

"I'll Resign If I Don't Prove Moore a Traitor."

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Robert E. Lee, of Schuylkill County, wrote the following letter to J. H. Moore tonight:

"You have publicly stated that I insulted you and that my reflections upon your newly discovered attitude towards the dry dock were unworthy of a member of Congress. In my district my word is regarded as good as my bond. I herewith challenge you to appear at the Mayor's Office in City Hall, before the Mayor, the Committees and the same newspaper men who were present when the question of your attitude was raised, and when you made certain statements which I questioned. I will prove that the charges I made with reference to your misstatements, were correct, or failing to do so, I will resign from Congress.

"Very truly yours,
ROBERT E. LEE."

In explaining his challenge, Mr. Lee gave out the following statement tonight:

"Mr. Moore made certain mis-statements at the Mayor's office which I challenged. His first misstatement was that both Secretary Daniels and former Secretary Meyer recommended the big dry dock for Norfolk.

"In answer to that, I said that Secretary Meyer had said that he would leave the selection of the site to the judgment of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

"The next misstatement made by Mr. Moore was that the present dock at League Island could accommodate the largest battleship that could come up the Delaware river.

"In answer to that I said that the gentleman was again making a misstatement and that he knew it.

"His next misstatement was made after I had charged him with offering an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors bill, which was under debate on the floor of the House January 27, 1913, when Mr. Moore offered the following amendment:

"Add as new paragraph, page 47, after line 2: Philadelphia, Pa., to connect the Delaware River with the back channel at the Navy Yard, with a view of securing a width and depth sufficient to accommodate the largest naval vessel afloat.

"And when I charged Mr. Moore with offering this amendment for the purpose of hurrying the fight for the dry dock, he said he did not offer the amendment until I had failed to get the dry dock amendment in the naval bill. I again charged him with making a misstatement.

"Mr. Moore said that I insulted him and that my reflections on his newly discovered attitude were unworthy of a Member of Congress.

"The misstatements which I attributed to Mr. Moore were the same as I have outlined. I still say that Mr. Moore's attitude has been one of sly opposition to the dry dock proposition and when there is an enemy in the camp the people should know it.

"It is for these reasons that I have challenged Mr. Moore to meet me before the citizens of Philadelphia who were witnesses to the questions that arose last Friday. They should hear the proofs and Mr. Moore's defense, if he has one to offer.

"I do not make statements which I cannot prove. When I charge another man with making misstatements, I feel that I should present the proof or failing to do so, resign my seat in Congress. This, then, is the challenge that I issue to Mr. Moore. I will prove that he made the misstatements that I charged against him, or failing in that will resign my seat.

"I feel that it is my duty to do this—my duty not merely to my own constituents, but to all the people of Pennsylvania. As a sample of the persistence of Mr. Moore in making misstatements, even with regard to matters which do not figure in the dry dock matter, he stated publicly that I voted for Mr. Bryan's peace resolution. I did not vote for any such resolution of Mr. Bryan for the simple reason that no such resolution came before the House. I did vote for one introduced by Mr. Hensley.

of Mr. ... one of the ablest members from the West, and I would have voted for a Bryan peace resolution if there had been one.

"If it is any satisfaction to Mr. Moore, I take pleasure in stating that I am for international peace, but until there are definite guarantees of such peace, I am strongly in favor of an adequate navy and the building of battleships so that the dignity and honor of the nation may be maintained. Incidentally, the best assurance of peace is an adequate navy.

"There is no member of the Pennsylvania delegation who believes more strongly in harmony and pulling together for the welfare of the State than I do. I have the welfare of my district and the whole State at heart. I am willing to work with every member of the delegation, regardless of politics. But there should be no sulking in the tents and no backfire. The best way for the State to push forward is to smoke out the supposed friends, who, thinking solely for personal ambition, try to thwart those who are working sincerely and unselfishly for the good of all the people of the State."

Mr. Lee wrote to Councilman Lenon asking that he arrange a hearing in the Mayor's office for 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Sharpe Is Honored.

Mr. W. E. Sharpe, manager of the Alamac Insurance & Real Estate Company, was greatly honored by the Southern Life & Trust Company, the insurance company his company represents in this county, at a banquet given all the agents of that company at Greensboro last week.

Mr. Sharpe was given a handsome loving cup, for having made the best record in writing insurance during the entire year, and \$200 in gold as one of the three who wrote \$200,000 insurance during the year.

The Alamac Insurance & Real Estate Company has led during the past years in writing more insurance than any other agency for the Southern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sharpe was elected first president of the \$150,000 club, and each year his company has been a leader in the amount of insurance written and business done, and always received the honors that were given at the annual meetings.

The Southern Life Insurance Company has over one and a quarter million dollars of insurance in force in this county, the same having been written by this firm. Besides this, the company invests through the company of Mr. Sharpe practically all the money it receives on premiums in this county, loaning the money directly through this agency, and some of the largest and best business houses have been built with money loaned through this company, besides hundreds of dwellings in and around this city, in fact this company has done a wonderful benefit to this county in its development, thus demonstrating the value of the home insurance companies, to the local communities.

We congratulate Mr. Sharpe and his company, and his assistants, upon the splendid record they are making, and we congratulate them upon the fact that they represent a company that has done and is doing so much for our town and county, and we hope that he will always lead in business done by the Southern Life Insurance Company.

\$50,000 Fire Destroys Bib Business Section.
Thorsby, Ala., Jan. 6.—Fire entailing a loss of approximately \$50,000 on building and contents practically wiped out the business section of Thorsby between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning. Twelve buildings practically were destroyed and others were damaged.

Paich's meanest deed more favors bears,
Where hearts and wills are weighed,
Then brightest transports, choicest prayers,
Which bloom their hour and fade,
—Cardinal Newman.

Lespedeza or Japan Clover.

A reader inquires about lespedeza, as to its value and whether it reseeds itself or has to be sowed each year. Lespedeza or Japan clover is a young thing to be recognized as one of the most valuable hay and pasture plants in the South. It is nothing new, and will probably be found growing wild and unrecognized on 90 per cent. of the farms in our territory. Ordinarily it has a trailing habit of growth probably due to the plants being scattered thinly on the land, but when sown thickly on moderately fertile cultivated land the plants grow high enough to mow.

Lespedeza furnished excellent summer pasturage in connection with Bermuda grass. To get it started on a pasture it is only necessary to sow from a peck to a half bushel of seed to the acre in March and lightly harrow them in. So light a seeding may not give a perfect stand the first year, but the clover reseeds itself and will soon be a good stand.

Lespedeza as a hay crop after oats is becoming very popular in many parts of the South, and justly so. Peas are a great crop, but sowing them after oats is often a difficult matter. The work usually comes in June, when the weather is hot, the ground hard, and everybody on the farm busy with other crops. Then the peas must either be sowed broadcast at rather heavy expense for seed or sowed in drills and cultivated. Lespedeza after oats obviates nearly all these difficulties. The seed should be sowed broadcast on the oats some time during March, depending on the latitude, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre, and lightly harrowed in with a spike-tooth harrow. After the oats are cut, the lespedeza begins to grow and usually by September furnishes a good crop of hay. After the hay is cut, ample seed are matured to reseed the land for another year. The hay is easy to cure and is rich in feeding value. Lespedeza is fully equal to cowpeas as a soil-improver.

The Best Pasture Combination.

A reader has 15 acres that he wishes to sow in oats and then make of it a permanent pasture, and asks what he can best use.

In nearly all parts of the cotton States it is doubtful if a pasture combination can be found that will excel Bermuda grass, but clover and lespedeza. Bermuda grass is more nearly at home on every soil type in the South than perhaps any grass we now have, and furnishes excellent grazing from May until November. It is best planted by cropping pieces of Bermuda sod, say two feet apart and slightly covering them; but the seed are also being used successfully.

Bur clover is the best pasture plant with which to supplement Bermuda, and furnishes practically 12 months grazing. Bur clover seed in the bur should be sown in August at the rate of four or five bushels of seed to the acre, if a good stand is to be obtained the first season. But the seed usually cost about \$1.50 a bushel, so it is best to buy a few bushels and sow a special seed patch of about a acre. From this area should be saved from 15 to 100 bushels of seed the following spring, and these will be sufficient to sow a large area. In purchasing bur clover seed, care should be exercised to see that Southern bur clover in the bur is obtained. Cheap bur clover seed are usually the California, and do not succeed without inoculation.

Lespedeza and Bermuda make an excellent combination for summer grazing. For pasturage, one-half of a bushel of seed per acre, sown in March and lightly harrowed in will be sufficient. Where it is expected to cut the lespedeza for hay, a bushel to the acre is none too much.

If I were in your place I think I would, instead of making a three-year pasture, make it a permanent pasture, using the crops above named. In regard to sowing bur clover with peas after oats, I would prefer to wait until August to put in the seed. Be careful not to cover them too deep.

CHURCH DIRECTOR

EPISCOPAL
The Church of The Holy Comforter.
The Rev. John Bunners Obble, Rector.
Services:
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11 a. m. Third Sunday, 7:30 a. m. Holy and Solemn Days, 10:00 a. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

The public is cordially invited. All pews free. Fine vested choir.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Cornac Church and Davis Street.
Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. John R. Foster, Superintendent.
Christian Endeavor Services Sunday evenings at 8:45.
Mid-Week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month.

A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for visitors and strangers.

REFORMED CHURCH

Cornac Front and Anderson Streets.
Pastor.
Sunday School every Sabbath, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching every Second and Fourth Sabbath, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Service every Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

A cordial welcome to all. Passengers second door from church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Donald Mciver Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. B. E. Sellars, Superintendent.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
The public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Martin W. Buck, Pastor.
Sunday Worship, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. J. L. Scott, Superintendent.
Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.
Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 8:00 p. m.
Church Conference, Wednesday before first Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m.
Observance of Lord's Supper, first Sunday in each month.
Woman's Union, first Monday of each month, 3:30 p. m.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

East Davis Street.
Rev. George L. Currie, Pastor.
Services:
Morning, 11:00 Evening, 7:30
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after first Sunday in each month.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. J. G. Rogers, Superintendent.
Good Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all these services.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. FRONT STREET.

Rev. T. A. Sikes, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday morning and evening.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. W. E. Sharpe, Superintendent.
Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Epworth League, 7:00 o'clock every Sunday evening.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. WEBB AVENUE.

Rev. O. J. Paine, Pastor.
Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Second Sunday at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. John F. Idol, Superintendent. Everybody welcome.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH

Front Street.
Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Morning Services at 11:00 a. m. Vespers at 8:30 p. m.
No services on third Sundays.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. S. Robertson, Superintendent.
Teachers' Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. (Pastor's Study).
Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday in every month at 8:30 p. m.
L. C. B. Society, second Thursday in every month at 8:30 p. m.
Luther League, second and fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m.

OUR EXCELLENT SYSTEM

of arranging the details for each and every funeral entrusted to our care leaves with those upon whom we wait a feeling of confidence and satisfaction that the last offices were performed with such perfect harmony as to greatly lessen the sadness connected with such an event.

WILLIAMS, GREEN & McCLEURE,
Undertakers,
GRAHAM, N. C.

May Buy Bull Run Battlefield.
Washington, Jan. 6.—Plans for the Government to buy the Bull Run Battlefield and make it a national park are endorsed in a report by a board of Army officers to Secretary Garrison. Better care for the monuments there now is recommended.

Mr. Frank H. Anderson left Wednesday morning for Greensboro. His many friends regret very much to see him leave.

Suffered with Throat Trouble.

Mr. Barnes used to be suffering from Throat Trouble. After using four bottles of Peruna he claims that he was entirely restored to health.

Catarth of the throat is not only an annoying disease of itself, but it exposes the victim to many other diseases. We are constantly breathing into our throats numerous atmospheric germs. Disease germs of all sorts. This cannot be avoided. If the throat is healthy the system is protected from these poisonous germs. But if the throat is raw and punctured with numerous little ulcers, by catarrh, then the disease germs have easy access to the system. Keep the throat well and clean. This is the way to protect yourself against contagious diseases. Gargle the throat as explained in the new "Tills of Life," sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Barnes says: "I had throat trouble and had three doctors treating me. All failed to do me any good, and pronounced my health gone. I concluded to try Peruna, and after using four bottles can say I was entirely cured."

Professional Cards

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Eye Specialist
Office Over C. F. Neese's Store
Burlington, N. C.

Dr. J. S. Frost,
Dentist,
Burlington, N. C.
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W. A. Stobbs, D. V. M.
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Leave day calls at Bradleys Drug Store.

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John H. Vernon,
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Burlington, N. C.
Office room 103 8 second floor First Nat'l Bank Building
Office phone 337-J Resident phone 337-L

John R. Hofmar,
Attorney-at-Law
Burlington, North Carolina.
Office, Second Floor First National Bank Building.

DR. J. H. BROOKS
Surgeon General
Burlington, N. C.

LEAVE WINSTON-SALEM.

7:00 A. M. daily for Ketchikan and other stations. Connect with Main Line and North, East and West Main Line and Sieton, Durr and Co.
7:30 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Ketchikan, the North and West Main Line and other stations.
7:00 A. M. daily for Martinsville, Ketchikan, the North and West Main Line and other stations.
7:30 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Ketchikan, the North and West Main Line and other stations.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 9:15 A. M., 9:35 P. M., 1:55 P. M.

Need all kinds of work done?
Carpenter, Plumber, Painter, Electrician, etc.
Call for estimates.
PHONE 255
We need the money and you want the money to renew to-day to The A-Week Dispatch.

DO YOU

Receive Piedmont Interest Checks?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? ITS A SIGN OF PROSPERITY. YOUR NEIGHBORS UNDERSTAND.

PIEDMONT TRUST CO.

POOR

Unclaimed Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Burlington, N. C., unclaimed for on January 3, 1914:

Gentlemen: Daniel L. Bell, D. Finckelstein, B. C. Glover, D. S. Honks, E. B. Higley (2), J. L. James, Joel H. Jones, W. M. Jones, John Paul Jones, Press Miles, John W. Mebane, Charles M. Shiffer, A. J. Thompson, Western Mantel, Tile & Marble Co., Mulky Salt Co.

Ladies: Miss Malinda Albright, Miss Lizzie Boone, Miss Eddia May Blackwell, Miss Millie Thomas.

Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "Advertised" and give date of advertised list.

F. L. WILLIAMSON, P. M.

Negroes Are Urged to Prepare for War.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Negroes were urged to spend their money for guns and military education tonight by L. N. Ross, pastor of a Washington negro church, speaking at a celebration of the birthday of Charles Sumner.

The preacher pleaded with the audience to prepare for war for their social, political and industrial rights. Cries of "We are with you, that's right," greeted the speaker.

When Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, vigorously dissented from Ross's advice the preacher again arose and repeated his declaration, drawing another outburst of approval.

Villard made an address attacking the attitude of the Democratic Administration toward the negro, declaring that the position "in which the Democratic party finds itself today, with its President preaching a new freedom and a number of reactionary senators, congressmen and cabinet officers urging a 'new slavery' is indeed extraordinary."

"There are no bosses today like them," he continued. "The Vardamans, Tillman's Hoke Smiths and all the rest of the negro-baiting crowd who have risen to eminence on the back of this negro, defaming and oppressing them as they went, are the apostles of reaction. They misrepresent the heart and conscience of the true south."

Burden of the Pork Barrel Grows Heavy.

Washington Jan. 6.—Basis for action by Congress to rid itself of the burden of the "pork barrel" and clear the way for uniform and less costly construction of public buildings will be furnished soon in a report from the public buildings commission, created by the last Congress to look into the manner in which the government erects its structures.

Among the proposals under consideration are two of vital importance, the creation of a Department of Public Works, and the establishment of a new system of estimating in connection with public buildings. A public works department would lead, members of the committee declare, to more uniform construction and a decrease in the cost of maintenance of Federal buildings.

Among some of the points to be brought out by the commission are these:

That Congress and the taxpayers alike are dissatisfied with the present scheme for the authorization of buildings and better suited to the transaction of government business.

The commission will express the hope that Congress will be less liberal in the future and cut down its average of a million a month for public buildings to a more reasonable figure. It is expected to point out that \$50,000 has been provided for buildings in villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Another step to be suggested to Congress is the abandonment of the policy to make use of only corner lots.

Rebels Are Waiting Coming of Francisco Villa.

Presidio, Texas, Jan. 6.—Scattered over the hills and westward along the Rio Grande, Mexican rebel forces tonight waited to learn whether Gen. Francisco Villa would reunite them and in person lead another attack on the Mexican federal army at Ojinaga opposite here.

The rebels, who withdrew from the outskirts of the federal fortifications after six hours' fighting are in three

divisions. One is under General Ortega, at a point on the river 20 miles west of Ojinaga. A division commanded by General Herrera is reported enroute from Chihuahua with fresh supplies of ammunition. General Herrero is believed to be within easy march of Ojinaga.

While the rebels are waiting, the federal army has thrown out defenses against an sudden storming of Ojinaga by the rebels. Outposts have been extended along the road to Chihuahua, over which rebel reinforcements must come. The capture of three rebel automobiles hurrying from Chihuahua with ammunition indicated how well the federals were guarding the road. Should the Villa army break down the outer defenses and regain their position at the foot of the tableland which the village stands, there still would remain the high approaches up which the rebels would have to climb in the face of the federal guns.

General Castro said he believed with his 4,000 soldiers he could withstand an attack of 10,000 rebels.

Morgan Advocates Big Federal Bank.

New York, Jan. 6.—J. P. Morgan today aligned himself with advocates of a regional bank of commanding size in the district which is to include New York. Most of the other witnesses who appeared at today's hearing of the Federal reserve organization committee shunned Mr. Morgan's views, arguing for the establishment of a regional bank in this territory which would represent 40 per cent. or more of the capital of the entire National system. Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, who compose the committee, intimated that they did not share this view, although both said that they had reached no decision.

Mr. Morgan intimated that the invitation to give his views was right much of a surprise.

Explaining that he had not considered carefully the division of the country into regional districts. Mr. Morgan said he would not attempt to outline any detailed plan.

"I'm trying to see why the whole United States is to be handled," he explained. "That's all I'm good for."

Mr. Morgan surprised his hearers by saying he did not consider it important whether a regional bank were located in New York. It might as well be in Boston, he believed. The important thing, he said, was to have the bank which served the New York district of sufficient size to command the respect of the business men and bankers of all countries. Mr. Morgan attached comparatively little importance to the amount of capital in this bank, which many witnesses had said should be larger than that of any member bank.

"It isn't so much the capital," he said, "as the assets the bank represents."

"Do you think," asked Secretary McAdoo, "that foreign banks would look at one regional bank, in forming their estimate, or at the entire system of units under a co-ordinate board?"

"That depends upon the action of the co-ordinated board," Mr. Morgan replied. He said that if the board could show that the system was coordinated, foreign bankers would feel that they were doing business with one comprehensive bank.

"The real idea," he said, "is to get the most convenient arrangement to serve the whole reserve association."

Secretary McAdoo handed to Mr. Morgan a large white sheet of paper on which was an outline map of the country and asked him to indicate on it at a later time, the units at which he thought regional banks should be placed, and the district they should cover. Mr. Morgan looked doubtfully at the Secretary and said he feared he would not have the time to go into the matter exhaustively. He nevertheless folded up the map and walked off with it, promising to do his best.

In the opinion of Henry Bizaillon, president of Gotham National Bank, the matter of capital of the New York regional bank was not of primary importance. The National system of regional banks, operating under the Federal Board and having a combined capital of over \$100,000,000, would be looked upon, he thought, as one great banking entity which stood back of each regional bank.

Edward Townsend, president of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and J. H. Copperthwaite, of the New York Merchant's Association, advocated establishment of a large bank here.

Max May, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, recognized as a foreign exchange expert, was asked to what extent foreign business of the banks should be considered in framing the new system. He said this was an important feature as it involved control of the international gold movement.

"How is the movement controlled now?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"Mostly, we lock the stable after the horse is stolen," said Mr. May. "After gold has moved out of the country money rates go up to make them higher than in Europe where gold is flowing." He said the new banking system should prove effective in controlling the gold movement.

Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange Bank, of New York, said the country banks would lose money by joining the new system because at present they are able to keep part of their reserves on deposit with other banks where they draw interest.

Mr. Clarke advocated the creation of a large bank here because, he said New York always has been looked to as the financial center of the United States. He suggested that other regional banks be established in Washington, or Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, Omaha or Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans or Houston.

M. G. Elliott, secretary of the committee, left tonight for Boston to arrange for the hearings there Friday and Saturday.

Emerson Was Worth Quarter of a Million.

Wilmington, Jan. 6.—The estate of the late President Thomas M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line is estimated at over \$250,000, and some think it may go considerably above that amount. The fact that the estate will run over \$250,000 was learned yesterday when the People's Savings Bank qualified as guardians for two minor heirs to a part of the property. The bank became guardian for T. M. Emerson, a little son of the late president of the A. C. L., and Lillian Davis Emerson, daughter of an older son of Mr. Emerson, who died some years ago. It was set forth in the papers that the proportion that each will get of the estate is estimated a \$50,000. There are three others who will share in the estate, these being the widow, two daughters, Mrs. C. VanLouvven and Mrs. A. S. Williams.

Each of the Ship's Chief Officers the Saver of Human Life.

New York, Jan. 6.—Thirteen survivors tonight had been accounted for out of the 38 men aboard the tank steamer Oklahoma, when she broke in two Sunday in a storm off Baregat. Another story of heroic rescue was written beside the tale told by the wireless that brought the first news of the disaster.

Until the Booth liner Gregory, fresh from a 2,000-mile voyage up the Amazon, arrived today, the eight men taken off the Oklahoma by the steamship Bavaria were believed to be the only ones saved. But the Gregory had five more of the shipwrecked crew that her officers had dragged from the boiling sea at the risk of their own lives.

So the Oklahoma's death list stood at 25 tonight; and there was little hope that more of the crew had been saved. What little hope remained was based on the fact that men brought to port by the Gregory said another lifeboat besides theirs had been launched from the sinking steamer. There was little doubt, however, that this was the boat sighted by the revenue cutter Seneca with three frozen bodies under its thwarts. The boat that carried the five survivors within reach of the Gregory contained but one body when it was cast adrift after the rescue.

Of the Oklahoma's crew of 33, 11 manned the boat that reached the Gregory, 19 took to the other boat, and eight stayed aboard, to be saved by the Bavaria. Of the larger boatload, probably 11 were lost. Of the 11 in the smaller boat, six were drowned when the boat capsized barely a hundred yards away from the side of the Booth liner.

When the Gregory sighted the Oklahoma's lifeboat the berumbed sailors had hoisted a sail which enabled them to keep their craft from being overwhelmed by the gigantic seas. As the Gregory came within hailing distance, the shipwrecked men dropped them to keep their craft from being lost its steerageway and turned over. Then, one after the other, the three chief officers of the Gregory, without waiting to throw off clothes, plunged over the side. They were First Officer R. H. Buck; Second Officer J. S. Williams, and Third Officer, F. D. Roberts, all young Englishmen.

Buck tied a bowline to himself. The others took no line and all but paid the penalty with their lives. Each officer seized a struggling sailor and

brought him to the ship's side, then went back to where the lifeboat was floating bottomside up. Three more men were rescued. The first man hauled aboard died on the deck. The other five were kept alive after hard work by the surgeon and crew.

One man was seen swimming near the ship. Captain Aspinwall heaved him a life buoy at the end of a line. The man had it in his grasp when a great wave heeled the ship over and when it swung back the man had disappeared. The lifeboat righted itself, and as it floated past the Gregory crew saw a man jammed under the hatch. Officer Buck wanted to jump after him but his captain held him back.

When the agents of the Booth line were sent a report of the rescue to the same office in Liverpool tonight they commended Buck, Williams and Roberts for promotion.

John Kosich, the Oklahoma's messenger, a Norwegian, said he and his ten ship mates in the lifeboat that reached the Gregory, saw the other boat off from the opposite side of the tanker. "That boat," he said, "had almost twice as many in her as ours."

Captain Loring A. Cates, a Boston skipper, formerly in command of the tank steamer Ligonier, and a passenger on the Oklahoma, commanded the other lifeboat, Kosich said.

From memory, Kosich and his companions gave this list of the names of those in their boat who perished:

William R. Dodd, first assistant engineer, who took charge; Walter Hannan, second assistant engineer; Axel Andersen, a seaman; John Sullivan, second cook; Manuel Gomez, a Spanish fireman.

200 Striking Students Fired by Shaw University.

Raleigh, Jan. 6.—The 200 "striking" students of Shaw University, colored, here were entered on the register of the institution this afternoon as "dishonorably discharged." They had until 3 o'clock this afternoon to apply for reinstatement and all failed to do so. They will be obliged to vacate the dormitories at once.

About 25 students remain in good standing, these being the male theological students and the girls in the industrial departments. In refusing to go on recitations last Saturday the students rebelled against alleged too rigid regulations by President Meserve, the fight being to force Doctor Meserve from the presidency. The latter declares that he will remain at the head of the institution during his natural life.

He has the full support of the American Baptist Mission Board, which controls and maintains the University and of the people of this city, being highly regarded.

TAKE OUR WORD.

About what to feed for results, we are experts in this line, we study while you sleep. For Cows feed Bran, C. S. Meal, Dairy feed, Beet pulp, This feed will make the milk flow and the butter come, for horses feed Alfalfa Horse & Mule feed, Alfalfa hay, bat to those who cannot be convinced, we have oats, corn, shipstuff and all kinds of hay, come to see us in regard to what to feed.

Merchant Supply Company,
Burlington, N. C. Graham, N. C.

How About Your Uninvested Funds.

If you are at a loss to know where to place them, will not a first mortgage loan on real estate located in Alamance County appeal to you, as one of the safest of all channels in which to invest, especially when these loans are placed on a basis of only 50 per cent. of the actual value of the property taken as security. In addition to this our Company guarantees the loan as to title, principal and interest, and we collect the interest and remit to you when due.

These loans bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, all charges paid by the borrower.

We can handle any amount from \$100.00 up.

Central Loan & Trust Co.,

W. W. BROWN, Manager.

Burlington, North Carolina

Build your home

with rent money instead of paying rent to the landlord put this rent money in a home of your own.

Suppose you pay \$8.00 per month for rent at the end of ten years you are out \$960.00 and in what?

Suppose you want a home costing \$800.00, assuming you own your lot, through the Building & Loan Association borrow this \$800.00 and repay monthly.

This is how it will look.

Dues and interest 83 months \$996.00
During this time you would have paid rent \$960.00 and deducting this it leaves \$39.00, you have a house worth \$800.00 and only cost you \$36.00 with whatever taxes and insurance you may have paid during that time.

You can do this through the Building & Loan Association.

The 18th Series now open, payment to begin January 3rd 1914 Let us talk it over with you and start the new year right.

ALAMANCE HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION.

J. L. Scott, President. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. & Treas.

WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Crown People and Children.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Bileousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthenener. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

Prescription Accuracy A Specialty

at

FREEMAN'S DRUG COMPANY

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. C. A. Cecil, president of the North Carolina Annual Conference will preach at the Methodist Protestant Church on next Sunday night. The public is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rosemond, of Spencer, are the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Malone.

Miss Sallie Foster returned Wednesday to Elon College where she resumed her school work.

Mrs. I. J. Mazur left today, Friday, for Oxford, to be the guest of friends for a few days.

All the students who have been spending the holidays the guest of their parents, have returned to school.

Beaman Gets 21 Years.

Wilmington, Jan. 8.—In the case against George W. Beaman, an aged white man, charged with the murder of his wife, whom he shot to death with a Winchester rifle November 16, the State accepted the offer of the defense to take a verdict of second-degree murder in Superior Court this afternoon and the judge imposed a sentence of 21 years in the State's prison.

There were extenuating circumstances. The woman served 10 years in the South Carolina penitentiary for conspiring with another man to kill her first husband, who was shot to death. Mr. Beaman married her last June.

Wilson Plans to Start Home Next Sunday Night.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will end his Southern vacation and leave Pass Christian, Miss., at 11 o'clock Sunday night, arriving in Washington some time next Tuesday. A telegram received by Secretary Tamm today from Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's aide, announced the plan, and said the President was in excellent health.

Big Loan Authorized.

Athens, Greece, Jan. 6.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies today approved the bill introduced by the Green government for the issue of a loan of \$100,000,000 redeemable in 50 years and bearing five per cent. interest.

Democratic Prayer.

Most Worshipful Woodrow Wilson, President of all these United States, and Shepherd of the Democratic flock; thou who holdest great juicy slices of pie in the hollow of thy ample hand and dealeth it out according to thy righteous will; we thy poor weatherbeaten and unworthy constituents come tumbling down on our tummies to pour out our political devotion to thee and to bless thy glorious Democratic name. Give ear unto our supplications, Great Political King.

Master Wilson, we thank thee that we are anxious and waiting Democrats. We are anxious to know what thou wilt have us do. We are waiting for anything that thy excellency may see fit to give us. We will confess that it is not as well with some of us as it might be. By some unaccountable reason several of us have been thrown out of work by recent shut-downs and, Great Prophet, it hit us in a tender spot. We are out of bread. The groceryman won't credit us. Our supply of coal is running low and winter closing in fast. We could stand it to be without work, and have our rations run short and see times hard if it wasn't for the infernal Republicans making fun of our lot and saying "we told you so." Master Wilson, that hurts like blue blazes.

Political chief, we wish that thou wouldst carry out thy threat and begin to hang men that started this panic. Couldst thou not give us a job of hanging Radicals? We would work cheap and we'd do the job up brown. We'll hang the bloomin' rascals by the head or the heels, just as thou wouldst prefer, and we'll hang 'em as high as Haman.

And Master Wilson, there is one important question we would ask thee. It may be treason in us to want to know such a thing, but we can't help it. It is this: When dost thou expect the new Free Trade tariff to begin to lower the high cost of living? We know it is wrong to be impatient, but, Great Chief, it something is not done pretty quick, we are going to have hard work keeping the party together besides we are going to have hard time keeping our own souls and bodies together. Something to eat is getting shorter and shorter with us and the price is mounting to the sky. Worthy Master, we wish

that thou wouldst explain this tariff business a little. We can't understand it to save our lives. We thought reducing the tariff made things cheaper. We have always been taught to believe in that theory. But look at mackerel. There was a tariff of \$2 a barrel on them and thy Congress took that burden off, nevertheless the price of mackerel has gone up three dollars a barrel instead of going down two dollars. To be perfectly plain about it, Master Woodrow, isn't that h—l on Free Trade? That's what's making some of us so daggasted mad. What's the use to be Democrats if our plans and theories work like that? What's the use to preach Free Trade and enact Free Trade to have it rebound and hit us in the face like the price of mackerel is doing? What is the use to have free iron if it is going to shut down our own iron furnaces and throw tens of thousands of us out of work? What's the use to have free lumber if it is going to close our American shingle mills as it has done in the northwest where fifteen thousand men have recently lost their jobs? What's the use to have Free Trade if as soon as we get it that industry all over the country cuts down its business as it has recently until in such cities as Chicago one hundred thousand men are out of work and are having to be fed by Charity? Yes, Master Woodrow, there are things that have got us worried as if the devil was about to get us.

But, Mr. President, remember we are Democrats still. We are willing to face the music and drink soup, if necessary, if only we can be patted on the back and called good Democrats. We know it is treason to complain. We know the province of a good Democrat is to take his medicine and never make a crooked face. So, Mighty Chief, forgive us for talking as we have. Kick us for presuming to ask questions. It is not for us to scrutinize thy wisdom nor question thy plans. So put the toe of thy wrath to us and teach us to obey. Teach us that a Democrat was made to vote straight and ask no questions. Teach us that the horse that nuzzles the plow should eat the fodder and if thou thinkest we worked hard enough by telling the people for thee that Free Trade would reduce the high cost of living and make times better, then Master Wilson, send us a commission as blockade still hunter or tick killer for our district and we will accept same with grateful hearts and when the next election rolls around we will give thee all the glory. Amen.—The Yellow Jacket.

Child Without Forebrain.

The German medical press records the remarkable case of a child which lived for nearly four years without any trace of a forebrain. Neurologists explain that the case demonstrates the absolute dependence of human being on the fore or sentient brain, and shows that a human cannot carry on the ordinary processes necessary for his preservation without it. The fish or the frog without the forebrain has greater capability than had the child in question. This child revealed no trace whatever of this vital brain section, so its nervous system was absolutely similar to that of a fish, though the latter is capable of performing all the vital functions necessary for nutrition and self-defense.

The case of the child is especially noteworthy because of the long duration of life. In other cases the brainless life lasted only a few days, and the movements of the child did not differ in any respect from those of a normal child. In the case under discussion the child lived 3 1/2 years permitting numerous extensive observations of its state. The child remained in a condition of continual sleep. Its arms were flexed and rigid. It was unable to grasp or hold anything with its hands. From the second year onward the child cried incessantly, though this could instantly be stopped by mere pressure, especially on the head. It was impossible to note any physical action, to awaken any feelings, or to teach the child anything.

Result of Accident.

Wilmington, Jan. 8.—Suits were started in Superior Court this afternoon by the Wilmington Railway Bridge Co., and the Atlantic Coast Line against the Franco-Ottoman Shipping Co., Nathaniel Wicklen and the Wilmington Towing Co., as the result of the accident yesterday in which the British steamer Cromwell, in proceeding up the northeast branch of Cape Fear River, struck Hilton railroad bridge, knocked out one span of the structure and seriously interfered with traffic south and west.

The Coast Line seeks damages in the sum of \$10,000 for interruption of traffic, and the bridge company which owns the bridge, asks for \$35,000 damages to the bridge. Attachment papers were served this afternoon.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning apply at once the wonderful and reliable DR. WINTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. A powerful dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

No Charges Against Hammer's Character.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Overman returned last night and resumed his work today. He went to the Department of Justice this morning to ask that the Marshal's Office, for Western North Carolina be transferred to Asheville from Greensboro. This will be done soon.

While at the Department of Justice Mr. Overman looked over the files to see if any charges had been lodged against W. C. Hammer, candidate for District Attorney. He did not find any charges that affect Mr. Hammer's character.

Senator Overman told The Observer Correspondent that he would not support Mr. Hammer, if charges were made and sustained against his character. In the absence of any such charges he will stand by him until he wins.

If Senator Overman insists, and he will, Mr. Hammer will be appointed. The lawyers of the State are coming to the aid of Mr. Hammer. Only two have filed protests against him.

The activities of the Republicans against Mr. Hammer are bringing the Democrats together for him. Senator Overman would not discuss Manly McDowell, and the offered income tax position.

Civil Service Examinations.

The United States Civil Service Commission states that notwithstanding its efforts it has been unable to secure a sufficient number of male stenographers and typewriter eligibles to meet the needs of the service in the departments at Washington. Examinations are held every month except December. The next examination will be held in the larger cities throughout the United States on Jan. 27, 1914. Young men who are willing to accept entrance salaries of \$840 and \$900 per annum have excellent opportunities for appointment. While the entrance salary is small, promotion is reasonably rapid for those who merit it.

Application forms and information in regard to examinations may be secured from the Commission at Washington or from any of the district secretaries who are located at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal., Customhouse, New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.

Ready Money Club

Opened Saturday December 20th.

We really did not intend to open this club until after Christmas but several wanted to open last week so we opened it for their accommodation and it is now WIDE OPEN.

Have you joined yet? You know you can join any time but why not join now while you think about it?

First National Bank, Burlington, North Carolina.

Apples! Apples! Apples!

And then SOME MORE APPLES, FLORIDA ORANGES, TANGERINES, MALAGA and TOKAY GRAPES, NUTS, RAISINS and CANDY. Come to my store. One visit will convince you that I have the largest stock of FRUIT TO SELECT FROM IN TOWN. 1,000 BUSHELS OF APPLES, 100 BOXES OF ORANGES AND TANGERINES. I have all the best varieties in apples. Call Phone No. 523 when you want FRUIT.

F. J. Strader,

108 FRONT STREET, BURLINGTON, N. C.

Sellars Sons After Inventory Sale of Men's and Boys Clothing.

Our inventory just completed shows a large assortment of Suits and Overcoats yet to be disposed of. To avoid carrying this large stock over to another season we are offering extra PRICE REDUCTIONS one fourth to one third off on all Suits Overcoats and Separate pants.

Kirschbaum Clothes



MEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS.
Browns, Grays, Blues and Blacks, many new colors nearly all this Season's make. Including part of a large special purchase recently closed out from a Manufactured Suits regularly priced at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, and \$25.00.
Now on Sale at one fourth to one third reduction.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.
The warm unseasonable weather has left us with a large stock on hand. Splendid Coats Long and Medium lengths, of Blues, Blacks, Brown's and Grays. All sizes, Regular Prices \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00
Reductions of -1-3- on each Coat.

BOY'S SUITS and OVERCOATS.
Suits in Norfolk and Double breast styles made from choice fabrics and newest colors including blue Serges 335 suits and Overcoats to select from in all sizes 3 to 19 years. Regular Prices \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00.
One third off Each Garment.

BIG SAVING ON MEN'S and BOY'S PANTS HEAVY WINTER WEIGHT AT CUT PRICES.
To close them out before the Season Ends Boys Short Pants All sizes 3 to 20 years.

B. A. SELLARS & SON

Leading Clothier Burlington, N. C.

ALAMANCE COUNTY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK

MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND have joined Our Christmas Saving Club.

If you have not joined, you can join YET, but you had BETTER HURRY.

You can get in the Bank as late at 6 p. m., by coming to the side door.

If you are a member of our Christmas Savings Club, you WILL HAVE money Christmas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

ALAMANCE COUNTY BANK

AT THE GROTTO Monday, January 12th "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"

AN ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR LASTING FOR THREE DAYS.

An absorbing dramatic story leads us to the eve of the conflict. Lee's army of 20,000 men was dead and Grant was besieging Vicksburg. In desperation Lee marshalled his forces and made a dash to the north with 59,000 men. The Union army of 77,000 met him at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, 3, 1863 and there followed a bitter struggle with BOOMING CANNONS, BURSTING SHELLS, THRILLING BATTLES AND INFANTRY CHARGES HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTERS AND THRILLING DEEDS OF VALOR.

Facing defeat on the third day, Gen. Lee ordered Gen. Pickett to lead 15,000 men with 4,900 men, following a fierce cannonading, and THE BRAVE SOLDIERS RUSHED INTO THE VALLEY OF DEATH, RAKED BY THE ENEMY'S FIRE WHILE THEIR RANKS WERE DECIMATED AT EVERY POINT BY MURDEROUS ARTILLERY SHOTS. But they were not driven until their number were stretched on the field.

SENSATIONAL AND SPECTACULAR—THRILLING.

SHOW OPEN at 10 A. M. RUNS CONTINUOUS UNTIL 11 P. M. except on Sunday in the morning and afternoon, 10 and 20 cents A NIGHT 20 cents to all.

Dynamiters Must Serve Sentences.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Sentences of 24 of the labor union officials convicted in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite were confirmed today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the seventh district. Six of the 30 who appealed were granted new trials. They are Olaf A. Tveit, mae, San Francisco, William McCann, Kansas City, Mo., Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind., William Bernhard, Cincinnati, James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill., Richard Houlihan, Chicago.

Counsel for the 24 within 30 days will petition the Court of Appeals for a rehearing on new legal points. If that is denied they will take the case to the Federal Supreme Court. Pending final adjudication it is understood that an attempt will be made by the Government to return to the Leavenworth penitentiary those of the convicted men who are at liberty under bond. The appeal was heard by Circuit Court Judges Kohlsaat, Baker and Seaman. The decision declares conspiracy clearly was shown on the part of the 24 defendants and the challenge of the conspiracy counts, the indictments was erroneous; that the distinction was maintained between the conspiracy charges and those alleging conspiracy was formed and that the verdict could not have been challenged on the ground that separate acts and a continuing conspiracy had been improperly joined in charges.

The decision stated succinctly the McManis and Clark though co-defendants, were competent witnesses for the State. The final contention of the defendants' counsel that the United States had no jurisdiction in the charges alleged was disallowed.

Counsel for labor officials heard the decision with great disappointment. E. N. Zollins, of the attorneys for the petitioners, however, stated that he already had prepared briefs on three important points which had been overlooked in the first appeal.

The sentence of seven years' penal servitude against Frank M. Ryan, of Chicago, president of the Association was confirmed.

There were 33 convictions in the dynamite cases growing out of the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building. Three of the convicted men did not appeal.

Democratic Leaders Discuss The Primary.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Plans for putting into effect the presidential preference primary idea suggested by President Wilson were discussed by Democratic leaders at a luncheon given here today by the Common Council Club. A plan of State primaries proposed by Joseph W. Folk was supported by other speakers, including Secretaries Redfield and Wilson, Senator Owen, Louis D. Brandeis, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States.

A committee was named to draft a plan for the state primary method of nominating Presidents. If the committee's report is adopted at the next meeting of the Club it probably will be presented to the meeting in May of the House of Governors, and the committee will urge Congress to adopt legislation necessary for making the plan operative.

The trust question was discussed during the meeting and some difference of opinion arose between Secretary Redfield and Mr. Brandeis as to the best method of dealing with combines. Mr. Brandeis insisted that his long-advocated method of vigorous prosecution was best while Secretary Redfield held that the party should not proceed too rapidly in this work for fear it might disturb business conditions. He said that the trusts seemed to be beginning to realize that they would have to come into line and that they might be

brought into proper control without taking any chances of upsetting general business conditions.

Opposition to presidential preference primaries, Mr. Folk told the club, had been due largely to belief that it would "interfere with the rights of the States to regulate and conduct their own elections." For this reason he said he was for the State plan.

"There should be little difficulty," Mr. Folk declared, "in working out such a system, and an amendment to the constitution, it seems, would not be required to carry this plan into effect. Congress might by law authorize presidential preference primaries to be held under the laws of the different states, as State primaries are now held."

A bill to provide for primary elections at which voters of all parties may choose their presidential nominees, has been completed by Representative Rucker, of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee on Election of President and Vice President to carry out the administration recommendations. The measure will be taken up by the committee January 13.

Mr. Rucker has conferred with Secretary Bryan, and other administration officials in preparing his measures. It provides for retaining party conventions only for the purpose of declining and accepting decisions of the primaries and for formulating the platforms of the parties.

Co-Operation Toward Cleanliness Is Sought.

Greensboro, Jan. 7.—Resolutions praying for united action by the authorities of the various State and County Fairs of the two Carolinas in stamping out undesirable amusements, were presented to a meeting of the secretaries of the Greensboro, Raleigh, Charlotte fairs of North Carolina and two or three similar institutions of South Carolina, at Charlotte yesterday.

The resolution had been prepared by a committee appointed by Clarence Poe, president of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, consisting of J. M. Broughton, Jr., of Raleigh; Mayor O. B. Eaton, of Winston-Salem; W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and A. W. McAlister, of Greensboro. In addition to Mr. McAlister, Rev. R. Murphy Williams, representing the Greensboro Minister's Association, Prof. T. R. Foust, representing the schools of Guilford county, went down from Greensboro to be present at the meeting.

The resolutions were presented by Mr. Dowd, who made a strong speech in favor of the movement; other addresses were made by Professor Foust, Mr. Williams and J. E. Clark, of Charlotte.

In presenting the resolutions it was made plain that the Greensboro Fair had made great improvements within the last few years, and the experience of this fair was made the basis for the argument that two or three things that do not really affect the fair should be eliminated, so that our fairs would commend themselves to all of our people and have their entire support and cooperation. The secretaries received the suggestions "made most favorable and expressed themselves as being in hearty accord with the policy proposed. "While a determination of the matter," said Mr. McAlister last night, "was left for a future meeting of the secretaries at which the resolutions presented several other fairs in addition to the ones represented at the Charlotte meeting. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the plan for the elimination of all objectionable amusements at the fairs will be adopted. There is good ground for the expectation that as a result of yesterday's meeting this will become the

policy of the fairs throughout the entire State."

While the Winston-Salem Fair was not represented at Charlotte, it is understood that the authorities are in full accord with the plan. The committee was invited to return to the later and fuller meeting of the secretaries and to press the matter.

The resolutions read as follows:

"The State and County Fairs of North Carolina are playing an important part in the industrial development of the State and possesses educational possibilities of great value. In addition to their industrial and educational value they have a great recreational value. With these worthy things as an objective they are entitled to the encouragement and support of all the people, young and old, church-going people, school children, school teachers—in fact everybody. This being true, it is not right neither is it wise, to admit to the midway of our fairs features which are a ground of conscientious objection to a very considerable proportion of our people, and whose influence upon the children and youth attending them is unwholesome and injurious. These objectionable features are not needed to make the fairs attractive. The fairs can furnish ample recreation and diversion, and such as will fully satisfy the public demand for such things without admitting those things that are immoral in their suggestions and tendencies, and those things whose influence is unwholesome and hurtful. The time was when these things may have been popular, but that time has passed. The public has changed. Sentiment has changed. The popular fair now is the clean fair, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this committee and delegation present this preamble and resolution to the fair secretaries at their meeting in Charlotte this 6th day of January, 1914, and request of them that they

"First. Recommend to the management of the fairs represented by them respectively that in future all gambling devices such as wheels with money or prizes on the chance of the turn, and money tables and any game with prizes where it is not a game of skill within the spirit of the law as well as the latter, and all immoral and vulgar shows of immoral suggestion, be in future excluded.

"Second. Recommend to the association of fairs for this state the adoption of the policy outlined above with reference to amusements and the midway.

"Be it resolved further. That with the adoption of this policy by the fairs we pledge them the support of our influence and cooperation.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 3, 1914."

Negro "Joy Rider" Is Given Heavy Sentence by City Court Judge.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—Surreptitious joy riders who use other people's machines for their pleasure jaunts have received ample warning of the attitude of the city criminal court toward such offenders in the heavy sentence imposed Tuesday morning by Judge Andrew Calhoun on Will Blake, colored, who was sentenced to twelve months in the "gang" or the payment of a fine of \$1,000 for taking Dr. C. F. Benson's machine.

Blake was in the city court about two years ago, being charged then with having taken joy riders in W. T. Healy's car. According to the evidence in that case, Blake had taken on dusky damsels out to ride a number of times in Mr. Healy's car, several accidents finally landing him in the courts.

When he took Dr. Benson's car an accident again brought about his arrest. He had just started down Decatur Street in the car when he ran into a buggy. Nobody was hurt, but when Officer Lasseter attempted to take Blake into custody the negro resisted violently.

Neighbors Say Chimes by Day and by Night Disturb their Sleep.

New York, Jan. 6.—Because Mrs. Julia Gertrude Lyle, widow of J. S. Lyle, who died last July, leaving the bulk of his estate of \$30,000,000 to her, insists on having memorial chimes on her Teledy, N. J. estate rung every fifteen minutes, day and night, some of her neighbors appeared for an injunction to Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City, yesterday. Mrs. Lyle will have to respond next Monday and give some reason why an injunction should not be issued to hush the bells at least during sleeping hours.

Mrs. Lyle had the chimes placed on a fifty-foot stone tower as a memorial to her husband. There are nine bells on the tower, the heaviest weighing two tons.

Wilson Plans to Start Home Next Sunday Night.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will end his Southern vacation and leave Pass Christian, Miss., at 11 o'clock Sunday night, arriving in Washington some time next Tuesday. A telegram received by Secretary Tamm today from Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's aide, announced the plan, and said the President was in excellent health.

Big Loan Authorized.

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SALE OF THE "POLLY HODGIN LAND."

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in which Nancy Carter and others are plaintiffs and Clean Coble and others are defendants, the undersigned commissioners will, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock, M.,

on the premises hereinafter described, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being partly in Alamance County and partly in Chatham County, North Carolina, on the waters of the middle prong of Rocky River, adjacent to William Pike, Gerton Butler, J. H. Johnson, A. L. Fuqua, W. H. Kimrey, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone, said Butler's corner, and running thence West with said Butler's (formerly John Dixon's) line 55 chains to a stone in the County line; thence South with said County line 17 chains and 50 links to a stone in lot number one; thence East 55 chains and 50 links to a small pole in said Pickett's line; thence North with a line of said Pickett and Pike 90 chains and 50 links to the beginning, containing 105 acres more or less; the same being the property described in a deed executed by K. T. Hodgkin and his wife, Julia A. Hodgkin, to Artilla Hodgkin on the 12th day of August, 1881, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Chatham County in Books "B. K." at page 447.

This property is known as the "Polly Hodgkin Land," and is situated two miles from Liberty, North Carolina, and upon this land are situated a dwelling house, barn and granary. About one-third of this land is in woods, and the farm is well watered and specially adapted to the production of grain.

This the 9th day of December, 1913.

EDWARD TEAGUE,
DENNIS HODGIN,
Commissioners.
E. B. W. Dameron, Attorney.



Rayo The Reliable Household Lantern

There is always need for a good lantern around the home—in the yard, in the cellar, in the attic—wherever a lamp is inconvenient or unsafe.

The RAYO is ideal for home use. It gives a clear, bright light—like sunlight on tap. It is strong, durable, compact, handy. Doesn't leak. Doesn't smoke. Easy to light and rewick. Will last for years. Ask for the RAYO.

At dealers everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (New Jersey) Charlotte, N. C.
Richmond, Va. BALTIMORE Charleston, W. Va.
Norfolk, Va. Norfolk, Va. Norfolk, Va.



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All the News! All the Time!!

Cabbage Plants for Sale.

We grow fine stocky plants, and being on the main line of the Southern Railroad, can deliver quickly and at a low rate. We guarantee every shipment and send cultural directions if desired. Early Jersey, Charleston and Flat Dutch. Price: \$1 per 1,000; on lots of 2,000 to 10,000 write for prices. Special Prices to Union Agents.

W. L. KIVETT,

High Point, North Carolina.

POOR

Richmond Asks Aid of Raleigh.
 Richmond, Va., Jan. 7.—Information received from the Treasury Department tonight to the effect that unless Raleigh and Richmond unite, Raleigh will go to the Atlanta regional reserve bank and Richmond to Washington.

Richmond's representatives now touring North Carolina will tonight ask Raleigh to endorse Richmond as the location for one of the Federal Reserve Banks. And this morning the executive committee of the North Carolina Banker's Association meets in Raleigh to consider the same matter.

Some members of the Richmond committee reached Raleigh last night and others will be here today. Among those who will be in Raleigh will be former Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, now a member of Congress. Some members of the committee came to Raleigh after the meeting held in Wilson yesterday. Others went to Goldsboro for the meeting to be held there this morning. In Raleigh last night members of the committee were Herbert W. Jackson, president of the Virginia Trust Company, of Richmond; and Henry E. Litchford, vice president of the Old Dominion Trust Company, of Richmond, both formerly of Raleigh, and W. G. Owen, of The Richmond News-Leader.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers Association is to meet at eleven o'clock this morning at the Yarbrough Hotel. The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in its rooms. Both bodies will hear from the Richmond committee and will take action as to endorsing Richmond. It is understood that forty members of the Bankers' Association have written in support of Richmond.

The Richmond committee has already received the support of Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson. Members of the committee reached Goldsboro last night and favorable action is expected by the Chamber of Commerce there, a special meeting to be held in Goldsboro at 10:30 this morning. After the visit to Raleigh the Richmond committee will be in Greensboro Friday afternoon, Winston-Salem Friday night, Salisbury Saturday and Charlotte Saturday night.

Mr. Herbert W. Jackson, of The Richmond Committee, expresses great pleasure at the assurance of support for Richmond given at Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson. In speaking of this last night, he said:

"At Rocky Mount we met the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and bankers, and Richmond was endorsed. At Tarboro the action was for unanimous endorsement. At Wilson a committee consisting of President John F. Bruton, of the First National Bank; President Shelby Anderson, of the Branch Banking Co.; and Lawrence Brett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed at a meeting of bankers and business men to draft resolutions of approval of Richmond.

"Our committee is seeking to enlist the aid of North Carolina, with the view of having one regional bank in the South, one managed by Southern men. Richmond is the logical spot for a Federal Reserve Bank for all this region, and if North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina concentrate their efforts to secure the bank for Richmond there is every indication that we will get it. I have never seen so much interest in any one cause as there is now in Richmond to secure the bank, all business organizations being aggressive to secure it. Our committee is not alone asking

North Carolina to endorse Richmond, but we are seeking personal support and are asking that the people ask the favorable consideration of the Senators and Representatives of this State. It will benefit North Carolina to have the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond.

"I am very much gratified to learn that many towns in North Carolina have endorsed Richmond, and that some forty bankers have declared for it. Our committee will present to Raleigh bankers and business men the strongest reasons for supporting Richmond, and we hope to secure such support.

Mr. W. G. Owen, of The Richmond News-Leader, speaking of the trip to North Carolina, said: "The members of the Richmond Committee are enthusiastic over the reception they are receiving in North Carolina. It is proving most cordial everywhere and all are gratified at the promises of support being given.

Death Roll of the Street.
 The people killed by motor cars in Greater New York in the year just closed number 302, as against 221 in 1912; of these 141 were children. In New York State outside this city, 150 were killed by motor cars, as compared with 127 last year. The number of fatalities is increasing in faster proportion than the increase in population. That it can be checked was demonstrated last month when the enforcement of the traffic rules in the borough of Manhattan resulted in reducing the number of deaths from twenty-four in November to but ten in December. There should be no spasmodic action, but steady and systematic enforcement of the rules governing crowded thoroughfares. During December men were subjected to severe fines for minor infractions, while in November it was difficult to obtain the arrest of reckless drivers who ran down women and children. The police should be alert at all times, and the magistrates should inflict due punishments.—New York Times.

Foreign Diplomats Confer Over Mexico.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Frequent conference between ambassadors and ministers here are tending to unite them on a line of conduct regarding Mexico which, while conforming to the aims of the United States, involves an understanding as to obligations the American government will be expected to assume as the result of non-interference by foreign powers.

This common understanding has not taken the form of direct pressure, but the State Department is kept informed through the medium of individual representations of the expectations of the European powers. Generally here relate to the protection of financial interests which citizens and investors of the Powers have in Mexico. No intention to bring in the political side of the question is indicated. More than one diplomatic representative here has informed the Department that his own government was interested in preventing financial loss to its citizens, and beyond that did not care what the United States did in Mexico so long as it was informed in time to take precautions for the protection of the lives of its citizens.

There were no important developments today in the military situation on the Mexican border or at Tampico. Quiet also was reported on the west coast.

The Red Cross authorized the State Department to draw a second \$500

for use in relieving destitute in the interior of Sinaloa.

Ernest P. Bicknell, of the Red Cross, tonight is enroute to Laredo, Texas, from Houston, to investigate conditions among the Mexican sick and wounded soldiers brought there from Nuevo Laredo. A telegram to day to Representative Garner, of Texas, said 150 wounded soldiers had been brought into Laredo, and that facilities were inadequate for their care.

Profit Sharing With Workmen.
 Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—An epoch in the world's industrial history was marked in Detroit Monday.

A few typewritten lines given out by Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, bore in concrete fashion the story. By its wording twenty-five thousand men in the army of Detroit's laborers are large and stamp at drill and press, will be lifted from the position of wage earners to that of sharers in profits of the Company and \$10,000,000—about half of the earnings of the great concern—will flow into their pockets in the next year.

This means that every man of the vast Ford organization will find his income increased greatly, in some cases more than one hundred per cent. The man who sweeps the floor will receive not less than \$5 a day, and as each round in the ladder of industry is reached the men on that round will have their salaries added to in proportion.

In addition to this sweeping stride toward a more equal distribution of profit between capital and labor, the hours of the employes will be cut from nine to eight per day.

"Girls and women will not share in the distribution. They are not the same economic factors as the men are. They do not control the standard of living. There are two hundred or three hundred women employed in the electrical department. The rest that are here do office work. A woman will leave at almost any time for almost any reason, and when she stays long enough to be a dependable worker she is apt to get married and have some one else support her. However, the women employes will not lose, for there will be substantial raises of wages for them."

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Couzens said that it would be impossible to estimate what profits might be shared next year by the employes.

"Hard times might affect the business if they came. We might have competition that would reduce our profits, but if there is nothing changed over present conditions it is possible that the profits to be shared will be greater next year than this."

"We are making a beginning now, and will make improvement to our plant that we can later."

The Ford Motor Car Company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Its treasury less earnings in recent years has been the marvel of the industrial and financial world. The financial statement on September 30, 1912, showed assets of \$30,915,095.57. One year later, September 30, 1913, it showed assets of \$35,039,173.68 and surplus of \$28,124,173.68.

The earliest profit sharing experiment on record was that of Lord Willoughby on his Irish estate in 1829. But in the history of the world, nothing in the way of profit sharing has equaled the mammoth Henry Ford idea. Every previous attempt looked puny in comparison.

He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.—Bettie.

Forty Years a Diner.
 To the youth and inexperience of John Murray Mitchell, Chauncey M. Depew attributes the confessed inexperience of the Mayor to weather unprepared a course of public banquets.

John Murray Mitchell will be 60 years old and for 40 years he has dined with his guests to dinner six days a week on an average.

"Mr. Mitchell probably is not accustomed to the role yet," said the weathered townmaster as he sat at his desk in the Grand Central Terminal building. "I can be able to sustain myself and not feel them the next morning requires, of course, training."

"Most men get their relaxation in cards. That makes them up late hours, and too many cocktails. They die young. But the public never learns of their card playing. So it says they have been killed by overwork and they are lauded as martyrs to their activity."

"When I was very young," continued the former senator with a reminiscent smile, "I decided to make dinners my recreation. Speaking was very easy to me. Every man has his forte, and I suppose that is mine. I find it easy to remember things."

"I find that when I walk around my library table for an hour before dinner and think of the subject I am to talk on everything I have ever read or heard about that subject at once comes back to me. After my speech I go home, and am in bed about 11 o'clock. The next morning I am fresh and ready to be at work at 9. For years I worked in my office without even going out to lunch—I ate it on my desk."

"At 6 o'clock I would go home and take a nap of 10 minutes. Then I would find what I was to speak on and be ready to keep the engagement at 8."

My digestion might have bothered me had I not been careful to eat the dinner just as I would have at home. Indigestion must be guarded against—it is the greatest enemy to a clear head and clear thinking."

"I experimented to find out what I could eat best. I soon determined to play with everything, but eat nothing, except the roast and game courses. The trouble with the average young man is that he cannot restrain his appetite. The things are placed before him, and they are so good he eats them. Of course, he is apt to eat too much. But a public banquet if eaten thought and care, is no more of a strain than a dinner at home."

"As for wine, I experimented to find what I could drink best. I soon decided on champagne. But I drink never more than three glasses, and usually only one."

"A little thought and a little care," he concluded, rising briskly to attend a board meeting, "and the most fashionable dinner loses its terrors."—The New York Press.

Cost of a College Education.
 Statistics assembled from students at twenty-five colleges, show that the average expense for the collegiate year is between \$500 and \$800. A few manage to "cultivate the muck on a little oatmeal," as Sidney Smith would have said, and to reduce the cost still lower; there are several who spend more than \$1,000, and are doubtless regarded as the plutocrats of the college community.

Dean Briggs, of Harvard, in giving advice to anxious parents, has declared that every dollar above \$1,200 is a dollar of danger. Every large university has had its parasitic indolence or spendthrift "midnight sons" of rich men, who have disposed of paternal allowances considerably larger than \$500 to \$1,000 is not a large income for the father of a household, but it is princely affluence for a youth in college, where normal expenses of living are reduced to a minimum.

A very satisfactory college room can be secured for \$60 to \$125 a year—and with a roommate the cost is halved. The cubic board is procurable for \$2 a week without privation.

The tuition for rarely exceeds \$100. These figures make it plain that in ordinary cases to spend more than \$1,000 in the college year is wasteful extravagance.

Every father who wants his son to get a good education should be careful to secure for him the best of all possible conditions that will enable him to get the most out of his college life. The student who is well equipped with the things that are necessary for a good education will find it much easier to get the most out of his college life. The student who is poorly equipped will find it much harder to get the most out of his college life.

It is our aim to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates. How will we succeed is attested by our ever increasing clientele. Your teeth will need attention sometime. Be wise. Do not wait for the warning pain. Have us examine the teeth today FREE and if they need attention we will do the work in the very best manner.

Dr. J. E. Holt,
 Office Over Freeman's Drug Store Burlington, N. C.

In October 1909

The North Carolina Railroad Company had surveyed and potted all that tract of land which they own in North Burlington on Fisher Street and Big Falls road but this land had never been priced and placed on the market until this month

There are 58 lots ranging in size from 1-3 of an acre to 14 acres and in price from \$100 to \$300.00 per lot. However we are only offering 26 of these lots at present.

We believe this property is good investment at price placed upon it and will be glad to show map or land to anyone interested.

Alamance Insurance Real Estate Co.
W. E. SHARPE Mgr.

A Telephone for Every Farmer

Do YOU want one?

We will tell you how to get it at small cost. Fill out and return this coupon today.

SOUTHERN BELL TEL. & TEL. CO.
 Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me your free booklet describing your plan for farmers' telephone service at small cost.

Name.....
 R. F. D. No.....
 Town and State.....

Address.....

FARMERS' LINE DEPARTMENT
 SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

Blood Was Wrong

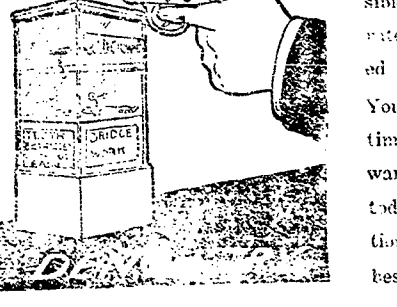
All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system, relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine.

TAKE CARDUI The Women's Tonic

Mrs. Jane Callahan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own housework. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had backache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever had. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic for women.

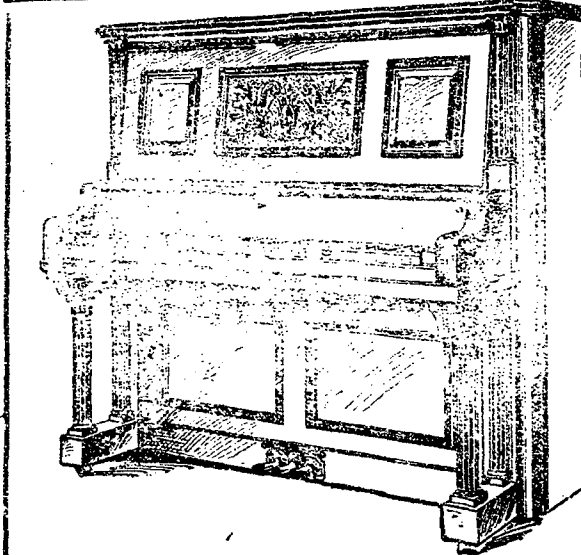
Whether seriously sick, or simply weak, try Cardui.

See Dr. Lister's Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free, 123



It is our aim to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates. How will we succeed is attested by our ever increasing clientele. Your teeth will need attention sometime. Be wise. Do not wait for the warning pain. Have us examine the teeth today FREE and if they need attention we will do the work in the very best manner.

Dr. J. E. Holt,
 Office Over Freeman's Drug Store Burlington, N. C.



WE SOLD MORE PIANOS & ORGANS.

Last year than any year before; beside nearly 200 Sewing Machines.

The BEST factories in the County hunt us to sell to,—as we have a reputation for knowing WHAT IS BEST-PAYING FOR WHAT WE GET and SELLING LARGE QUANTITIES OF THEM.

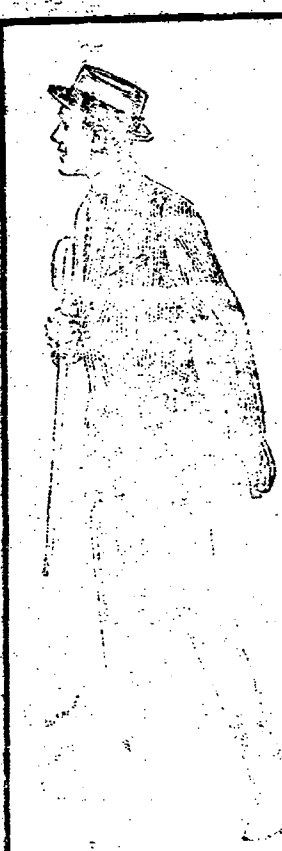
We can sell you pianos up to \$200.00, and up to \$250.00 Organ, from the chapels at \$35.00, \$49.00 or up to 175.

Sewing Machines \$10, \$15, \$21, up to \$30 Easy term to responsible people.

Your friends buy of ELLIS—Do likewise!

Ellis Machine & Music Company,
 (23 years in same town) - - Burlington, N. C.

PRINT



B. GOODMAN
 "HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"
 Burlington, N. C.
 extends the compliments of the season to his many many customers and friends.
 He wishes them unbounded success during 1914 and a continuance of their patronage.

B. Goodman,
 Burlington, N. C.

New Improvement Leagues.
 The County Improvement League is the biggest movement now going on in the agricultural world. It is not only doing more to improve farm methods than anything else heretofore, but it is bringing together the men in country and town, the women in town and country, the young people to the farm and in the village.
 The County Improvement League consists of men, women and young folks from each township, representing each of its interests—agricultural, social, industrial, business, religious, educational, etc. The league takes the different forms in different counties, but the grand purpose in view is to associate all interests and all organizations into one concerted effort for greater efficiency in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the community. The community council in each township, as described in previous articles, applies the same idea to each township.
 The county league may be supported by voluntary contributions from farmers and business men. Some States have amended their constitution to permit of a special tax for this purpose, or aid may be obtained from Federal and State Agricultural Departments, or from the State Agricultural College. The league may employ one or more advisers or experts in better methods of farming, household economics or civic affairs.

But the vital characteristic of this new development of the forward movement says Southern Farming of Atlanta, is that it comes up from the farmers themselves, instead of being carried down to them. It is not a scheme of the United States Department of Agriculture to dominate and control, nor of the State University nor Agricultural College to assert to itself too much power. It is not a patronizing effort of bankers to show farmers how to farm it, but it is a purely co-operative coming together of each and every interest in behalf of the common good. Such association springs from the people themselves, through a basis of representation that is entirely fair to one and all, and free from anything that smacks of politics, privileges, sectarianism or partisanship.
 The County Improvement League and the community council are just in their infancy. Experience is showing how to make each effort of this kind still more efficient. It is revealing the fact that each community, indeed every school district contains people whose powers of leadership only need to be developed through some such effort to inspire all the people to make better use of their time and talents, their means and homes.
 This movement is opening up an utterly new world to the young people, and their work in the home, on the farm and at school is taking new lines and producing results which al-

ready are nothing less than marvelous.
 The absence of Farmers' Unions, Granges, Clubs or of any kind of local organization among farmers is one thing that delays forming an improvement League in every county.
 It is easy for the farmers in any school district or locality to start a club of their own, as the necessary outfit will be furnished by the paper quoted on receipt of stamp for return postage. Any club, grange, farmers' union or similar organization may well take the initiative in starting a county improvement league. The latter should be organized in a business-like way. A semi-annual meeting at the county seat of all members of the Improvement League, with their women and young people, should be followed by a social gathering and banquet. This coming together of all sorts of people throughout the country is in itself a splendid thing.
 The county league should have an office or headquarters where all its members may feel at home and where they can go, telephone, or write for information. But the adviser and other experts employed by the league will do their best work the more thoroughly they get out among the farmers, and by practically working with the farmer demonstrate to him how he can solve his own problems and how, by working with his neighbors, he may successfully co-operate to do together those things which can be done better through associated effort than by working separately.
 The county agents employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture are already available as advisers in almost every county in the South. Another can be employed as means permit. Much service will be gladly volunteered by enthusiastic and public-spirited people, young and old, in town and country. The league can help wonderfully in such matters as stamping out cattle tick, tuberculosis in animals and man, pellagra, hookworm disease, as well as in other things that will help to make rural life more worth the living and agriculture more profitable.

A Pair of Little Shoes.
 These little shoes, I keep them still, I keep them now and always will: A place within my heart they fill— This pair of little shoes.
 One little lad, I see him there, His little face, so frail and fair, The sunlight on his golden hair— Our little lad long gone.
 I keep them in the room where he Was wont to play; so careless, free For they bring back the past to me— This pair of little shoes.
 And so a little while each day I go in there to kneel and pray— To weep for him who went away— Who wore these little shoes— Harry M. Dean, in Southern Farming.

German minister to Haiti and San Domingo for Rheumatism.
 New York, Jan. 7.—Dr. Fritz Perl, Domingo since 1911, arrived today on the North German Lloyd steamer Grosser Kurfuerst, on his way to Port Au Prince, Haiti.
 He said that during his tenure of office four presidents in Haiti and one in San Domingo had been assassinated due to the fact that the natives

have never shown any great regard for their rulers and they soon long for a little excitement in the way of a revolution.
 Dr. Perl is a sufferer from rheumatism and believes that by sleeping with a pet angora that accompanies him he will eventually be free from pain. "My theory is that the cat through contact with me contracts the disease gradually and just as gradually reduces my pain," said the doctor. "Maybe the process will eventually prove fatal to the cat."
White Dove Freed by the President.
 Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 8.—President Woodrow Wilson stood on the veranda of his cottage at sunset tonight, and acting on the request of a little brown-haired school girl, released a white dove whose broken wing she had nursed back to strength. The bird fluttered for a moment, then it paused on a heavy limbed oak, as if preparing for a long flight, and soon was lost in the evening shadows.
 The incident was a sequel to the President's motor ride today through Gulfport. School children lined both sides of the main street, singing "America," and people came flocking from stores and shops as the President's car slowed down. A pretty dark-haired girl of eleven, handed the nation's chief executive a box and a letter which she asked him not to open until he reached home.
 When the President arrived he read the following:
 "Dear Mr. President:
 "You will find in this box a real, live dove. It flew in the door and broke its wing several months ago. We have cared for it, and now that it is well, my mama says we must give it freedom. If you will do me the honor to open its prison and let it fly away to find companions of its kind, I shall be very grateful.
 "Lovingly,
 "W. G.
 "P. S.—Just a little Tennessee girl enjoying the beautiful southland."

The President asked Representative Harrison, who was riding with him, to find out the little girl's name, as he wanted to write that he had complied with her wish. After diligent inquiry among the school children, the congressman learned that the donor of the dove was Miss Willa Green. She had modestly signed her initials because, as she afterwards said, he did not "want anybody to know anything about it."
 Mr. Wilson found the outdoor air so inviting that he did not work all the afternoon as has been his custom, but took a short automobile ride. The weather was like a summer's day, with the sun hot enough to make heavy clothing somewhat uncomfortable.
 The President came here primarily for a vacation, but he had been able to perform many hours of uninterrupted work, sometimes almost impossible at the White House. He has done more work here in the last few days that he often has accomplished in two weeks at Washington. He has caught up with neglected details in his study of subjects thrust aside in them alestrom of the tariff and currency agitation, and he will go back to the capital with his mind made up on many a subject of prime importance.

Secretary McAdee Makes Statement.
 New York, Jan. 8.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdee, who left New York for Boston today, after concluding a hearing in the matter of regional reserve districts provided under the new currency law issued the following statement:
 "Neither Secretary Houston, nor I have expressed, directly or indirectly, any opinion or formed and conclusions on the banking questions. How the subject of investigation by the organization committee under the Federal Reserve Act, nor shall we do so until all the facts have been submitted.
 "We are impressed with the great responsibility resting upon us and with the necessity for impartial consideration of the views of all sections of the country before a decision is rendered. To avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, we desire to say that all inferences and statements to the contrary may be accepted as unauthorized."
Suffrage Leaders Expect Much of State.
 The suffragists are stirring about in Washington, and will campaign in every State in the Union for the constitutional amendment providing for votes for women.
 Mrs. William Kent, who did a clever turn in Fayetteville last week, is one of the most active of the suffragists. At her home next Sunday (note the day) she will give a mass-meeting for the suffragists to take up a collection. One of the favorite stunts of the "votes for women" advocates is to hold big meetings on Sundays. That sounds bad to Southerners who rest on the Sabbath. It is all right out West, where Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette and other good suffragists come from. North Carolina may be advancing backward that way.
 The North Carolina Woman Suffragists in Washington held a meeting last Monday evening at the home of Mrs. W. M. Stoner on Rhode Island avenue. Mrs. Stoner is not a North Carolinian, but she is working as one with the suffragists. Among the speakers on that occasion were Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, of Tennessee, and Representative French of Idaho. All spoke for woman suffrage in North Carolina.
 At the meeting at Mrs. Stoner's the charter of the Charlotte Woman Suffrage organization was read and approved. Miss Myrtle Bunn, who presented it, said that she is proud that her state could make such a fine showing. There is no doubt that the suffragists are banking on North Carolina for great support.
 Women like Mrs. LaFollette throw cold water on Southern suffrage movements. In a speech here Sunday she said:
 "I see no reason why we will eat food prepared by colored cooks, have them nurse our babies, and live in intimate relation with them in this way, and then object to them sitting beside us in the street cars and work-rooms," she said. "If you own your own conveyance you can invite whom you choose to ride with you, but on a public car and in other public places all lines of distinction and cast must be disregarded, and rich and poor, employer and employe, and white and black must ride together."
 "The Civil Service is a department

of the Government, and it is a shame that a Government should put its stamp of approval upon such unjust measures against a struggling people. There are 11,000 colored Civil Service employes in the Government, and they won their places on their merits. Why should they be subjected to indignities? This race, numbering 10,000,000, is without a representative in Congress."
 "I don't want to make the hike again this year," General Jones said. "We shall march next year, however, and every year thereafter until women are granted suffrage."
 Governor Glynn received the suffragettes late in the afternoon. Miss Jones carried a lighted lantern into the executive chamber.
 "What's the idea?" queried the Governor.
 "I'm looking for an honest statesman," replied the General laughing.
 The Governor appeared loath to accept a "votes for women" badge that General Jones pressed upon him, but the solid array of women forced both the Governor and his Secretary to accept badges. He did not commit himself on the suffrage question. More than 200 persons welcomed the hikers at the outskirts of Albany. The Albany Political Equality Association escorted the woman, with a fife and drum corps to the Capitol.
Heavy Rains Flood the Cities of Pacific Coast.
 Seattle, Wash., Jan. 7.—The Pacific Coast from San Francisco to British Columbia was swept today by storms which have continued for 10 days and which have extended well inland.
 Basements are flooded, sewers are blocked, street car service demoralized and streets torn up at Astoria, Oregon. Twenty vessels are weather-bound in that harbor unable to pass the high surf on the bar. The precipitation there since last Saturday has been almost nine inches.
 Nearly six inches of rain has fallen at Tacoma, causing damage over a wide area. Railroad traffic has been delayed. A high wind brought a temporary lull in the storm at Seattle and repair crews immediately began to remove the tangle of broken telegraph and telephone wires which has delayed transportation. House movers here are shifting dwellings; threatened by mud slides, to safer ground.
 More than nine inches of rain has fallen at Aberdeen, Wash., since last Saturday and the lowlands over a wide section of western Washington are under water. It has been impossible to estimate the damage in that section. Mud slides are holding up trains in several isolated places.
 The storm reached northern California today.
Guilford Poultry Show.
 Greensboro, Jan. 8.—The fourth annual show of the Guilford Poultry Association opened this morning at 10 o'clock in Neese's hall. The largest display of poultry ever seen in the county and probably the largest in the State, is housed in the building. J. W. Dennis, of Binn's Hall, Va., is the judge and has about completed his work. He says the birds exhibited are much superior to those he has seen here in other years.

Everybody is Invited to Attend the Formal Opening of

Our New Store

Saturday, January 10th

Free Souvenir Given Each Visitor

We will have the formal opening of our new store on Saturday, January 10th. We want all our friends to visit us on that day and see our handsome new building which is one of the most modern, most comfortable in the State. In fact, every comfort, including steam heat, abundant room, light, air, etc., has been provided.

We Want to make 1914 Our Best Year

With our enlarged and modern stock of goods, low prices and efficient and prompt service we ask for your business during the coming year, and we promise you the best goods the latest styles and the lowest prices.

Don't forget the date of our opening. We want you to come and make yourself at home.

Yours very truly,

WHITTED BROTHERS

BURLINGTON NORTH CAROLINA