phone 718 City Market

GET IT AT ODELL'S—QUALITY FIRST

Iron Without a Hot Fire



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

The Comfort Self Heating Gasoline Iron

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICE \$3.00

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

ODELL HARDWARE CO.

The Largest Hardware Store of the Carolinas

GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by W. L. Underwood.OFFICE—118 1-2 North Elm street,
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THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL!Entered at the postoffice in Greens-
boro, N. C., as second-class mail mat-
ter.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916.

DANIELS URGES MOOSE
TO LINE UP FOR WILSON.

Belfast, Me., Sept. 1.—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in an address here asserted that the sincere members of the Progressive party owed Woodrow Wilson an obligation for carrying out the measures they favored in 1912, and appealed to them to support Wilson as the only candidate "who incarnated the best principles enunciated by the Progressive party."

Secretary Daniels said: "The platform adopted by the Progressive party in 1912, read in the light of the performances of the Wilson administration shows, as a distinguished leader of that party says, that Woodrow Wilson carried out more pledges of the Progressive party than that party itself would likely have done had it been successful. The Democratic party in 1912, did not promise a child labor law, it did not promise the federal bank commission, it did not promise a non-partisan tariff commission, it did not promise a federal employment bureau.

"It remained for the Progressive party to be the pioneer party in sharply calling the attention of the people to these needed measures. But, after fulfilling his party's pledges of reform and constructive legislation Woodrow Wilson, a progressive of progressives, called upon Congress to put those four measures upon the statute books.

"It is true that home leaders of the once militant Progressive party have been lulled to sleep by Penrose's pink pellets, or so drugged by Crane's caramels to believe that the leopard has changed his spots, but the men who rallied in 1912 for the principles now incarnated in Woodrow Wilson cannot be induced to return to the Penrose party of stand-patism, controlled by the same leaders who 'stole' the convention in 1912."

MEXICANS ENGAGE IN FIST
FIGHT IN CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Sept. 1.—The town of Salvo, Chihuahua, captured by Villa bandits last week, was reoccupied by Carranza troops yesterday and the outlaws pursued to the hills, where a sanguinary battle was fought for five hours, with revolvers and bare fists, according to reports to General Jacinto Trevino today from General Elizondo. Villa was in personal command, it was said.

Elizondo estimated that in killed, wounded and captured the bandits lost 150. The Carranza casualties were heavy, he said.

Villa's band numbered between 300 and 400 men, while 500 Carranza soldiers were engaged. The Carranza force withdrew at dark to Santa Ysabel, after Villa had retired to a well-fortified position.

Revolutionists under the Chavez brothers made an unsuccessful attempt today to induce the garrison at Villa Ahumada, the field base in northern Chihuahua, to mutiny, dispatches to General Trevino said. Seven of the alleged leaders in the plot have been arrested and are to be brought here for trial.

Married Men Must Remain in Service.

Camp Glenn, Sept. 1.—General Young yesterday received a telegram from the commanding general of the eastern department directing that as the army appropriation bill makes provision for dependent relatives, no discharge on that account will be granted in cases originating after August 30. The telegram also stated that no individual will be discharged from the service on account of being bonafide students, or teachers in colleges and school and all orders discharging students after September 1 are revoked.

The fair divorcee was on the witness stand. "Are you married or unmarried?" asked the examining lawyer. "Unmarried, three times," replied the witness.

PROSPERS ON STOLEN
MONEY AND REPAYS IT.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 2.—Speicher, of Kantner, news agent on the Somerset & Bambi branch passenger trains, the other day received a letter from an aged resident of Quemahoning township, who later told him how another man with a troubled conscience returned, with interest, \$200, the theft of which had enabled him to enrich himself, while its owner had been made poor for life by its loss.

"Thirty-one years ago," said the aged man, "to be exact, on May 31, 1885, I started from Stoyestown in the morning with a package containing \$200 to make my first payment on a small home that I had purchased. When I arrived there the package was missing. I at once returned home, but could find no trace of it. It was hard-earned money. I was disheartened; ill health came, and I never had a home of my own.

"A few days ago a stranger came to my door and rapped. I invited him in and he took a seat. He looked at me peculiarly, but spoke very little. After inquiring as to my identity he took from his pocket a money-bag and counted out \$200 in gold. He said it was my money and asked me to take it. 'I owe you interest for 31 years,' he went on. 'Here is \$400 to pay that. Thank God. I am a free man once more.' I was amazed. I could not understand it, and between short breaths I asked him to explain.

"Thirty-one years ago," he replied, 'I was on my way from the southern part of Somerset county to Johnstown to take a train to Kansas. I had very little money. I was walking along the road behind you while you were driving to Stoyestown, and saw you drop your money. I picked it up and put it in my pocket. At Stoyestown I got your name and then I started West. I took up land about 40 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas, and fortune smiled on me. I took up more land, returning in several years to my native county and got married. I have prospered and can count my wealth by scores of thousands of dollars; but having your money in my possession, always worried me, so I decided to go through the ordeal of returning it and confessing that I took it.'

"He then told me that he found out that his conscience is worth more to him than his wealth, and said good-bye."

From almost destitute circumstances at the age of 75, the old man has been placed in comparative comfort.

Work Set to Music.

A man is working in a neighboring garden. To an ordinary observer he has a long, hard day ahead of him. The weeds are thick, the ground is hard. He has only the common tools. But as the gardener works he sings that song of hope and cheer, "Palms of Victory." The click of the hoe keeps time with the words of the song—the blade glints its way gaily among the weeds. The spade, warming to the music, cleaves the hard ground easily. The busy minutes go by without fatigue.

It may not always be "Palms of Victory," but a glad, lively song it invariably is, and he sings it with a bold enthusiasm, as though he expected it to ease the work—as though it might turn the task into a pleasure.

And it does! Under the magic of a merry song the caked earth will yield more readily to the hoe and spade, so that what are often called tiresome tasks become instead pleasant activities.

The work in the homes goes smoother for a song. The thousand and one things which are clamoring to be done at once are more easily adjusted and finished under the influence of a tinkling, soothing melody. The fire crackles to the tune. The sewing machine whirrs to the same happy key. Even the heated discussions of the children end in taking up mother's song, and carry it along—troubles are forgotten.

The mind is perplexed. The heart is beating a minor key. The way is a little hard just now. Things are going wrong. The outlook is not just what we would like. We are fearful lest the "something worse" may happen.

A song may not set everything right, but it relieves the tension. It steadies the nerves. It rounds off the sharp edge of disappointment or failure. We are calmed and strengthened for a forward step. The way seems clearer and the path straighter ahead of us.

Work, however difficult, is not drudgery to the man who sings. He who can set drudgery to music has performed a great service.—People's Home Journal.

Mrs. Nick Mebane and children have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Ohio.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH
OF PRESIDENT WILSONHORSE RACING REPLACES
SPANISH BULL FIGHTS.

Bull fighters and their partisans look askance at a luxurious new establishment just completed here, where thoroughbred horses will soon begin racing on a scale hitherto unknown in Spain.

The race course has all modern improvements and with grandstands that rival those of Longchamps and Auteuil near Paris. Alfonso XIII has not only sanctioned the enterprise but has given it vogue by acquiring a stable of thoroughbreds himself; some of his horses may make their debuts at the meeting which opened July 2 and will continue until October 1.

The more emotional and more conservative see in the king's encouragement of horse racing the prelude to a radical step in the modernizing of Spain—the eventual abandonment of the bull fight out of regard for the sentiments of visitors from countries where it is not looked upon as sport.

Others see in it simply a timely and enterprising project in the Spanish effort to encourage touring on the peninsula.

Spain has shown a remarkable burst of energy since the war began, with King Alfonso setting the example. He has accorded special facilities to companies and capitalists for the building of hotels at favorable points, such as Seville, Cadiz and Algeiras.

The city of Barcelona is organizing a systematic movement with a view to attracting American visitors to that part of the Mediterranean coast. Financial aid to hotels and other encouragement to promoters of improvements in coast resorts are to be given, and it is intended to do everything necessary to create a popular winter retreat in the Spanish coast from where cruises may be made to the Balearic Islands.

The extension of horse racing heretofore absolutely neglected in Spain is a part of this movement and does not at all mean that bull fighting will be superseded by it. The national sport will go on as long as there are crowds to witness it, probably. It all depends on what taste the Spaniards develop for the horses.

The idea is to profit from the paralysis of racing in France and Belgium to draw to Spain's great sea resort the big spending owners of thoroughbreds and the free livers that follow racing wherever it is.

Muggins—"I don't trust that fellow Bjones." Buggins—"Oh, Bjones is as honest as the day is long." Muggins—"Yes, but the days are getting shorter."

CLAIM EIGHT HOUR
LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Passage by Congress of the Adamson compromise eight-hour bill probably would postpone a trainmen's strike, but it would not settle the matter, presidents of three western railroads declared last night. Furthermore, such legislation would be far from satisfactory to the railroads, they said.

"The railroads would take no precipitate action in event the bill were passed," said Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, who was spokesman for the railway managers at their recent conferences with President Wilson. "But we certainly will not allow an illegal law to stand if we can help it."

"It is my understanding that the Supreme court of the United States has held recently, in two cases, that the Congress of the United States has absolutely no power to fix wages. That is what the Adamson bill amounts to, according to my understanding. If it is passed it would only postpone the issue."

Similar sentiments were expressed by E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and President H. R. Kurrie, of the Monon.

"If the men accept the Adamson compromise, its effect will probably be that of postponing the strike," said President Ripley, "but it will not settle the matter. Such a measure might well be satisfactory to the men, inasmuch as it gives them what they are seeking—an eight-hour day with 10 hours' pay. It is not satisfactory to the railroads. Congress has no right to pass such a measure."

President Has Signed Child Labor Measure.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson today signed the child labor bill. The ceremony was witnessed by Secretary Wilson, Senator Robinson, Representative Keating, Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the labor department, and a large group of men and women interested in the legislation.

The law becomes effective September 1, 1917.

Tommy—"Pop, what do we mean by a natural conclusion?" Tommy's Pop—"A natural conclusion, my son, is—er—well, the postscript to a woman's letter is a natural conclusion."

"My son," admonished the stern parent, "don't be dilatory. Tomorrow is an uncertainty. 'Well, even today isn't a sure thing,' yawned the indolent son.

DON'T BE ALARMED

Shoes Are Not So High That You Will Have to
Go Barefoot Next Winter

It's a fact that shoes cost more money than they did in past seasons but they are not so high that folks will have to quit wearing them yet a while. At this store you will find prices for men's and women's shoes up only 15 cents, 25 cents, and in a few cases as much as 50 cents a pair. It's lucky for us and our customers too that we bought a big stock of footwear before prices went to the present high level or we could not possibly have kept prices down as we are doing. In addition to this we carried over from last season quite a lot of good winter shoes that we can sell at old prices. You will not have to pay unreasonably high prices here as long as the present stock holds out. All the same you will find it well to lay in all the footwear you are going to need as early as possible, for we can't buy today anything like as cheap as the present stock on hand was bought.

THACKER & BROCKMANN

When Our Body Becomes
Tired and Weakened
S.S.S. USED FOR 50 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY

and the system completely out of gear; it's a sure sign the blood is full of poisons and subject to complicated maladies unless the poisons are removed.
S. S. S. will cleanse the blood and give new life and vitality to the blood by its vegetable purity.
Get S. S. S. at any druggist.
Insist on the Genuine.

Don't Make
Curiosity Telephone Calls

"Because 2,000 idle curiosity seekers in Winghamton asked 'Central' where the fire was, an emergency call for an ambulance was held up for nearly 15 minutes and this delay resulted in the death of a young man. Physicians say that had the ambulance been secured at once 'his life might have been saved.'"
—Elmira Advertiser.

IT is beyond the bounds of possibility to answer promptly the mass of curiosity telephone calls that threaten to swamp our exchanges every time there is a large fire.

Calls for physicians, the ambulance or the police, held up at such times might result in the loss of human life.

For your protection, as well as for the protection of your neighbors, we ask you not to call the telephone operator merely out of curiosity. After all, she has no more information than you have.

SOUTHERN BELL
TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH CO.

Box 181, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.
In the Superior Court.
M. H. Chaikley
vs.
Stephen Putney Shoe Company.

It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and cannot after due diligence be found in the said state and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant to recover the sum of \$453.00 with interest thereon from August 15, 1915. The defendant therefore is commanded to appear on the 4th day of September, 1916, at the court house, in the city of Greensboro, at the term of court to begin on that day and answer or demur to the complaint which the plaintiff has filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court or judgment will be rendered against the defendant for the above sum of money and costs of the action. It is further ordered that this notice be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot before the said term of the said court.

This 3rd day of August, 1916.

M. W. GANT,

Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

63-69

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Guilford County.
In the Superior Court.
G. C. Apple,
vs.
W. B. Gaither.

It appearing to the court in the above entitled action that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of North Carolina and cannot after due diligence be found in the said state and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant to recover the sum of \$250.00 with interest thereon from 22nd day of April, 1916. The defendant, therefore, is commanded to appear on the 4th day of September, 1916, at the court house, in the city of Greensboro, at the term of court to begin on that day and answer or demur to the complaint which the plaintiff has filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court or judgment will be rendered against the defendant for the above sum of money and costs of the action. It is further ordered that this notice be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot before the said term of the said court.

This 5th day of August, 1916.

M. W. GANT,

Clerk Superior Court, Guilford County.

63-69

N. & W. Norfolk and Western
Schedule in Force.

November 14, 1915.

Leave Winston-Salem.

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

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

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

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11.10

A. M., 1.10 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

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

DR. H. KEMP FOSTER
DENTIST

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

CHARLES A. HINES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Wright Building,
North Elm St. Opposite Court House

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

4 Per Cent. Interest on Savings

Greensboro Loan & Trust Company

J. W. Fry, President.

J. S. Cox, Vice President.

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

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

MRS. ISABELLA THOM.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Alamance church desire to offer the following tribute to the memory of Mrs. Isabella C. Thom, who died July 31, 1916:

Before her marriage she was Isabella Dick and belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families in the county. After her marriage she joined Alamance church with her husband and became a leading spirit in the Christian activities of the church, and was a useful member for years.

In 1875 she constituted a prime factor in the reorganization of our present Ladies' Missionary Society, thereby perpetuating an organization that had its origin soon after the birth of this historic old church. She was elected president of our society a number of terms and also filled with dignity and efficiency at different times the other various offices of our society.

When the infirmities of age and declining health prevented her from attending our regular meetings, the title of honorary president was conferred on her for life. She was progressive in thought, candid in expression and prompt in action toward all matters pertaining to the work of her society. Through her zealous efforts, the spirit of missions in our society has been developed and stimulated to its present activity in both the home and foreign fields.

She was naturally of a literary turn of mind, consequently always well equipped with such knowledge relative to the church at large as was helpful to her in the work of the society. She was an ardent Bible student, pondering and meditating her precious truths with a desire to conform her life in accordance with its holy teachings. She had been an invalid for a very long time and had not walked a step in over ten years, but she bore her long confinement with Christian patience, ever looking to him who has said: "Well then, good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of thy Lord."

After a pilgrimage of 84 years, her esteemed sister puts off her garment of mortality and puts on the garment of immortality to join the heavenly throng.

Whereas, we record with deep sorrow and regret the loss to our society, church and community of a member of such great usefulness, yet with submission to His will, we believe that we are grateful to him who doeth all things well that life was spared to us so long.

Resolved, that a copy of this memorial be recorded on our minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and to the newspaper for publication.

MRS. J. R. PRITCHETT,
MRS. HENRY ANDREW,
MRS. JOHN ANDREW,
MRS. OLIVIA FOGLEMAN.

Ford Nets Million a Week.
Detroit, Sept. 1.—A profit of more than \$1,000,000 a week was made by the Ford Motor Company in the year ended July 31, according to a financial statement made public yesterday. The year's business totaled \$39,724,747, and the profit was \$3,944,118. Cash in hand and in bank totaled \$52,530,771. In 1912 the available cash was \$6,400,100. The number of men employed in plants is 49,870. Of these 36,000 are receiving \$5 a day or more. More than 27,000 are employed in the Ford plant at Dearborn. Henry Ford announced that the profit will be used in extending the company's business.

BERLINERS HAVE TO POSSESS PERMITS TO GET CLOTHES.

Since the first of August Berliners have been unable to buy any new clothes or underwear without having first obtained official permission, and this is only given after a government inspector, having inspected your wardrobe, has come to the conclusion that the clothing you want to buy is urgently needed.

Fortunately the writer happens to possess a pretty good stock of underwear and socks. One of the clothing inspectors whom I asked the other day when he could certify a man as being in urgent need of a shirt or a pair of socks, replied without a moment's hesitation that if he found a man in possession of three shirts and, say, four pairs of socks, he would certainly refuse to issue a certificate to him.

If he were an officer or belonged to the aristocracy, however, the case would be different and the inspector would be inclined to say that he would be entitled to half a dozen shirts, or perhaps a little more.

The new rule does not apply to articles that come under the heading of luxury, but merely to articles of everyday wear of average quality. Thus you may buy all the silk underwear you like—if you can get any.

Girls about to marry are still allowed to buy themselves a trousseau in accordance with their social position, but the trousseau must not consist of more than they need.

Wool being very scarce it will, it is feared, prove very difficult, even if you have a permit, to buy a suit or a new overcoat, and should the war last another year, Berlin men about town will undoubtedly present a sorry appearance when they stroll along.

The scarcity of paper is beginning to make itself felt very much also, and prices have increased enormously. Many newspapers have found themselves obliged to cut down their size. In Bavaria the editions which contain the official communiques from the front have been given up entirely.

In nearly all shops notices have been posted, asking you to bring along your own bags or baskets in which to take away your purchases, as wrapping paper and twine have become very expensive and are often impossible to get.—Cor. Associated Press.

Government Ownership of Paper Mill.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Government ownership of a pulp and paper mill for the manufacture of print paper for the government printing office is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Lavenor, of Illinois, today. The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for the construction and operation of the paper mill which Mr. Lavenor says will produce 50 tons of paper each working day.

Mr. Lavenor claims the paper manufacturers are grafting on the public and the government in refusing to sell paper at reasonable prices, and if his bill is passed it will be possible to furnish newspapers of the country information which they should have, showing the real cost of manufacturing paper in the United States.

Panama Canal Again Blocked.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Today the Panama canal commission received a dispatch from Major General Goethals, governor of the canal zone, reporting a slide at Cucaracha, just south of Gold hill. About 200 feet of the channel are blocked. No vessels have gone through since Wednesday.

Watch the date on your label.

FEATURES OF THE NEW FEDERAL ROAD LAW.

After considering many proposals and after long debate the federal aid road act was passed by Congress and approved by the president. It had practically the unanimous endorsement of the several states. It is based on sound principles. Its leading features are as follows:

1. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to co-operate with the states through their respective state highway departments in the construction of rural post roads. This principle is important and significant. Heretofore the agencies of the state and the federal governments have too often usually proceeded entirely independently and not infrequently worked at cross purposes and sometime in an antagonistic spirit. The principle of co-operation between the two governments is extending and promises much for the people whom they serve.

2. No money appropriated by the act can be expended in any state until the legislature of the state shall have assented to the provisions of the act. It is provided that until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature the assent of the governor may be sufficient, but since practically in every case appropriations will be needed and in some cases a state highway department will have to be created, the assent of the governor will not make possible actual operations.

The assent of the state will imply its acceptance of all the terms of the act and such action as may be necessary to enable it to co-operate effectively with the federal department.

3. Federal money may be expended only for the construction of post roads. The term "construction" is interpreted to include reconstruction and improvement, the latter excluding merely the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface. To maintain the roads constructed under the provisions of the act is made the duty of the states or of their civil subdivisions according to the laws of the several states, and it is provided that, if the secretary of agriculture shall find any road in any state so constructed is not being properly maintained within a given period, he shall give notice of this fact to the highway department and, if within four months from the receipt of the notice the road has not been put in the proper condition of maintenance, no further aid can be extended to such state or civil subdivision.

Perhaps the weakest point in good roads legislation and practice has been the lack of adequate provision for maintenance. It will be essential under the terms of this act that, in considering proposed road projects, careful regard shall be given to the provisions to be made by the states or their civil subdivisions for the maintenance of roads in the discharge of this duty. The construction work in each state must be done in accordance with the laws of the state and under the direct supervision of the state highway department, but the secretary of agriculture is given power to inspect the work as it proceeds, to approve it, and to make the necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act. It is stipulated that the projects shall be substantial in character and that expenditures of federal funds shall be applied only to such projects.

4. There are appropriated out of the federal treasury for carrying out the general purposes of the act the following sums of money: For 1917, \$5,000,000; 1918, \$10,000,000; 1919, \$15,000,000; 1920, \$20,000,000; 1921, \$25,000,000. Unexpended balances for any state for any fiscal year shall be available until the close of the succeeding fiscal year and amounts apportioned for any fiscal year to any state which has not a state highway department shall be available for expenditure until the close of the third fiscal year succeeding that for which the apportionment was made. The latter part of this provision was inserted to permit states not having highway machinery to develop it.

This federal aid road act was designed not only to promote road-building but also adequately to safeguard through efficient machinery the expenditure of all funds arising under it. There is good reason for believing that these purposes will be realized. It is highly probable that it will do much more than this. As has been pointed out, the nation is now annually spending the equivalent of \$225,000,000 for road-building. The improvements of administrative agencies and methods which will certainly follow the operation of this act should lead to greatly increased efficiency in the expenditure of these large additional sums. In such case, the nation will realize great benefit not only from the expenditure of the joint funds but also of the separate surplus money of the

states and communities.

How soon actual operations can begin in any state will depend upon the action of the state and the adequacy of its arrangements to meet the terms of the act. The federal government will be in position to proceed as soon as the rules and regulations are formulated and projects are presented for its determination.—Hon. David F. Houston in the American Review of Reviews for September.

LETTERS COUNTED BY THE MILLIONS.

London, Sept. 2.—Fifteen million letters travel every week to and from the British Tommies fighting fronts in France and elsewhere. This is the biggest continental post bag that the British postoffice has ever had to deal with. It works out at something more than three letters per week per man of the whole fighting force abroad.

All mail matter for the troops is handled at the home base in London. Of the fifteen million letters referred to, ten million are despatched weekly to the front and five million received. In addition, 750,000 parcels are sent.

Three special trains leave London daily with army mail only. It takes three days for letters to reach men in billets in France and four days to reach soldiers in trenches.

At each port on the other side members of army postal service are on the spot to see that the mails are put into the supply trains. The trains then leave for the railhead where they are despatched to the refilling point by motorvans. Postal orderlies carry them forward by horse transport to the billets and trenches.

Special Values in FARM LAND

47 acres, new five-room house, 10 miles north, for \$1,750.

75 acres, 4 miles southwest, on sand clay road, new dwelling, \$3,250.

40 acres, 1 mile from macadam road, 9 miles northwest, good dwelling and out-buildings, \$2,000.

83 acres, 9 miles southwest, fair dwelling, new barn, good land, \$2,075.

Brown Real Estate Co.

103 East Market Street.

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

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

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.
North Carolina, Guilford County.
Before D. H. Collins, J. P.
Max Lefkowitz

J. Pearl & Co. and Geo. H. Snow Co. The defendants, J. Pearl & Co. and Geo. H. Snow Co., above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against said defendants on the 1st day of September, 1916, for the sum of \$164.10 due said plaintiff on account of breach of contract for failure to ship to the plaintiff certain goods bought, substituting other goods, etc. Said summons is returnable to the undersigned at his office in the city of Greensboro, N. C., on the 5th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. The defendants will also take notice that a Warrant of Attachment was issued by said D. H. Collins, a Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of September, 1916, against the property of the defendants, which being non-residents of the state of North Carolina, but having property in said state, which warrant is returnable at the time and place above named for the return of the summons, when and where the defendants are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded will be granted.

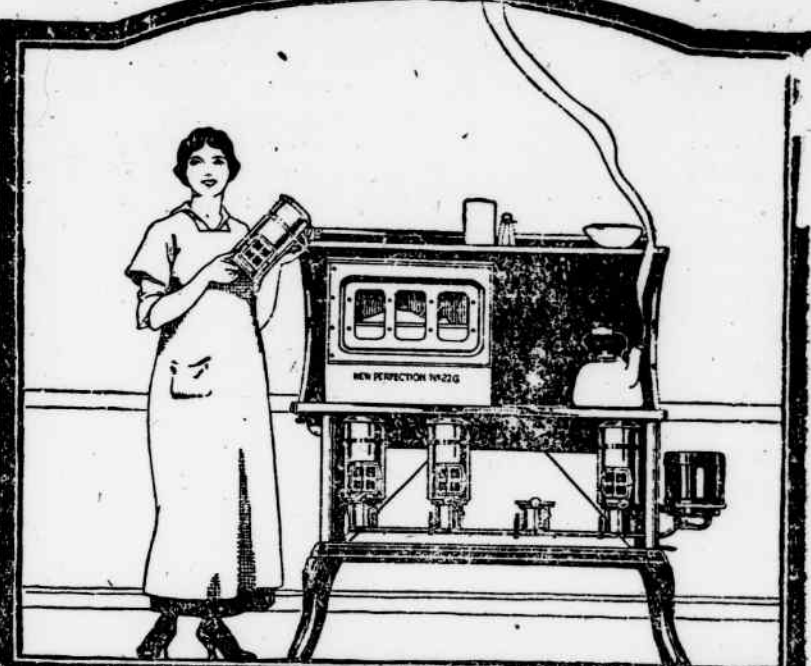
This the 1st day of September, 1916.
D. H. COLLINS, J. P.
STERN & SWEET, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 29th day of May, 1913, by Webb Bass and his wife, Sallie Bass to the undersigned, as will appear by reference to book of mortgages 247, page 606, of the register of deeds of Guilford county, and by reason of failure of said Webb Bass and his wife, Sallie Bass to discharge the indebtedness and the interest thereon according to the tenor of the note mentioned in the said mortgage deed, I will on

Saturday, September 30, 1916, at 12 M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, sell for cash, to the highest bidder at public auction, the following described property located in Center Grove township, N. C. and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at an iron stake on the public road, thence south 52 poles to a stone; thence south 19 crosses east 46 1-2 poles to a stone; thence east 32 poles to a stone in J. W. Wharton's tract, thence with said line 17 poles to Wharton and Bass corner; thence north 19 degrees west 42 poles to a bend in road; thence north 2 1-2 degrees east 41 1-2 poles with said road to a stump near cedar tree; thence west with said Bass and Rankin line 32 poles to the beginning, containing 20 acres more or less.

This August 28, 1916.
W. E. MOORE,
W. S. MOORE,
Mortgagees.
W. E. MOORE,
Assignee.



NEW PERFECTION

"Cooking Never Tires Me"

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

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

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

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

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

Look for The Long Blue Chimney

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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)

Washington, D. C.
Norfolk, Va.
Richmond, Va.

BALTIMORE
MD.

Charlotte, N. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston, S. C.



"IT'S THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY"

Schiffman Jewelry Company

606 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods

Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

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

J. JUSTICE E. D. BROADHURST

Justice & Broadhurst
LAWYERS

Offices in Banner Building
Federal and State Court Practice.

G. V. Taylor J. I. Scales

Taylor & Scales

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-
LORS AT LAW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of Louisa Little, deceased, late of Guilford county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Louisa Little, deceased, to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before 15th day of August 1917, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This August 10, 1916.
J. R. GARDINER, Admr.
R. C. STRUDWICK, Atty.

63-73.

PNEUMONIA

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

DR. KING'S
New Discovery
Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
50c AND \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. A. L. PETREE

Stomach and Intestines-Rectum

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

E. Poole J. H. Blue

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Dr. W. P. Reaves, M.

Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Office and Infirmary—McAdoo Building.
Next to Postoffice.
Subscribe to The Patriot.

TRIO STRIPPED, BOUND
AND ROBBED OF \$2,100.

Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 1.—Seized, bound and gagged, brutally assaulted and left to their fate, Theodore Leonitto, his mother and sister, employed at the cranberry plantation known as Whitesbog, a short distance off the Brown's Mills and Lakehurst road, were robbed of \$2,100 by six highwaymen. This information was given County Detective Parker after it had been forced from the victims by Ivins Horner, a foreman at the bogs, who noticed that something was wrong and questioned them from time to time until he brought out the truth.

The bold robbery occurred last Sunday morning in the bushes just off the lonely road in a dense portion of the pines, never traveled by women alone and only through necessity by men. A more secluded spot for such a crime could not have been selected as the highwaymen would work without the slightest fear of detection. The \$2,100 Mrs. Leonitto had concealed about her underclothing, having preferred to be her own bank and carry the money, represented savings of several years.

Mrs. Leonitto and her daughter were returning to Whitesbog Sunday, after having spent nearly all of last week at their home in Philadelphia. They were returning to the bogs to prepare for the opening of the cranberry picking season. Leonitto drove over from the bogs to Hanover Farms station to meet them shortly before 10 o'clock. They were but a short distance off the roadway paralleling the railroad when six young men sprang from the bushes and seized them. At once they were powerless. The Leonittos were dragged from their wagon, taken into the woods where the crowd could not be seen from the roadway and stripped to the skin. When the girl attempted to make an outcry she was subdued by one of the thugs, who had a can of ether and some cotton. To make sure that there would be no further outcry the robbers then bound and gagged all their victims and proceeded with their search for money.

At first they failed to find any money concealed about Mrs. Leonitto and turned their attention to the wagon. There they found \$20 in Mrs. Leonitto's pocketbook and \$9 in the daughter's pocketbook. This encouraged them to further search of Mrs. Leonitto's clothing, and when the leader said, "Give her another search," speaking in Italian, the men tore the woman's garments to pieces. In the hem of one undergarment the highwaymen found 12 \$100 notes, two \$50 notes and smaller notes, making up the total of \$2,100. After this money was taken the victims were threatened with burning and death if they gave an alarm, and they were left in the woods so bound they could not move so far as the highwaymen knew. The men escaped in an automobile they had left on the main road from Brown's Mills to Lakehurst.

For fully an hour the Leonittos were helpless. Mrs. Leonitto finally released herself and after regaining some strength freed her son and daughter. They were scared almost to death, fearful that their assailants might yet be in waiting to kill them and cover the robbery. They waited for some time before continuing their trip to the bogs. Clothing secured in their grips enabled them to attract suspicion among friends at the bogs that anything was wrong. Mr. Foreman Horner was more keen to observe their disturbed condition, and concluded that something had happened he questioned them until they told them to tell their story. County Detective Parker and search is now being made for the robbers.

Mrs. Leonitto and the officers are agreed that in some way it leaked out that she carried money, and the same rumor was spread. When she was at her Philadelphia home two men called and asked her to go to a position where she was working. She took them to the bogs and a search of the bogs was made. The search was fruitless. Before they separated they told her when she was going to return to Whitesbog and she told them she intended to go back Sunday evening. This was undoubtedly the information they were seeking.

Fortunate is the man who is able-minded enough to forget his troubles.

A Bad Summer for Children.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness among children everywhere this summer. Extra precautions should be taken to keep the bowels open and liver active. Foley Cathartic Tablets are a fine and wholesome physic; cause no pain, nausea or griping. Relieve indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, bad breath. Conyers' Drug Store.

TOOK 39 HOURS TO CAPTURE
A 30,000 POUND FISH.

Among the interesting personalities in the September American Magazine is a 30,000 pound fish. This department is usually devoted to human beings, but this fish deserves a place. The writer of the facts about the capture of the fish says:

"Poised in the bow of the boat, harpoon in hand, stood the captain, and as they drew alongside there was a flash; the steel glittered for a moment in the sunlight, then sank into the huge black bulk. Simultaneously the little boat spun around and shot out toward the gulf stream like an agitated and very erratic rocket, flinging great sheets of spray high into the air as it sped.

"Thus began a thirty-nine hours' ride filled with wildest thrills, during which time Captain Thompson battled with the fish, the sailor baled the boat unceasingly, lest they be swamped and the tourist raised an anxious and eloquent voice to high heaven. The men were without food the entire time, sharing only a small bottle of water among them.

"The news of the struggle spread rapidly, and soon hundreds of interested spectators gathered on the trestle of the East Coast Sea-Extension railway. Scores of times the men in the boat escaped death only by a miracle, as the wildly thrashing black tail missed them but by a hair's breadth. Finally, after two days and one night the monster was worn out, and the triumphant captor managed to fasten it to the trestle-work on Knight's Key, where, after a few hours' rest it wig-wagged a festive tail, smashing the large pilings as though they were toothpicks. After another battle the fish was firmly tied up once more, this time to the yacht 'Samoa'; and again it waved a wicked tail, disabling the thirty-ton yacht by smashing her propeller and breaking the cables. A tug was then summoned, and the big fellow was towed one hundred and ten miles to Miami, Florida, where it was viewed by thousands of people.

"Five harpoons and one hundred and fifty-one bullets were used in subduing the monster, and it took five days to finally kill the fish, which weighed thirty thousand pounds, was forty-five feet long, twenty-three feet, nine inches in circumference and wore a hide three inches thick. The liver alone weighed seventeen hundred pounds. That the pupil of its eyes did not dilate and contract seems proof that the fish must have lived at a depth of probably fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, where there is little light.

"It is generally believed that some volcanic eruption drove the fish to the surface where, owing to the difference in water pressure, the swim-bladders burst, making it impossible for him to return to his level.

"So far as the scientific world is concerned this is the only fish of its kind ever captured."

HOW WAR IMPOVERISHES
THE SOIL OF OUR FARMS.

Impoverishment of the world by war has so many obvious aspects that we may forget its indirect and progressive contributions to the difficulties that have to be overcome in feeding, sheltering and clothing the world, says the Country Gentleman.

War, the great devourer, destroys the very sources of its own supplies. It destroys labor when labor is most needed. It takes millions of hands from the making of things that satisfy human wants and sets them at the task of producing articles that destroy human life. It beats the plowshare into the spear and the plowshare into the sword.

But the American farmer is in position keenly to realize how war robs the very soil of its fertility. Food will be higher and scarcer, more yields of crops will be less, because war has demanded the things that soil needs. Hundreds of thousands of farmers say they can not afford to buy fertilizers this year. Some nitrates are beyond the reach of economical farming; potash is off the market; there is a shortage of superphosphates.

Thus does war in the old world start in motion forces which unless we are watchful may progressively impoverish the soil of the United States. No man liveth unto himself alone nor dieth unto himself alone. The same is true of nations.

Could Not Do Her Cooking.

Mrs. F. E. Harmeister, Tea, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with kidney trouble for two years. I got so bad this summer I could hardly do my cooking. I got Foley Kidney Pills and I feel like a new person." Too many women neglect symptoms of kidney derangement, weak back, swollen ankles and joints, aches, pains and rheumatism. Conyers' Drug Store.

What's a castle in the air without an heiress?

What Ails It.

"Republicans generally are wondering what ails their presidential campaign. They don't know what it's in, but they do know that it's something that doesn't make for party success. They were at first disturbed. Now they are worried. Some of them are inclined to be alarmed."

This statement is from the news columns of the New York Herald, which is as friendly to Mr. Hughes as its sense of humor and Americanism will allow. The farther their candidate goes and the longer he talks, the more saturnine do the ranks of the old guard become. If his speech of acceptance was flat, his subsequent harangues have been positively depressing. His trip across the continent, instead of firing the popular imagination as it was intended to, has left a frost in its wake. More than that, in some places it has widened the party breaches which his nomination was designed to repair. In California, for instance, where he found a brewing war between the Republican factions, his utterances, guarded though they were, offended the Progressives without greatly heartening the reactionaries. And the party split in that state now threatens to become nationwide.

It appears furthermore, from the Herald's account, which is certainly not intended to aid the Democrats, that the engineers of the Hughes campaign are having a deal of trouble with their machinery. Thus:

"A month ago the Herald called attention to the chaos which overspread the Republican headquarters. Efforts were made then by many of the leaders to remedy conditions. From that information that has come to the Herald in the last week from persons in close relationship to the campaign management, conditions have grown worse. It was possible to get essential things done a month ago. Now it isn't. Tongues which were charitably silent then are lively now. In the words of one of the campaign managers, the Republicans must quickly clear their decks and get ready for business or they will be wrecked by the next storm that overtakes them—and one is now on the way. Persons who have been in touch with national politics for a generation say that the situation in the Republican party now is unprecedented and filled with dynamite."

It should not be difficult for Mr. Hughes' manager to determine what ails their candidate and their cause. He is simply suffering for lack of an issue. In personal ability and uprightness of record, he is the best man they could have chosen. But in attacking the Wilson administration he confronts a stone wall of facts and conditions which he cannot batter down or overleap. When he discusses foreign policies, he encounters the fact that our issue with Germany has been settled in accordance with American demands, and settled peacefully. When he discusses preparedness, he faces the fact that a Democratic Congress has enacted the most far-reaching and efficient measures of national defense in the country's history. When he discusses domestic matters, he is answered by the banking and currency act, the farm loan act, the trade commission act, the federal aid road act and numerous other constructive laws, as well as by the richest record of prosperity the United States ever has known. When he discusses Americanism he is confounded by the fact that the most aggressive supporters of his candidacy are the hyphen clans who are seeking political revenge against President Wilson because the president dared to stand for America first against alien threats and intrigues.

Little wonder, in these circumstances, that Mr. Hughes' campaign fails to stir the public mind. Though he spoke with tongues of angels, his words would be as sounding brass. Not only has he failed to arouse popular enthusiasm in his cause, he has lowered the popular estimate of his own ability. Hughes, the candidate, has become a different person, a different character from Hughes, the judge, or Hughes, the governor. Instead of large-minded statesmen he was supposed to be, he has proved a pettifogging politician. Instead of dealing in constructive ideas, he has piddled with partisan trifles. Unable to deny that the country steered safely through dark crises, is prosperous and at peace, he complains that the president has appointed Democrats to some of the jobs which Republicans held. Unable to say what he himself would have done had he been burdened with the unprecedented problems of the past three years, he merely cavils that those problems ought to have been solved by other methods. No sooner did he touch the Republican campaign, with its petty partisanship and its reactionary influences, than his hand, like the dyer's became "subdued to what it works in." Hughes, the judge, dwindled and dwarfed into Hughes, the candidate.—Atlanta Journal.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Perhaps it's never too late to mend the ragged edge of despair.

It's all right to follow advice, provided you catch up with it.

Experience is the best teacher, if you can afford the tuition fees.

Even when a girl tosses her head she doesn't always throw straight.

Love, being blind, might consult the egotist, who is an I specialist.

You never can tell. Many a boy who never cared for kites becomes a high flyer.

An optimist is a man who thinks the happiest day of his life is tomorrow.

Don't blame the weather man. There's lots of hot air he isn't responsible for.

Don't always judge by appearances. The early bird may have been up all night.

An optimist is a man whose eyes go back on him from looking on the bright side of life.

When a broad-minded man is forgetful, his mind seems to have more breadth than length.

No, Maude, dear; just because a railroad conductor is on a diet, he won't reduce the fare.

A man of steel is always on his mettle, but even the Chinese laundryman may be a man of iron.

Even the man who is looking for a few pointers doesn't like to get them from the finger of scorn.

Magnetism is a good asset. A fellow can't even be a successful borrower without a striking personality.

Two things that are mighty hard to find are a needle in a haystack and the right man in the right place.

Even the people who make a religion of the Golden Rule may discover that all that glitters isn't gold.

By the time a man can truthfully say he hasn't an enemy in the world he is generally six feet under ground.

Small ambitions may be better than none, but the man who measures success by inches doesn't get very far.

We all appreciate success, but it is small consolation to the bald-headed man to know he is coming out on top.

Every man should have a fad, but many a fellow has had a smash-up from riding a hobby without an emergency brake.

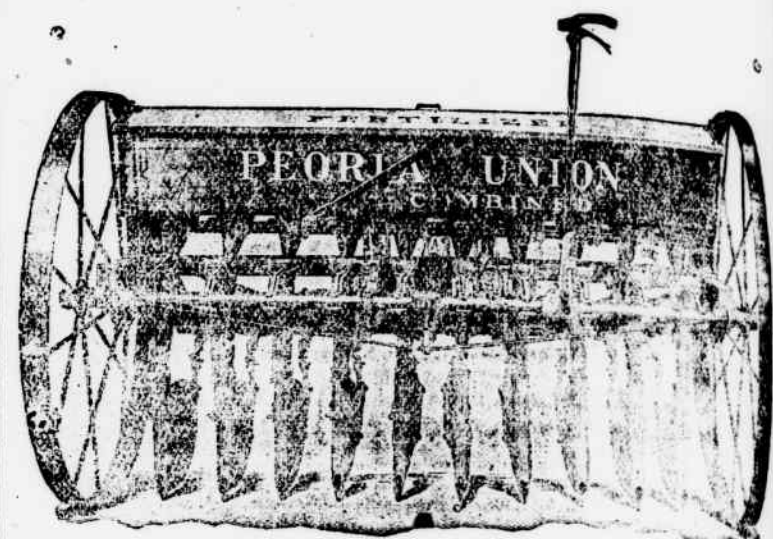
War Ruins Forests of Belgium and France.

Belgium, the major portion of which is in possession of the Germans, had some forested land, which was, as it might well be termed, more of a scenic than a commercial nature. Advances indicate that these forests have practically been destroyed. Much of the timber was used by the Germans for military purposes—in the construction of trenches, in road building, in the erection of shelters and barracks, etc.; considerable was used for firewood, and it has been stated, with what accuracy it is impossible to say, that timber not used in this way, or needed in the military zone has been shipped to Germany for home consumption. Most probably this is so. Before the war Germany imported large quantities of timber from Russia, and in the last few years preceding the war these imports greatly increased. English writers, calling attention to this fact, insinuate that the Germans knew that the war was coming and imported as much timber as possible in order to conserve her own supplies, and to be able to provide for the expected large demand by the military in case of war.

As regards Belgium, then, it would not be at all surprising to learn, when the war is over, that there remains on Belgium soil no timber of commercial value; that her scenic forests have been wiped out, and that thousands of her roadside and street trees have been used for fuel and for other purposes by the Germans.

In Northern France, on both sides of the fighting front, great damage has been done the forests not only by the tremendous bombardments which have marked the fighting there, and by the hail of bullets from small arms which have swept forested spaces, but by the trench builders, the road engineers, and others who needed timber for construction work. Thousands of new roads or passageways have been built for the rapid transportation of guns, munitions, supplies and men to thousands of points along both fronts. Many of the roads or passageways are of the type known as corduroy roads, the base being made of tree trunks, overlaid with branches and these branches overlaid with earth. These roads alone necessitate the cutting of thousands upon thousands of trees. In the lining of trenches and the building of shelters there has been increasing demand for more and more timber.—American Forestry.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

See the Various Discs and Note Their
Work. Ours is at the Bottom. Take
Your Choice. We Know It Will be
A PEORIA UNION

Note how the grain clings to the disc, on the open boot style of disc, and the uneven depths in the furrows.

The closed boot as made later overcomes the objection of the disc carrying the grain but leaves more grain on top of the ground and allows the soil to fall back into the furrow before the grain is deposited.

The closed boot with scraper does no better, the boot is farther in the rear of disc and allows the soil to fall into the furrow before grain is deposited. Not over 50 per cent of the grain is covered.

Placing the shank ahead of the center of disc makes an ideal construction for pushing trash, deposits the grain no better and cannot be operated in foul land. It has caused more trouble than all others.

Every objection is overcome in the the Disc Shoe, found only on PEORIA DRILLS, no explanation necessary. Every seed deposited at uniform depth in the bottom of a packed seed furrow. Will work any place other drills will work and in places where other cannot be operated. The only furrow opener made that prepared the seed bed.

Townsend Buggy Company

ANOTHER BARGAIN WEEK

At McDuffie's Furniture Store

Last week hundreds of customers bought liberally, taking advantage of the many money saving opportunities which this store presented. Our prices are often imitated, but never equalled. Our motto is always, "Better Furniture for Less Money."

This is a sale of strictly high grade furniture, rugs and house furnishings. No old stock or accumulations. Every piece of furniture and every rug a bargain. If you are supplied with furniture, rugs, etc., you should attend this great slaughter sale.

McDuffie's Furniture Store

Next to Odell Hardware Store

MORTGAGE SALE.
Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 31st day of July, 1915, by L. M. Fogleman and wife, F. L. Fogleman, to the undersigned, as will appear by reference to book of mortgages 275, page 602, of the office of the register of deeds of Guilford county, and by reason of failure of said L. M. Fogleman and F. L. Fogleman to discharge the indebtedness and the interest thereon according to the tenor of the note mentioned in the said mortgage deed, I will on

Thursday, September 21, 1916, at the hour of 12 M., at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, sell for cash, to the highest bidder at public auction, the following described property located in Rock Creek township, N. C. and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a stone, Clapp's corner; thence south 30 degrees west 22 poles to a stone; thence north 45 degrees

ELMER E. LULL, M. D.
VETERINARY SURGEON
At Coble & Starr's Stables, 531 Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Office Phone 678, Residence Phone 1000

DADDY
OF FAIR
MARY

RHINOCERO

"Way off in Rhinoceros, of little Mosquitoes," said N. "Well, this to tell you a Grandfather don't really live but he lived but anyway."

"Now you very tough, or other the how to bite Rhinoceros in Mosquitoes a the Creatures their meals. They don't eat the they eat."

"I guess w. They haven since that old. That's so, Mosquitoes by her so much. This old I about was to don and Gr when they be when dear, nooceros, the Mosquitoes a to nibble on."

"Aren't y. Blue-Very-Ha ashamed if I ture like you so afraid of I Why we've o to take a nit when she sa to old Mr. H she had land. This is where to mak. Speak at

"You Cove old Mr. Rhin fed her milk please."

"Sorry, M that way ab appoint the o this way jus nooceros me. They say me. "Poor Mr. tell his Child had only had. "Well co row evening, Aunt-Edo-Ve to buzz and. "Why Mr stop your St sure we'll e much you'll dren."

"And all e the Rhin were worth, were luzzing. "Tell us, nooceros, the old Rhinocero. "But the l by a little R not far aw were luzzed Family."

"What e Queen? ask each, dea Queen in a taking a nut of my wings right up? A how I'm off. "The Fair she reached quitos were Dancer. "The Mr. Rhinocero wretched wh. "Shoo!" hurried awa by the Fairy Rhinoceros. their lites s their strong so much."

"Now M. "In the futur and when a near and th I've thought fly. And, a ceros Family have always any Mosquito them by spu big bodies."

Grief is the indulgence of life.—Disrael

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

RHINOCEROS AND MOSQUITOES.

"Way off in the land where lived Mr. Rhinoceros, there also lived a family of little Mosquitoes," said Daddy.

"We saw a Rhinoceros in the Zoo," said Nancy.

"Well, this old fellow that I'm going to tell you about," continued Daddy, "was the great, great, great, great grandfather of the one in the Zoo. I don't really know quite how long ago he lived but it was hundreds of years ago."

"Now you know Mr. Rhinoceros has very tough, strong skin, but somehow or other the Mosquitoes always knew how to bite through and tease Mr. Rhinoceros in a very mean way. The Mosquitoes are a disagreeable, cross little creatures and they love to have their teeth off people and animals. They don't care at all how uncomfortable they may make them."

"I guess we know that," said Nick. "They haven't learnt any better ways since that old Rhinoceros lived."

"That's so," said Nancy, who hated Mosquitoes because she said they liked her so much.

"This old Rhinoceros I'm telling you about was telling stories to his children and grandchildren one evening when they heard a little buzzing sound, 'Oh dear, oh dear,' said Mr. Rhinoceros, 'there's that whole family of Mosquitoes and they've come over here to nibble on us.'"

"Aren't you ashamed?" said Auntie-Very-Hard Mosquito. "I'd be ashamed if I were a great big Creature like you—tough as can be—be so afraid of little, tiny insects like us. Why we've only the power to fly—and to take a nibble now and then. And when she said that she gave a twig to old Mr. Rhinoceros' forehead where she had landed."

"This is a splendid place from where to make a speech," she buzzed.

"Speak all you like," moaned poor



"You Cover Yourself With Mud."

old Mr. Rhinoceros who could hardly feel her nibbling—only don't bite me, please."

"Sorry, Mr. Rhinoceros if you feel that way about it. I really can't disapprove the Children. They've come all this way just to have a taste of Rhinoceros meat to give them strength. They say meat is very strengthening."

"Poor Mr. Rhinoceros was trying to tell his children to get away—but he had only half time to say:

"Well continue our story tomorrow evening," in Rhinoceros talk, when Auntie-Very-Hard Mosquito began to buzz and chatter some more.

"Why Mr. Rhinoceros, please don't stop your story on account of us. I'm sure we'll enjoy it hugely. Show how much you'll enjoy it Mosquito Children."

"And all the Mosquitoes began biting the Rhinoceros family for all they were worth. And all the time they were buzzing."

"Tell us a story old Father Rhinoceros, Grandfather Rhinoceros, dear old Rhinoceros."

"But the Fairy Queen had been told by a little Elf who had been hovering near away that dreadful things were happening to the Rhinoceros family."

"What can you do about it, Fairy Queen?" asked the Elf.

"Oh dear me!" said the Fairy Queen in a sleepy voice. "I was just taking a nap. Give a little tug at one of my wings, Elf, and then I'll wake right up. And here's my wand. Yes, how I'm off."

"The Fairy Queen flew away until she reached the spot where the Mosquitoes were eating their Rhinoceros family. The Rhinoceros Children and Mr. Rhinoceros were feeling utterly wretched when she suddenly said,

"Shoo! Shoo! All the Mosquitoes hurried away—for they had been told by the Fairy Queen not to bother the Rhinoceros family. She knew that their bites were right, right through their strong skin and annoyed them so much."

"Now Mr. Rhinoceros," she said, "in the future you cover yourself with mud when any of the Mosquitoes are near and then they won't bite you. By the way, that just for your Family. And, sure enough, the Rhinoceros family from that day to this have always protected themselves from any Mosquitoes they saw coming near them by spluttering mud all over their big bodies."

Grief. Grief is the agony of an instant; the blunder of a life.—Disraeli.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.

There is no situation in life so bad that it cannot be retrieved.

It is a poor heart that never rejoices.—Dickens.

DAINTY DISHES.

Some of these delicate concoctions would not wear for every-day living, but an occasional slipping from the beaten path makes these sweets all the sweeter.

Nesselrode Pudding.—Take three cupfuls of large chestnuts, shell and remove the brown skin, cover with water and simmer until thoroughly tender. Drain and press through a sieve. Take a

fourth of a pound of candied fruit, cut in pieces, cover with a half cupful of pineapple sirup. Boil a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of water until it spins a thread. Add to it the beaten yolks of four eggs, stir until the mixture is thick, then beat until cold. Add the chestnuts and a teaspoonful of vanilla and one pint of cream whipped. Put into a freezer and half freeze, then add the candied fruit. Pack and stand at least two hours to ripen.

Frozen Cheese and Preserved Figs.—Beat two good-sized cream cheeses with half a cupful of stiff cream until smooth, sweeten to taste and put into a covered mold. Pack in ice and salt for four hours. When ready to serve slice in pieces two inches thick, then cut in rounds, or, better, pack in baking-powder cans and it will be all ready when sliced. Make a slight depression in the center and put in a preserved fig, stem end up.

Biscuit Glace.—Put two cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of water in a saucepan over the fire. Cook carefully until the sirup spins a thread. Beat the yolks of six eggs very light; pour the sirup upon them slowly, beating all the while. Return to the fire and cook one minute. Strain into a bowl and beat until cold. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla, one-fourth of a cupful of orange juice and very finely chopped nuts. Turn into the freezer, and when thoroughly chilled add one pint of cream, whipped stiff. Fill paper boxes, sprinkle with chopped nuts or macaroons and pack and freeze.

Plain ice cream is far easier to prepare than most cooked puddings, and the large majority of diners would much prefer them.

Nellie Maxwell

A Civil War Parallel in Europe.

For two years the South kept the initiative. She struck at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Shiloh. Three times, twice in the East and once in the West, she sought a decision. She failed, and with Gettysburg and the concomitant fall of Vicksburg she lost the initiative forever. Henceforth it became a question not of conquering the North, but of holding it off until the people of the North wearied of the sterile sacrifices and the terrible cost.

It took nearly two years after Gettysburg to bring Appomattox. Grant's great offensive, of which the North expected so much, led only to the drawn battles of the wilderness and Spottsylvania and the shambles of Cold Harbor in 1864. Yet in this terrible campaign, counted as a failure at the moment, Grant won the war. The South had neither the men nor the resources to replace the losses. While the lines before Richmond still held, the Confederacy crumbled to dust.

Now this is in sum what the allies expect to happen in the case of Germany. They expect that the Germans and the Austrians will no longer be able to replace casualties as the British, the Russians, and the Italians patently can. Russia's man supply is inexhaustible; she has already proved this. Britain is only beginning to draw heavily on hers. Italy has made no draft to speak of. But France, like Germany and Austria, is approaching, if she has not reached, that point where she can no longer send fresh men to the front to replace losses and each casualty therefore diminishes the total of the men in the line.

The allies believe that the Germans and Austrians are holding lines far too extended for their numbers. Lee did this at Richmond and lost his army. Napoleon did this in eastern Germany in his last German campaign and suffered defeat, which turned out to be fatal. The allies believe that by steady and concerted attacks upon all fronts they will presently wear the Germans and Austrians down to the point where they must shorten their lines or court disaster. But to shorten the lines is to confess defeat. To evacuate France or Poland is to lose the war absolutely, because these are the prizes Germany holds against her lost colonies and ocean commerce.—From "Germany Loses the Initiative—Britain Begins," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for August.

NATURAL SENSATION



First Actor—How did you feel when you first stood on the stage and looked out on a sea of faces?

Second Actor—It made my head swim.

A LATER BULLETIN



Cholly—I suppose you heard that your sister and I became engaged night before last.

Mary—Sure. But dat ain't de latest. Sis got engaged ter another feller last night.

WHY HE COULDN'T



Mrs. Plumpleigh—You needn't think you can get around me.

Mr. Plumpleigh—I don't think so. I lack the reach.

THE ONLY IMPEDIMENT



"Is it true that your wife has an impediment in her speech?"

"Yes; she gets sleepy about eleven o'clock and begins to yawn."

IT BEATS ALL



Collector—Say, man, I've got the stairs worn out coming up here.

Dead Beat—if you have I'll sue you for the price of a new stair.

BREVITY MARKS GREAT THOUGHTS OF WORLD.

Half the remembered thoughts of the world are brief. Those that are not are unconsciously shortened in the process. The mind is ever seeking the direct, the easy, the pointed. After all, no virtue resides in mere extension. There is a sort of accuracy that needs the tiresome statement of the statute. It is useless when values are already appreciated, as in conversation, where the cargo is usually beneath the level of the waves. A well cut garment fits with a minimum of necessary cloth and reveals the lines of the man, not as a mannikin, but as a human being. So it is with what is written. No bulkiness should hide the thought beneath.

Latin translated into English will be found to have expanded in the process. The modern language sacrifices concreteness for easier connectedness, but not necessarily for that reason does it gain. The very wealth of symbols of relationship, immeasurably superior in this respect to the Latin, tends to clutter up the channels of expression. The ability to say a thing grammatically in almost any order in which the words or thoughts occur is of no advantage when the thinking itself is not straight and accurate. The power is there, the semaphores are set right, but the engine must be able to move and to keep on the track. Much of what is written is made up of the connective tissue of thought. It is not meat, but what makes meat tough. Perhaps it was for this reason that a great scholar advised writers to cut every sentence to the bone. Others think, however, that flesh is needed on the skeleton. A lean man once boasted that every fiber of him was scraped before it entered into his composition. However more comely fat would have been, he was at least ready for the race. The long-winded sentence is the product of the short-winded mind.

The final reason for brevity is the demands of space. These are negative thou shalt not's. The column cannot be trimmed to fit. It was the stepsisters' feet that had to be pared away to enter the slipper. A two-inch bit of news may take precedence over one twice as long, to slip into a corner. The relatively unimportant must submit to the same inexorable compression that is practiced on the subordinate members of a sentence. The phrase may object, but the main idea dominates. The need of getting through, of saying it, of compressing it in the space, before bed-time, has given to parts of journals the aspect of being the product of a cult of the brief. The papers are accused of wasting words; it is equally true that they are economizers of time and give most with least effort.

One of Life's Jewels.

No matter how insipid he is, in ability and in appearance; no matter how frail his form, and how devoid of beauty his face, while other men loom up by his side as towers of strength and models of sightliness; never mind if his trousers are out of crease, or how men pity him, or sometimes sneer at him, he is a hero in the eyes of the little tot or little tots, who rush to greet him when the day's work is over. They are the ones who look beyond the opinion of the public or don't care what others may think of their papa. He is their hero—and this is as it should be. It is one of the blessings from on high, that childhood may be happy and that the father, even though he toils from early to late and his mind feels the burden of the care of the family, while his heart may be heavy because he can't give his loved ones what he would like to give them, may not be denied all sunshine.

It is solace to the poor man and it should be more appreciated, perhaps, by the rich. It is one of the charms of life, holding many a fellow to the course.—Wilmington Star.

Spencer Prepared for Big Labor Day Meet.

Extensive preparations have been made for a big Labor day celebration in Spencer today. Spencer Park, where the events are to be held, has been made ready and presents the appearance of a fair ground. A parade in which scores of industrial and commercial floats, hundreds of decorated automobiles, and thousands of marchers will participate, is to start in Salisbury and end in Spencer. An all-day barbecue will be a star feature, and there will be many races, athletic contests, a baby show, balloon ascensions and fireworks at night.

The speakers include Hon. Thomas L. Wilson, vice president of the International Association of Machinists of Wyoming, and Hon. Cole L. Bleas, of South Carolina. They are expected to reach Spencer early in the day.

Subscribe to The Patriot.

The Boy Is Father to the Man

Old sayings like this are fraught with a most important meaning. And what will aid the expectant mother in conserving her health, her strength, her mental repose and the absence of vexatious pains is a subject of vast moment. Among the recognized helps is a splendid remedy known as "Mother's Friend." Applied to the muscles it sinks in deeply to make them firm and pliant. It thus lifts the strain on ligaments that produce pain, it lightens the burden on the nervous system, induces calm, restful nights of health-giving sleep, and makes the days sunny and happy. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" of any druggist and you will then realize why it has been considered true to its name in our best homes through three generations. It is perfectly harmless but so effective that once used it is recommended to all expectant mothers by those who went through the ordeal with surprising ease. By writing to Bradfield Regulator Co., 412 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., you can have a free copy of a wonderful book that unfolds those things which all expectant mothers delight to read. Write today.



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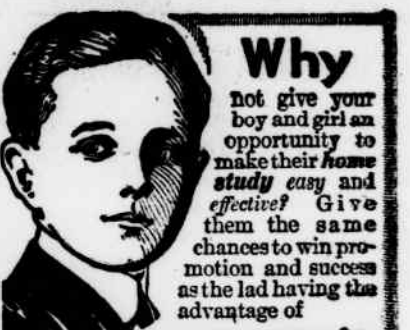
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NOTICE OF RE-SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Guilford county, made in the special proceedings captioned John L. King against Charles W. Patterson and others, the undersigned commissioner pursuant to said order will re-sell, for cash, at public auction to the highest bidder on

Monday, September 4, 1916,

at the court house door in the city of Greensboro, N. C., in said county at 12 o'clock M., a tract or parcel of land southwest of this city, in Morehead township, adjoining the lands of J. W. W. Patterson, Mrs. Roxie A. King and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake in the center of the High Point road, on the residence of James Freeman, running north 24 west 94 feet to a stake in the line of Mrs. Roxie A. King's line, thence north 4 degrees east 652 feet to an iron stake, Patterson's corner; thence south 51 degrees 21 minutes east 424.7 feet to the center of the High Point road; thence along the center of said road 691.5 feet to the beginning, containing about 3.24 acres, more or less.

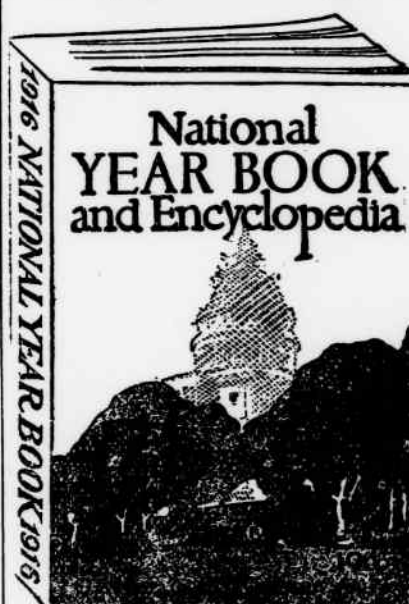
The bidder or purchaser will be required to pay one-third cash on day of re-sale as guarantee of good faith, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of re-sale by the court, the bidding to start at the price of six hundred, sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$662.75).

This 18th day of August, 1916.

G. S. BRADSHAW, Commissioner.

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Federal Laws in which all are vitally interested, such as Pure Food, Interstate Commerce, Income Tax, Tariff, Bankruptcy, Banking and Currency, Copyright Laws, etc.

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THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Taking Holidays.—The employees of the Greensboro postoffice—at least all that can be spared from absolutely necessary work—are observing Labor day today, which is a national holiday. The clerks and carriers, accompanied by members of their families, went out to Guilford Battle Ground this morning for a picnic.

College Opening.—The fall term of Guilford College will open Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The opening exercises will be public and an invitation is extended to the friends of the college to attend. An address will be made by Mr. J. E. Latham, of this city. An increased attendance of students is expected for the coming year.

Hendley-Dees.—Mr. Charles J. Hendley, of Paterson, N. J., and Miss Okla Dees, until recently a teacher in the Greensboro graded schools, were married Thursday evening, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. Ralph Dees, on Park avenue. Rev. C. E. Hodgkin performed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding reception.

Young Army Officer.—Lieutenant William E. Coffin, Jr., of the United States army, is in the city on a visit to his father, Mr. W. E. Coffin, Sr. He graduated with distinction from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June and during the summer has been in command of a boy's military training camp in New York state. He will remain here until ordered to join the regiment to which he may be assigned.

New Lawyers.—Messrs. Sidney S. Alderman, Arnold C. Davis and Albert E. Reitzel, of Greensboro, were among the 79 new lawyers in this state licensed by the Supreme court Friday. The examination was taken by 103 applicants, which was the largest class that ever appeared before the Supreme court. It would seem that lawyers are increasing in North Carolina much more rapidly than business to keep them employed.

Laid in Supplies.—To guard against the effects of the railroad strike that was threatened for today, many Greensboro people laid in supplies of groceries sufficient to last them for several weeks, and it is probable that the wholesale and retail grocers of the city never enjoyed better business than they had last week. Should the strike have materialized, the shortage of foodstuffs would have begun to be felt almost immediately.

C. C. Dildine Dead.—Mr. C. C. Dildine, who had resided in Greensboro for ten years or longer, died Friday morning at his home on Martin street, following a short illness. Mrs. Dildine was in New York on a visit to relatives, and upon her advice the body was shipped to that city for the funeral and interment. Mr. Dildine was 60 years old and had led a rather retired life during his residence here. He owned considerable real estate in Greensboro and elsewhere. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Tobacco Market.—The warehousemen and buyers are ready for the opening of the Greensboro tobacco market, which will take place tomorrow. Those conversant with conditions say the outlook for the new season is promising. The crop in the territory tributary to Greensboro is better than it was expected to be at this time and the trade is pervaded by a spirit of optimism. High prices are prevailing on the markets that have opened, and the buyers on the local market say they expect to see good prices throughout the season.

Kirkman-Richardson.—Mr. Raymond V. Kirkman and Miss Nannie Adella Richardson were married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Richardson, south of the city. Rev. J. E. Wooley was the officiating minister. Mrs. W. P. Ferguson played the processional and just prior to the ceremony sang "O Promise Me." The attendants were: Miss Hattie Clark and Mr. William Richardson, Miss Ella Layton and Mr. Robert Richardson, Miss Juanita Richardson and Mr. Ralph Yow. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Mrs. W. F. Bogart Dead.—Mrs. W. F. Bogart died unexpectedly Thursday evening at her home on Lindsay street, following a slight stroke of paralysis she suffered Monday. She suffered a second stroke Thursday morning and the third just before her death. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Bogart is survived by two daughters—Mrs. N. P. Angel, of New Bern, and Miss Julia Bogart, of this city. Rev. R. Murphy Williams conducted the funeral service at the residence Friday morning at 11.30 o'clock, after which the body was carried to Fayetteville, Mrs. Bogart's old home, for interment.

REPRIEVED 30 MINUTES BEFORE TIME FOR EXECUTION.

Raleigh, Sept. 2.—Hardy N. Wiggins and Merritt Miller, two Graham county men under sentence of electrocution for the murder of Philip Phillips, had but half an hour to live before paying the death penalty and had been clothed and made ready for the final ordeal at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Warden S. J. Busbee informed them that Governor Craig had granted them a reprieve for eight weeks. Instead of accepting the action of the governor as a ray of hope against death, both received Warden Busbee's words without emotion and a few seconds later stated to Rev. Lyman Dilts, who had been with them continuously for several days, that they were ready for death and were willing for the sentence of death to be carried out at once. The date of their electrocution, if the Supreme court of the United States fails to grant a new trial, is October 27.

The action of the governor in granting a respite for the condemned prisoners followed the presentation of a petition by the prisoners' attorneys in Asheville Thursday night, the petition asking for a respite in order that they may carry the case to the Supreme court of the United States in the hope of getting a new trial. Governor Craig yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock telephoned Miss Jones, his private secretary, and after ascertaining from her that they had not made a confession, told her that he had decided to grant the respite. Miss Jones at once communicated with Warden Busbee and he conveyed the news to the prisoners.

Everything had been made ready for the electrocution, the prisoners were garbed in death clothes, their heads had been shaved, the prison gates were awaiting word from the warden to allow witnesses to pass within the prison yard, when the information was received at the prison that a respite had been granted. Even the death wagon from a local undertaking establishment had arrived at the prison to convey the dead bodies from the death scene.

The respite has been granted, the prisoners are now living instead of paying the death penalty and friends of the two men feel that the prisoners have a chance to get a new trial, but regardless of other circumstances in the case the one that stands out most prominently is the statement by both that they are innocent of the crime of which they are accused.

"Knowing that we shall die this morning we desire again to tell the truth before God as our maker and judge that we are innocent of the crime of which we are accused. We can only say with Jesus, 'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.' Father, into thy hands we commend our spirits."

This is the signed statement they handed Rev. Lyman K. Dilts, pastor of Pullen Memorial church, a few moments before Warden Busbee broke the news of their respite. It is only a repetition of the plea of innocence that they have made continually since their arrest. Rev. Mr. Dilts had impressed upon their minds that it was their duty to confess their sins before God, but still they maintained that they are not guilty. He spent the entire night with the condemned men.

Strike Danger Adds to Paper Crisis. New York, Aug. 30.—A very large number of the daily newspapers of the United States will be forced to suspend publication on account of lack of paper if a nationwide strike continues for two weeks, it was declared today by Lincoln B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mrs. W. C. Orrell Dead.—Mrs. W. C. Orrell died Saturday at noon at her home on Church street, following an illness of several weeks. She is survived by her husband, four sons and four daughters. The funeral was held from the home yesterday at 4 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Walker, pastor of Bessmer Avenue Presbyterian church.

Cigar Factory Moves.—The El Paso Cigar Company has moved its office and factory from South Elm street to the two-story brick building just erected for its occupancy on the extension of South Greene street. The company is now making over 100,000 cigars a week and will increase the output materially as rapidly as the necessary labor can be employed.

Republican Speaking.—The Republican campaign in the county was opened at White Oak Saturday night, when speeches were made by Mr. Frank A. Linney, the party's candidate for governor, and Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, of Forsyth. Mr. W. P. Ragan, one of the candidates for the legislature, was to have been present, but was detained at his home in High Point by a cold. The meeting was held in the White Oak hall and the crowd was not large, the hall being not more than two-thirds filled.

WHAT WILL BLOOM OUT OF BLOOD-SOAKED EUROPE?

What will bloom out of blood-soaked Europe when this slaughter has ceased? Will the millions who left clam and kindly occupations to become killers of each other want to go on fighting and maiming and murdering? Will the strange indifference to blood and battle which is bred by even a few months of active service so harden hearts that multitudes will care little for such great and peaceful aims as public safety, health and welfare? What will these fighters bring back with them to the homes they left a little while back?

None knows, exactly—for while one might seek to gauge this war by other wars, large allowances must be made for the many and vital changes that have marked the past few decades in every line of life. One thing seems well slated, however. Thousands of the men who will come back are going to be interested in the higher and better things of life as they never before were interested.

This has shown through scores of the letters and articles from the various fronts—views of trained observers whose sole business is to report things as they are. It was well summed up, lately, in a cable from London quoting the Rev. Dr. Jowett—the famed preacher—who said:

"There will be a tremendous fund of moral energy liberated by this war, and I believe it will be used in the service of social and political reformation. I am perfectly sure that the best of the men at the front will return with the reforming spirit; with the determination that many injustices thought invincible shall be set right."

Yesterday there was put in my hands a letter from a man at the front, a man of culture and wide intelligence. He had been asked what he thought of the religious trend among the men out there. He replied:

"If you mean how is Wesleyanism or Presbyterianism, Anglicism, or any other ism faring, the answer is, rotten; but if you mean whether we are laying hold of God, then there's nothing like it."

The men will come back at the end of the war with a larger conception of things. I think this moral energy will manifest itself in forms of rectitude of which, at present, perhaps, we are not thinking.

If this war will wipe out "isms," then, even at its staggering cost, it will have been a bargain! If it will lead the nations to a stronger "laying hold of God," it will have been a blessing beyond any that ever has come to us.

For so many years we have been making our religious beliefs veritable battlefields. In our fussing about inconsequential matters we have lost sight of the big, over-reaching aims of faith, hope and charity. The question has been "Are you a —an?" not "Are you trying to live the Golden Rule?" Yet, at rock bottom, that is the test of all living. And it is a very simple, yet complete test.

Great crises bring us face to face with the real issues of life. A person who has survived a wreck or a serious accident is, for a time at least, sobered into thinking of the things that really count. Either of the field of war or in the path of the blighting armies, nearly one-fifth of the world's population has, within the past two years, been brought thus to face the greater questions. The fruitage of such a condition cannot but be valuable for all people for all time. Out of the wreck and ruin of the conflict must arise a spiritual awakening which can—and will—make up for much of the loss and compensate for much of the labor and the grief.—Leigh Mitchell Hodges, in Philadelphia North American.

General Robertson on Retired List. Raleigh, Sept. 1.—General Thomas R. Robertson, for many years an enthusiastic and most useful member of the North Carolina national guard and at one time at the head of the guard in this state as adjutant general, receiving his commission in 1905, was yesterday passed to the retired list at his own request and given the rank of brigadier general.

General Robertson lived many years in Charlotte before coming to Raleigh as adjutant general and much of his best service in the guard was as a member of the militia of that city. He first enlisted as a private in company E, first regiment, in 1893. This was in April and in May he was chosen first lieutenant. His advancement was continuous—major in 1896; lieutenant colonel in 1902; adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general in 1905; colonel and brevet major general and chief of ordnance in 1909. He continued in this service as chief of ordnance and on duty in Raleigh until his official retirement.

PROGRESSIVES OF S. C. PUT UP STATE TICKET.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 1.—The Progressive party in state convention decided to name nine presidential electors who will go uninstructed. Mr. Hughes was not endorsed by the convention. The party decided to nominate John Cantey, of Camden, for governor; T. W. Miller, of Columbia, for lieutenant governor, and W. C. Plant, of Columbia, for state treasurer.

The Progressives will canvass the state before the general election in November. John M. DesChamps, recently defeated for governor on the Democratic ticket, was present at the Progressive convention, and declared that another party is needed in South Carolina.

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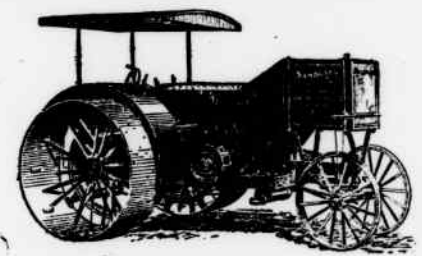
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