

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

VI

BURLINGTON, N. C., MARCH 6, 1914

BLEASE AROUSED

On Floor of House While Presenting Special Message Governor Offers to Fight.

Used Strong Language

Columbia, S. C., March 4.—Wild scenes in which Governor Cole L. Blease was the central figure marked the session of the House this evening, the Governor at one stage throwing off his coat and saying he would whip any man who tackled him. This occurred on the floor of the House. Members rushed wildly about and the speaker called for order.

Perhaps in the history of South Carolina, since the memorable Carpetbagger days there has never been enacted a drama such as was staged in the House of Representatives tonight. Governor Blease started a precedent when he appeared on the floor of the House to present a personal message in connection with the statements made in the House this afternoon by Representative W. F. Stevenson and others in regard to the recent asylum investigation.

The Governor had got only a few moments into discussion when he had words with Representative P. T. Youmans, which however, ended pleasantly, Mr. Youmans apologizing and the Governor accepting the apology with remarks as to Mr. Youmans' joining the benedict.

Holding a copy of the local afternoon paper in his hand Governor started an attack on Representative Stevenson of Cheraw, by saying at first "the gentleman from Cheraw," and then correcting "No, I mean the member from Cheraw."

Governor Blease had not proceeded very far when Representative Stevenson said he was misquoted by the afternoon paper and said he had been reading from the record of the asylum investigation at a point where the newspaper quoted him as speaking. Governor Blease had said that if Mr. Stevenson made the statement attributed to him "in his Bible" Mr. Stevenson had said what was untrue.

The governor used strong language at times, and said he was prepared to meet Mr. Stevenson or others outside. The particular point reported this afternoon to which Governor Blease objected was the purported statement that Doctor Saunders was going to be dismissed to make way for Mary Baker Blackburn.

Mr. Stevenson explained tonight that he was reading from the record. Following the explanations during which Mr. Stevenson asked the Governor to withdraw his remarks, the incident appeared to be closed, and Governor Blease stated that if Mr. Stevenson was misquoted he was ready to state statements made a short while before.

Soon the clouds began to gather again when the Governor started to say something about Representative Barnwell of Charleston, another who spoke this afternoon on the asylum matter. Mr. Barnwell arose and stated that the Constitution gave the Governor the right to send messages to the General Assembly on the condition of the State and like matters referred to in the Constitution, but that the Governor was dealing in personal matters.

At this point the Governor said: "Towards hide behind technicalities." Representative Barnwell started toward the Speaker's rostrum from which the Governor was speaking, and for a few moments it looked as if a personal encounter would ensue. But the sergeant at arms and members intervened, and this part of the night's stormy events was a closed incident.

Then Governor Blease told the Speaker he would launch into his message under the ruling, and then spoke of not having the opportunity as he said, to present his views to the people through the newspapers. "I have stood just beyond the railing and heard sarcastic remarks, abuse and ridicule heaped upon me. I have stood it as long as I intend to."

The Governor stated he had come to the House tonight with the idea of sitting, going to the Beyond himself or to jail, and that he had read remarks about himself as false as the hinges that swing on the gates of hell. Finishing his message, the Governor left the House, moving toward the House side, moving toward the (Continued on Page Eight).

MURDERER CAPTURED

The Negro Known to Have Threatened The Barber Junction Merchant Is Captured.

Aroused Much Interest

Salisbury, March 4.—Sid Finger, a negro, alleged murderer of L. Preston Lyerly at Barber Junction Feb. 24, was captured by ex-Chief of Police J. F. Miller, of Salisbury, Deputy Insurance Commissioner W. A. Scott, of Raleigh and Deputy Frank Tolbert, of Salisbury, last this afternoon.

The capture was made on the farm of Scott Shoaf, six miles north of Salisbury, where Finger was employed. While stoutly protesting his innocence at first and attempting to implicate another negro before reaching Salisbury, Finger is said to have made a partial confession of the crime to Mr. Miller and the other officers who assisted in the arrest. The keys, watch and other articles identified as belonging to Lyerly were found in Finger's possession when arrested. As a matter of precaution by Sheriff McKenzie Finger was rushed off to Raleigh in the care of Deputy Tolbert.

Taking up a thread of evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest held at Barber's Junction in which it was shown that Finger had made serious threats against Lyerly, Deputy Scott worked the case to a finish. In this he was ably assisted by Mr. Miller, who remained on the ground, carefully noting every particle of evidence tending to bring to justice the man who murdered the merchant, robbed him of what money and jewelry he had and then fired the building in which his body was burned to a crisp.

It was known that Finger had had trouble over an account due Lyerly, that in a magistrate's trial he made serious threats, was sent to jail at Salisbury, gave bail and repeated his intention to get even with Lyerly. It was impossible for the officers working on the case to eliminate Finger from connection with the crime.

It was a clever piece of work on the part of Messrs. Miller, Scott, Tolbert and Shoaf in catching Finger today. By previous arrangements made by Mr. Miller Mr. Shoaf hired Finger to do some chopping on his plantation. Messrs. Miller, Tolbert and Scott left Salisbury early today, ostensibly to take a hunt on the farm. Shortly after noon the hunters reached the place, found Mr. Shoaf at home and Finger together with one other negro, Joe Maxwell, chopping cordwood.

The officers were face to face with Finger before he realized he was in the clutches of the law. He made a move as if to run, but found himself looking down the gun of Mr. Miller.

The capture has aroused more interest than any one thing in Rowan since the murder. Leaving the negro in the hands of Deputy Tolbert, Messrs. Miller, Scott and Shoaf, visited the home of Joe Maxwell, where Finger had been staying. Searching the house they found Lyerly's watch and keys carefully wrapped in a shirt and crammed into a crack in the house. These articles were positively identified by Miss Bertha Alexander, fiancée of Lyerly, as the property of the dead merchant.

Sheriff J. H. McKenzie, Deputy Krider, Deputy Tolbert and all the other county officers have worked hard on the case since the crime, spending almost all their time trying to run down the alleged murderer. Much credit is also due Scott Shoaf for his part in bringing Finger into the hands of the law.

Deputy Scott has spent much of his time in Rowan since the fire, tracing every clue and doing all possible to capture the guilty party. Frank Miller, who is well known as ex-chief of police of Salisbury, recently appointed revenue agent for western North Carolina, with keen insight as to crime, spent neither time nor expense in running down the alleged criminal. He is being roundly complimented upon the success of his efforts.

Sheriff McKenzie, who has worked day and night on the case for 10 days, states there is no fear of a lynching now or later.

ROOSEVELTS PROSPECTS

Republican Progressives Not in Sympathy With Movement to Place Him at the Head Again.

Sufficiently Progressive

Judging by their present attitude progressive Republican Senators, no less than conservatives, will refrain from encouraging any movement having as its ultimate object the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency in 1916. With the sole exception of Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, the only Bull Moose Senator in the collection, none of the Republican Progressives is at this time in sympathy with the Colonel heading the national ticket again, and, of course, the average conservative is decidedly against it.

The subject of Roosevelt's relation to the Senate has been given momentary life by Senator Borah's sarcastic reference in his speech at Columbus last Thursday to the attitude of third-party leaders and his scorching reply to George W. Perkins' criticism of that speech. The so-called Progressive group in the Senate comprises Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Borah, Norris, Crawford, Clapp, Brislaw and Sterling.

Senator Cummins believes that the Republican party is sufficiently progressive for the needs of the country when its voters are given an opportunity to control its policies and finances. Senator Kenyon entertains the same ideas, expressed in rather more radical language. Senator Norris has declared the formation of the third party to be a mistake, and has been guillotined by the Roosevelt Progressives in his State, so far as they have been able to carry out this patibulary substitute.

Senator Borah sent forth his opinions of Colonel Roosevelt and his third-party backers in quite frank fashion in the Columbus speech, although he is thought to believe that Colonel Roosevelt will make his next campaign on lines more in harmony with the traditional principles of the Republican party.

Senator Bristow was given the unhandy choice of lining up with the Roosevelt crowd or the Republicans in Kansas, and in starting his campaign for re-election he allied himself with the Republicans.

Senator Crawford is now absent from the Senate making a campaign for nomination in South Dakota as a Progressive Republican and not as a Roosevelt follower. Senator Clapp is frankly opposed to the trust regulatory schemes proposed by the third-party platform. Senator Sterling was elected as a Republican and is still in the fold.

The third party movement is so largely dictated by personal adoration that it is believed the party would fall apart if Colonel Roosevelt were to turn Republican. Those voters who would return to the Republican party would be in a minority, and therefore probably incapable of bringing about his nomination as a Republican. His own party is manifestly incapable of electing a President as long as the Democratic hosts cling together.

The Progressive Republican group would oppose Colonel Roosevelt if he appeared as a candidate for the Republican nomination, their present attitude indicates, and would oppose both the Colonel and his party if he decided to remain chief of the third-party movement.

Death of Mr. J. W. Slaughter.

Mr. J. W. Slaughter, one of our oldest and most respected citizens of West Burlington, died Friday morning at his home at three o'clock. He was an honest old gentleman and held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. He had just passed the three score and ten mile post, being seventy-one years of age, having been permitted to live over twice the average age of man during the present time.

He was the father of a large family, there being six boys and four girls. One of his sons, Rev. B. B. Slaughter, has just finished his course in school and entered the ministry.

The funeral services will be conducted at the home by Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

WILSON'S MESSAGE

Importunity on Panama Tolls Exemptions Will Weigh Heavily—Tells of Great Dangers.

Tells of Great Dangers

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson went to Congress today and pleaded for repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was because everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and he further asked it in support of the Administration's general foreign policy.

That the President's request will be granted there seemed little doubt tonight, despite the fact that there will be vigorous opposition both in the Senate and the House. Initiative action will be taken tomorrow when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will meet to consider the message. It was said tonight that this committee would report a bill to fully repeal the exemption provision. In the Senate today Senator Chilton, a Democratic member of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, introduced an amendment to the canal act to give the President authority to suspend or make tolls by proclamation, and to prescribe tolls in cases exempted. This would put it up directly to the President to eliminate the exemption. Aside from the bearing of today's message on the Panama tolls question, some of the phrases used by the President attracted widespread comment in congressional quarters as bearing on foreign relations in general. In some quarters there was a disposition to regard some of his statements in the nature of a warning regarding the difficulties involved in "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

Later in the day the President himself, talking with callers, explained that these phrases had no significance beyond their bearing on the need of rigorous good faith in the Panama tolls question as an evidence of unwavering faith on all other questions and that nothing critical was pending in foreign relations. But the language of the message continued to be commented upon as having an application considerably broader than the Panama question.

Three points in particular were noted:

First—The President's statement that no communication he had addressed to Congress carried "graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country;" second—that everywhere outside the United States the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was given but one interpretation; and third—the concluding statement as to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

The President further told his callers that while he never had received any formal communications on the subject, he had understood that European Nations generally took the same view as did Great Britain, that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was violated by the Panama Canal Act. He pointed out that in dealing with foreign affairs Nations which believed the United States did not keep its promise on so important a treaty as the Hay-Pauncefote convention would not be likely to expect sincerity on other delicate questions.

Word has come to the President of a general impression in Europe that the United States was "sailing as close to the wind as possible" in interpreting promises made in its treaties. No pressure had been brought to bear by any Nation but the President felt confident that foreign governments had this feeling on the subject. In this connection, Mr. Wilson revealed the fact that since his talk a year ago with former Assemblyman Bryce which he gave assurance that the tolls question would be taken up at the regular session of congress, no communication, formal or otherwise had passed between Great Britain and the United States.

The President said no particular thing had caused him to read the message except a doubt that had existed at the home by Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

STATE CHAIRMAN

Several of North Carolina Delegation Are Backing Thomas D. Warren to Succeed Webb.

Warren's Strong Backing

Washington, March 3.—Several of the North Carolina delegation, it became known today, are backing T. D. Warren, of New Bern, for chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State at its meeting in Raleigh on the tenth. Those who favor Mr. Warren predict that A. W. McLean, Col. P. M. Pearsal, J. O. Carr and possibly others who have been mentioned, will not care for the place.

LORTCH WANTS GOLDESORO. Senator Simmons called at the Department today in a further effort to have Marshal W. T. Dortch's official residence in Goldsboro. The Department's first ruling was that the law prohibited the residence of the marshal in a town which has not Federal court, but Senator Simmons maintained that the department has discretion. He has hopes now that the Attorney-General will grant Mr. Dortch's request.

WIND BRINGS BROKEN ARM. Allie Drake, secretary to Representative Gudgey, is nursing a broken arm as the result of the blizzard which has just left Washington. While walking along Pennsylvania Avenue at 12 street Sunday night, Mr. Drake was lifted from the sidewalk by the wind and hurled into the street. Two tendons and perhaps a bone in his left wrist were broken.

BURGIN FOR WEST POINT. Representative Gudgey has recommended Hardy M. Burgin, of Old Fort, to stand the examination for West Point in March. Three from the State have already failed to qualify for this place.

STEADMAN'S COTTON EXCHANGE BILL. Representative Steadman introduced a bill in the House today to require all cotton exchanges in the United States doing an interstate or foreign trade, to keep a record of all sales made, and to require buyers of cotton to specify the grades they are to receive, the seller to deliver the grade specified by the buyer. The bill is one of many that have been proposed to regulate the cotton exchanges.

YOUNG'S RURAL CREDITS PLAN. Insurance Commissioner James R. Young, of North Carolina, has filed a letter with the Joint Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House in behalf of a plan for rural credits. The plan urged by Mr. Young is an adaptation of the principles of building and loan associations for use in farm loan associations, the farmers to be backed by a rural credit reserve association formed by the government.

TWO ON STALLED TRAINS. General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, and Vice-President Marshall both intended guests of Mrs. Dimmocks at a dinner in Washington last night, were on stalled trains and each failed to arrive. General Carr was coming North, Mr. Marshall coming south.

Judge and Mrs. W. B. Council, of Hickory, passed through Washington from New York today and are on a visit to their son in Annapolis.

Business Meeting and Social Hour by Organized Classes of M. P. Church.

The organized classes of the Methodist Protestant Church met in their respective class rooms Thursday night for a business session, after which they assembled in the Philaetha room for a social hour.

Light refreshments were served. The Baraca and Philaetha Hattion hymn were sung. A quartet was rendered by the Baracas.

About forty were present to enjoy the occasion.

His Belated Discovery.

An Atchison man who thought he had a hard row to hoe has just found out that the only thing the matter is that he doesn't like to hoe.—Atchison Globe.

COBB ELECTROCUTED

Halifax Man Loses in Appeal for Clemency—Sweetheart Writes and His Mother Is Here.

Could Not Loose Him

Raleigh, Mar. 6.—R. W. Cobb, the Halifax murderer of Thomas Shaw, dies today in the electric chair after a long fight for commutation of his sentence.

His mother has been here to make personal appeal to Governor Craig, but must have changed her mind. She never appeared at the governor's office. His father has also been here and Governor Craig has received from his sweetheart a letter begging for further indulgence.

Cobb's case was the only one that seemed to have no talking points. His murder of the Halifax merchant was assassination and was committed to shield a robbery. Shaw was a merchant who used to bring home his money after winding up the week's work. Cobb knew this and let drop a suspicious remark that he knew where "there was a good thing."

The young fellow's accomplice, a man named Gherkin, told enough of the circumstances of the killing to make impossible disassociation of Cobb with the crime. The two rode bicycles the night of the murder and Cobb's wheel was rolled to the vicinity of Shaw's house. When the merchant came home, Cobb was lying in wait for him. The murderer was on the front porch. As the man and the money appeared, Cobb drew his gun and ordered the tradesman to throw up his hands. Shaw said: "Quit your foolishness," and Cobb shot him.

The dead man lived long enough to talk about the shooting, but did not recognize his slayer. His little son with him did not. The money bags, holding \$400 or more, were on the ground. The murderer did not get his treasure. He fled and mounted the bicycle. The bloodhounds trailed him, wherever there was a track and several were made on the road where the machine stopped and the rider had to get off. After joining Gherkin, Cobb changed wheels and the hounds were lost completely.

Cobb's defense was ineffective, the circumstances being so thoroughly linked together as to give the jury no room to doubt. The case is one that has recommended itself to the sympathy of very few. It was a murder for robbery, a slaughter in commission of another felony. Judge H. P. Lane tried the defendant and Chairman E. L. Travis, of the Corporation Commission, assisted in the prosecution, which was conducted by Solicitor John H. Kerr.

The electrocution will take place this morning at 10:30. Governor Craig has not said he will not interfere under any circumstances, but he decreed of the courts. He gave Cobb has not seen any way to change the a respite in kindness to his attorneys who had hoped to bring out some new matters not developed at the trial. It will be the first execution under the Craig administration.

Sacred Concert With Connective Readings.

The church choral class of the First Baptist Church will give a sacred concert with connective readings in the church on Thursday evening, March 12, which promises to be a treat for the music lovers. Both music and readings are grouped around a story of the time of the Christ which is deeply touching. The choral class consists of some forty-five voices who are under the instruction of G. Scott-Hunter. The reader for the evening will be Mrs. A. M. Woodall, teacher in elocution at Oxford college, Oxford, N. C. Miss Elizabeth Hancock, a graduate of the same college, will be the soloist for the evening. Mrs. Scott-Hunter will preside at the piano and Mrs. J. L. Scott will be the organist for the concert. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission but opportunity will be given for making a free will offering. The public at large is cordially invited.

He lives happy and master of himself who can say as with day passes on, "I have lived" as matter whether tomorrow the Great Father shall give us a clouded sky or a clear day.

PRINT

CORROBORATION

Of Interest to Burlington Readers
For months Burlington citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills by Burlington residents. Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proved reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of endorsement? The following statement should carry conviction to the mind of every Burlington reader:
Mrs. Lettie Loy, 1018 Dixie Street, Burlington, N. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are the finest remedy that I ever used. All I have said about them in other statements, holds good. I was rheumatic. My back and limbs were stiff and lame and the action of my kidneys was irregular. I didn't sleep soundly. I finally got Doan's Kidney Pills from the Freeman Drug Co., and they made me well."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Less Dyspepsia Now—Here's The Reason.

The fact that there is less dyspepsia and indigestion in this community than there used to be is largely, we believe due to the extensive use of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of packages of which we have sold. No wonder we have faith in them. No wonder we are willing to offer them to you for trial entirely at our risk.

Among other things, they contain Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive acids known to medical science. They soothe the inflamed stomach, ally pain, check heartburn and distress, help to digest the food, and tend to quickly restore the stomach to its natural comfortable healthy state.

There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1. Freeman Drug Co., Burlington, N. C.

Retired Georgia Planter's Advice to Kidney Sufferers.

Regarding the wonderful curative merits of your Swamp-Root, I cannot say too much. After suffering severely for three years or more with severe pains caused by weak kidneys, I was finally induced to try Swamp-Root through a testimonial I read in one of the newspapers. I was in such a condition that I was obliged to arise from my bed six or eight times every night. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and before it was used I felt so much relief that I purchased a one-dollar bottle and by the time this was taken the old pains had left my back and I could sleep the whole night through. I am a retired planter, 70 years of age, and owing to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am in the best of health and feel like a boy. I am always glad to recommend Swamp-Root to those who are in need of it.
Sincerely yours,
C. E. USSERY,
Bowersville, Ga.

Personally appeared before me, this 8th day of September, 1909, C. E. Ussery, who subscribed and above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.
T. H. McLANE,
Notary Public.

Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.
Letter to

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For

Yes.
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling you about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention The Twice-A-Week Dispatch, Burlington, N. C. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Stubborn, Annoying Coughs Cured
"My husband had a cough for fifteen years and my son for eight years. Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured them, for which I am most thankful," writes Mrs. David Moor, of Saginaw, Ala. What Dr. King's New Discovery did for these men, it will do for you. Dr. King's New Discovery should be in every home. Stops hacking coughs, relieves a gripe and all throat and lung ailments. Money back if it fails. All druggists. Price 50c. and \$1.00.—H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

A BASIS FOR PROSPERITY.

Comments on the Uniform Prayer Meeting of Young People Societies.

The all-pervading sense of present social and economic problems is illustrated by the fact that the Christian Endeavor Societies of the world have been given this topic, "How to Prevent Poverty." Social issues cannot be kept out of the pulpit and the prayer meetings. This would not mean that the Church has become a mere forum, for the discussion of economic and political questions. The business of religion is with eternal life. For ages the Church has spent herself lavishly in the alleviation of poverty; now she fronts the harder task of trying to prevent it.

The old Israelites felt that prosperity was the mark of Divine Favor. The book of Job, and the other Wisdom writings of the Old Testament, straightened out that crooked line of thinking. Today there are myriads of godly poor. If prosperity denoted godliness, then our richest millionaires would be our most pious citizens. The rich in faith, now as ever, in the past, have often been poor in this world's goods.

Poverty is true riches when it turns men's thoughts from things to God.

Broadly speaking, the Christian Nations are the prosperous Nations. The standards of living in Christendom are higher than in heathendom. Wealth is greater, more widely diffused and utilized more generally for the common welfare. The poorest workman in America is rich alongside of the best-paid laborer in India or China. In a general sense, the progress of Christian civilization means a raising of economic, political and social standards. The Gospel wars against all that hurts humanity.

"When we talk about 'getting on,'" said Hugh Price Hughes, "we mean getting more money. Christ never got on!"

Conditions make some men poor. It is easy for the unthinking to dismiss the host of unemployed with a contemptuous wave of the hand, but some of these men are of better quality and capacity than their critics. Circumstances, in no wise affected by individual capacity throws thousands of good men out of work every year. This is doubtless inevitable in a changing social order; and it calls for patience, sympathy and co-operation on the part of us. The point I make is simply that we cannot dispose of the problem of poverty by blaming the poor man. Such an attitude is stupid, as well as unbrotherly. The evils of poverty are to be remedied in open-mindedness and courage; and not to be scoffed at by those who themselves never felt in

their bodies the pinch of want.

"The Bible not only dwells on the rights of property and the duties of labor, but, for once that it does that it preaches ten times over the duties of property and the rights of labor."
—Charles Kingsley.

Some men with \$5,000 incomes complain of how poor they are; other count themselves prosperous with \$500 a year. The term is entirely relative. Millions of able-bodied, industrious men in the Orient do not make ten cents a day, and yet support families upon it. Our standards determine our prosperity. So the need of the tested, invariable spiritual values of the Bible becomes apparent if a person is rich in his soul, the state of his purse is a minor consideration.

The wealth of man is the number of things he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

I have known pauper millionaires and I have known rich men who were growing gray over the ever-recurring problem of how to meet the month's bills. The latter have to figure carefully the pennies they can afford to spend for lunch, while the former have starved their souls. So we must have a definition of poverty. A full, fat soul, crowded with worthy interests and linked to many other souls, is vastly to be preferred to the lean-limbed beggary of the man who has nothing but money, although plenty of that. And the standard by which the whole question of poverty is to be solved must be one which conserves and cultivates the fullness of real life. Mere material prosperity, apart from spiritual vigor, would be a calamity and not a boon. Better a poor country like Scotland, which has enriched the world's life, than a rich nation sodden in its own affluence.

Individual efficiency is the first step towards the prevention of individual poverty. Thrift, industry and integrity are the soldiers three that keep the wolf away from the door.

Simple living is the best general preventive of poverty. Nothing is clearer than that the people of our land and day are living too lavishly, desiring too many things, and seeking pleasure in artificial and costly ways. The restaurant life of New York would stagger old Lucullus. The clothes worn in our city would make the garments of the fabled Orient seem simple. None of the kings and conquerors of antiquity knew such conveniences and luxuries as common folks nowadays require. The path of safety for our Nation is marked with three guide boards, "Simplicity, Sincerity, Spirituality."

Indeed a Man Overboard.

"Man overboard!" shouted an excited passenger on an Atlantic liner, as he hastily left his place at the dinner table and scrambled up the companionway, says The Philadelphia Record.

An affrighted crowd of ladies and gentlemen followed after him. He was wilding expostulating with the captain on deck when the surrounded him with eager inquiries.
"Where is he? Who is he?" They demanded, and the originator of the scare laid his hand upon his breast and said, with melodramatic air:
"Here he is! I am the man overboard. I have been compelled to sit four days at the same table with three men who can't talk about anything but golf. I want my place changed or I'll get out and walk!"

As They Frame Is Up for Charlotte. Charlotte is keeping mighty quiet in the quest for office. It is recalled that mention was made of Mr. Cansler and Mr. Tillett for district attorney, but both scorned it. Watch Charlotte play politics. She wants a big place for some of her big men. One is in view and who nit is open our friends up that way will be found

in the game. The place referred to will not be ripe for a year, if then, but in the event there is a vacancy, Charlotte will claim that she has kept out of the line of chasers and by reason of her dignity, etc., she is entitled to consideration.—The Greensboro Record.

Sues Colonel Bingham.
Asheville, March 4.—J. F. Gryd has brought suit against Colonel R. Bingham, of the Bingham School, for damages for alleged personal injuries in the sum of \$10,000. In the complaint filed yesterday, the plaintiff alleges his claim for damages on the allegation that the defendant failed to provide for him a safe place to carry on his work.

He contends that while employed at the Bingham School dairy it was his duty to carry pails to the milk house and have them weighed. While carrying two pails across the porch of the building, the plaintiff alleges, he fell as the result of a rotten condition of the porch. He claims that his injuries were of such nature that he has suffered severely and has been unable to earn a livelihood for his family.

Cleveland Team at Americus.
Americus, Ga., March 4.—The Cleveland team of the American Association, 30 strong, headed by Manager Jimmy Sheppard, arrived in Americus tonight and will begin practice on the Muckalee diamond tomorrow. Secretary Blackwood of the Cleveland Americans accompanied the team to Americus and will remain here for several days.

Spring Blood and System Cleanser.
During the winter months impurities accumulate, your blood becomes impure and thick, your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to work, causing so-called "Spring Fever." You feel tired, weak and lazy. Electric Bitters—the spring tonic and system cleanser—is what you need; they stimulate the kidneys, liver and bowels to healthy action, expel blood impurities and restore your health, strength and ambition. Electric Bitters makes you feel like new. Start a four week's treatment—it will put you in fine shape for your spring work. Guaranteed. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00.—H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

The King of All Laxatives.
For Constipation, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Paul Mahulka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says they are the "king of all laxatives. They are a blessing to all my family and I always keep a box at home." Get a box and get well again. Price 25c. At All Druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

We pay the highest market prices for furs and hides.—Levin Bros., Hide and Fur Dealers, Burlington, N. C.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Adams Avenue and Hall St.
Rev. Jas. W. Rose, Pastor.
Preaching every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society first Sunday afternoon.

EPISCOPAL
The Church of The Holy Comforter.
The Rev. John Benners Gibble, 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 Saints' Days, 10:00 a. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

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

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Corner Church and Davis Streets.
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 6:45.
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 for strangers.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner Front and Anderson Streets.
Pastor.
Sunday School every Sabbath, 9:4 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. Parsonage 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. R. Sellers, 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 3:00 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. Curry, 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. Obiette, 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.

Services at 3:30 p. m.
Services on third Sundays.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. B. Robertson, Superintendent.
Teachers' Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. (Pastor's Study).
Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday in every month at 3:30 p. m.
C. B. Society, second Thursday in every month at 8:30 p. m.
Other League, second and fourth Sundays at 3:00 p. m.

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4:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Martinsville and local stations.
Trains arrive Winston-Salem 9:16 A. M., 9:35 P. M., 1:55 P. M.
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The corn-fed ones are disappearing. I saw a girl get into a buggy and I thought the driver had dropped his whip.—Signature Patrick Frealey.

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Receive Piedmont Interest Checks?

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

PIEDMONT TRUST CO.

POOR

Protest Against Young Chinaman.
High Point, Feb. 25.—Lem Leong is the alliterative name of a ten-year-old brother of a High Point Chinese laundryman, and, although yellow and unassuming, he has unconsciously attained more notoriety than most Americans who have lived over half a hundred years. The status of this Lem Leong has lately been discussed not only by the twelve influential citizens who compose the city board of education, and by the 900 members of the four councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and by the more than one hundred sons who compose the local Patriotic Order Sons of America, and by the two hundred Daughters of Liberty, but he has been the subject of discussion in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and even now his honor, the Attorney General is ferreting out the problem which this yellow youngster has unpromptedly presented.

It was last November when Lem Leong's older brother and guardian asked the superintendent of schools if his protegee might enroll as a pupil. The matter was brought before the board of trustees with the result that Lem Leong entered a primary grade and memorized the second reader the first five hours in school. In February a committee, composed of G. W. Prim, O. F. Lewis and J. Apple, representing the Junior Order, the Patriotic Sons of America and the Daughters of Liberty, made protest to the board of trustees, who referred removing the boy from school until the matter could be referred to the Attorney General and State Superintendent of Education for solution. These two gentlemen, not having ordered a report, the chairman of the committee, G. W. Prim, wrote the Raleigh authorities the latter part of last week that unless a decision was rendered within ten days circulars of protest would be scattered broadcast. A member of the committee, O. F. Lewis, being asked what objection the orders had to Lem Leong, said there were three: (1) He is not an American; (2) He is of an inferior race; (3) He is on the same plane as the colored man. "For these reasons," said Mr. Lewis, "we do not want our children to associate with him."

Some think the most favored nation clause admits Lem Leong along with the French, German, Irish and Jew, especially since he has his naturalization papers in proper shape. He is a most exemplary student, exceptionally well-behaved, clean, rather a good looking boy, and when he first entered school several of the primary teachers were extremely anxious to have him in their room.

It is thought the Attorney General will reach a decision some time next week, the delay perhaps being due to the fact that no instance of this kind has before occurred in North Carolina.

Meanwhile Lem Leong has about finished memorizing the third reader and is well on toward the fourth, and what is done must be done quickly else Lem Leong will soon be ready for his diploma.

Iredell County Boy Dies by His Own Hand.

Statesville, Feb. 25.—Tragic death by his own hand was the fate of Willie Austin, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Austin, who lived in the manufacturing suburb known as Diamond Hill, a mile east of town. About 8 o'clock last night the boy picked up a pistol which he supposed to be unloaded, the weapon was discharged and the bullet entered his right temple, resulting in his death two hours later. Suspecting that thieves were taking his stove-wood at night Mr. Austin had secured a pistol on this account. The weapon was unloaded Wednesday morning and placed it on the mantel. Early Wednesday morning the day Willie played with the pistol in the presence of the members of the family, and then replaced it on the mantel. Early Wednesday night his brother reloaded the pistol and placed it on the mantel again so that it would be handy during the night. Later in the evening Willie and his mother were in the room alone. Willie wrote a letter which he turned over to his mother to let her read. Stepping to the mantel to put away his pencil he took hold of the pistol and the next instant his mother was startled by the report of the weapon and looking up saw her son with the pistol in hand and blood gushing from a wound in his head. A physician was immediately called, but it was realized from the beginning that the boy was fatally wounded.

Blizzard Cause of a Death at Kinston.

Kinston, Feb. 26.—One fatality was occasioned by the blizzard here: Alonzo Waldon, aged 35, Leeper of the Carolina Railroad Company' bridge over the Neuse river, at the foot of Bright street, walked out on the ice covered trestle at 3 a. m. and opened the draw for a wail. The raft passed through a Waldon started to turn the swinging section back for a moment.

No man saw the tragedy. The wind was blowing at 35 miles an hour, and the snow was ten inches deep. It is believed the iron lever with which the draw was turned, slipped from its socket and that Waldon lost his balance and slipped and plunged into the swollen stream 20 feet deep. He was probably benumbed and even had he not been it would have been vain for an ordinary swimmer to hope to escape from the turbulent eddies here.

The key went with the man and this morning railroad employes had to crawl out upon timbers bridging the gulf to shut the draw, while the rain was held up for an hour. Waldon's lamp was found on the draw. It is not expected that the body will be found.

STORM SWEEPED NEW YORK SUN-DAY.

New York Almost Completely Cut Off From Outside World. Several Deaths Occur.

New York, March 1.—A destructive storm swept the northern section of the country today and still was raging late tonight. From Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the west to the Atlantic Seaboard and up through the New England States heavy gales carried rain, snow and sleet, the maximum precipitation in some localities being more than 15 inches. Ships were blown ashore, interurban communication by telegraph and telephone was interrupted for hours, and trains were either blocked or delayed in nearly all railroad lines.

In New York and vicinity there were five deaths due to the storm. The safety of the crew of an unknown schooner aground off the Connecticut shore was in doubt.

The storm was central off New York tonight with the temperature falling rapidly. Telegraph companies reported the damage to their service as the most serious in years and officers of railroad companies made the same statements. The possibility of damage was greater than advised at hand at a late hour indicate, owing to the lack of communication. Generally, it was only by round-about routes that interior cities of the storm zone could be reached. Telegraph poles, blown over by the wind reaching a velocity of more than 80 miles an hour, fell across tracks and trains were halted altogether, or crept along a few feet at a time. Trains on some lines were in effect lost in this storm. In northern New Jersey cities were thrown into darkness at nightfall, authorities in several instances discontinuing electric light service because of fallen wires.

In this city at midnight, more than 9 1/2 inches of snow had fallen, nearly paralyzing surface traffic, and entirely cutting off some of the suburbs. Trains for the most part left the railroad terminals on time, but with wires down quickly were lost track of. Nothing could be learned concerning incoming trains except as they arrived, late on all lines. Wet snow snapped telegraph and telephone wires and with a gale blowing 72 miles an hour at times, many poles toppled over. On some lines the poles fell across the railroad tracks, blocking traffic.

As reports began to come in later tonight it was learned that the blockage of train traffic on some railroad lines was even more serious than had been thought earlier. The west-bound Twentieth Century Limited for Chicago was reported halted by fallen poles across the new York Central tracks north of Ossining. Other trains on the line were stalled at various points.

At local offices of telegraph companies it was said conditions were among the worst in years. The Western Union's 50 wires to Chicago and most of the 151 wires to Philadelphia were down. Chicago was reached early in the evening by a few remaining wires by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The Postal Telegraph Co. reported wire prostration of similar seriousness. It will be nearly a week, it was said, before service can be wholly resumed.

Ships due to reach this port today were held up outside. On advices from Washington, the local bureau warned shipping not to put out to sea.

The disturbance centered at Cape Hatteras early in the day and moved north, gaining in intensity, and was expected to pass directly above New York. Albany reported a six inch snow fall; in New York the weather bureau recorded a fall of 9 1-12 inches snow and colder weather was forecast for tomorrow. Between 5,000 and 10,000 men will be put to work tomorrow shoveling snow, providing jobs for that many of the unemployed.

Eastern points and bringing train service to a standstill. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company estimated that of its lines there are between 25 and 30 trains stalled between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, while the Reading was in equally as bad shape. The last train to arrive from New York over the Pennsylvania reached here at 5:00 o'clock this afternoon while the Reading has not had a train from that city since 3:15 o'clock.

Carried by a 45-mile gale, the storm of sleet and snow crippled trolley and electric light service here. At midnight the central part of the city was in darkness, while across the river ice breaks up. No lives were lost.

An unidentified two-masted schooner was driven ashore on the Thimble Islands and it is feared the crew will be lost. As the shore was blocked with ice floes, there was no way of reaching the craft.

Early reports indicate that the storm did more damage inland than along the shore. In this city the sky light roof of the Yale medical school and roofs of many houses were broken or blown off. At Norwich, the Marguerita block and the Roger Machine Shop were unroofed and trolley service paralyzed.

Jobless Storm Mayor's Office.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—About 400 men went to the city hall late yesterday to demand work. Somebody invited them to "Come on in and see the mayor's secretary." They went in, but failed to see the secretary. Instead, a squad of policemen gave them a forceful greeting.

For several minutes thereafter the scene enacted in the corridors of the first floor, took on the aspect of a riot. Fifteen policemen made free use of their clubs. The "army" made but small attempt at resistance and soon was driven out into Washington street and retreated out of the loop and across the river.

One man, whose name was not learned, was reported to have been seriously injured. A boy member of the "army" it was rumored, was beaten by a policeman wearing badge No. 264. The same policeman attempted to use his club and his fists on a reporter until the reporter displayed his fire badge. Then he suddenly devoted his attention elsewhere. Policeman 264 is said to be Thomas Fitzgerald.

The four hundred men, according to their leader, M. B. Martin, represented the Jewish unemployed of Chicago. Their march to the city hall, he said, was in the nature of a last resort appeal for jobs. From Saturday night until yesterday afternoon, he said, none of them had eaten anything but a few mouthfuls of bread.

They would have had nothing yesterday, he asserted, had it not been for the kindness of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen. Hearing of their plight when they called at Hull House on their way downtown, Mrs. Bowen invited them into the dining room. She saw to it that all were given meals before they departed for the city hall.

The march of the "army" was made shortly after a telegram, based on a resolution adopted by the men, was sent to President Wilson at Washington. The message read: "We, the unemployed Jews of Chicago, comprising a part of the 150,000 jobless army, demand a job. Having been subjected to all inhuman treatment, un-American in every way, in the hands of the so-called Jewish charities, combined with the Socialist party, we therefore demand of you a job, not charity."

"Committee of the Jewish Unemployed,"

"M. B. Martin, Chairman. The men were organized for the march at about 5 o'clock at Flaiman's hotel, 1362 Blue Island Avenue. For a week many of them have been stopping there as guests of the proprietor. Led by Martin they first went to Hull House and then marched through the streets to the loop district.

At the city hall they stepped and drew up along the sidewalks. Some one, probably practical joker, came out and invited them all in, saying: "Charley Fitzmorris, the mayor's secretary will see you."

Acting on this "invitation" the "army" cheered and marched inside. They gathered before the elevators and to the lone elevator man on duty "Gen." Martin stated the purpose of his visit. He also produced a resolution identical to that embodied in the telegram.

"Where's Fitzmorris?" Martin asked. "Home," said the elevator man. "And if you think I'm going to take his bunch of tramps up to the mayor's office you're mistaken."

This was a new development, and he 400 pondered over it. In the meantime the elevator man went to a telephone and called up central police station. During the next two minutes there was a shower of blue-prints from all parts of the building. A free use of clubs, against which the "army" had but small chance, soon cleared the corridors.

Outside there were more coppers waiting. The 400 was broken up and

herded into bands of tens and twelves, one policeman to a "herd." Much fashion they were kept moving eastward along Washington street was not until the bridge had been crossed that the policemen withdrew from the pursuit.

For the most part, according to statements made by disinterested spectators, there was no unnecessary brutality on the part of the police with the exception of policeman 264 who was in the act of striking a small boy with his fists, it is reported, when a newspaper man remonstrated.

Seven Sentence Sermons.

The smaller our world the larger is cars.—Maartea Maattens.

Healing is well—but whereof sounds to heal.—Anon.

Our acts our angels are for good or ill. Our fatal shadows that walk by us still. —Fletcher

The highest service of love is not to console, but to inspire; not to comfort, but to stimulate.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Moral changes are slow: God's footsteps are sometimes centuries apart. —Edwin Taylor.

Charge once more then and be dumb. Let the victors, when they come, When the forts of folly fall, Find thy body by the wall! —Matthew Arnold.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning

Apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR. ROBERT'S ANTI-SEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Wet a Bandage. 25c. 50c. \$1.00

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Because of advanced bids and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made in a Special Proceedings whereunto all the heirs-at-law of the late C. M. Euliss were made parties for the purpose of selling for partition the real property of said C. M. Euliss deceased, in Alamance County, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Graham, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M. on

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914, the following described real property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land in Burlington Township, within the corporate limits of the Town of Burlington, on the corner where Means and Cameron streets intersect, it being Lot No. 250, as shown by the map of the said town dated 1886, it being the same lot of land conveyed to said Clinton M. Euliss by the North Carolina Railroad Company dated 8th day of May, 1890, and recorded in Register of Deeds' Office of Alamance County in Deed Book No. 14, on pages 212 to 215 and upon which there is now situate a dwelling house; this being Tract No. 3, as described in the petition in this cause.

Bidding on above lot will begin at \$1,996.50.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest on deferred payments and title reserved until fully paid.

WM. I. WARD, Graham, N. C.
J. A. GILES, Durham, N. C.
Commissioners.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed in trust executed to the Central Loan & Trust Co., on the 9th day of December, 1910, by Mary Kimbro, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in book No. 50, page 436 of Mortgage Deeds to secure the payment of three certain bonds, default having been made in the payment of said bond. The undersigned trustee will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door of Alamance County on Saturday, March 28th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., the following land conveyed by said deed in trust:

A certain lot of land in Burlington Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of William Boone, John Morten and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock in the road, corner with John Morten and William Boone, thence South 16 1/4 W. 2 chains and 46 links to a stake corner with R. texter Day, thence S. 85 W. 4 chains and 25 links to a stone, thence North 34 E. 2 chains and 25 links to a rock, corner with William Boone, thence North 85 E. 4 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less, upon which is situate a three room frame dwelling in good repair.

This the 17th day of February, 1914.
CENTRAL LOAN & TRUST CO.
Trustee.

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LOY BROS.
Burlington, N. C.

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Burlington, North Carolina

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The Twice-A-Week Dispatch

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

By

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Burlington, N. C.

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Entered as second-class matter May 10, 1908, at the post office at Burlington, North Carolina, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Chicago Unemployed Estimated at 45,617.

Chicago, March 4.—There are 45,617 unemployed men in Chicago, according to figures compiled today by the police after a complete canvass of the city at the request of the federal commission on industrial relations. The summary, as sent to Mayor Harrison by Chief of Police Gleason, classifies those out of work as follows:

Residents of Chicago, 38,293.

Skilled workmen, 12,774.

Foreign born, 32,278.

Honestly hunting work 32,812.

Of 1770 men sent to work for the city during February, 725 failed to report, and forty-three of these men were arrested for accepting car tickets under false pretense.

Only one year of Democratic rule has passed and the unemployed in one city numbered by the thousands, if this ratio continues what will the ending be at the expiration of four years. The only means we have of solving the problem is a Presidential change. Will this do the work? It has in the past, it should in the future. For our part we would be glad to give it a trial. We are told by traveling salesmen that the present conditions in the South are far ahead of the North. These troubled conditions usually arise in the larger cities of the North and press their way southward. Here's hoping they will come so slow that they will not reach here during the next three years, for we southerners love our good rations and a bowl of soup and a cracker would with no fragments go mighty hard after sixteen long years of plenty and prosperity. We still have hope but we are growing mighty nervous.

The Twice-A-Week-Dispatch claims to be very progressive in nature and does not want to go down on the pages of history at any time as a chronic kicker in any shape, form or fashion. But facts are stubborn things and when they present themselves cannot be denied therefore we are publishing the following article clipped from the Philadelphia Press which will give our readers a very interesting, no not interesting at all because it makes the cold chills run down our back to think of it.

We are trying as hard as whiz to boost, we see good in everything. We imagine we see good where we do not know.

But we declare when we read an article written by one who has the facts at hand, an article like the one following it makes us turn loose the boosters hand to get a little morsel and in our hand and eraw in order to stick a little closer and hold the boosters hand a little tighter. While preparing this editorial the Press does not have in mind any snake, fish or cat stories, its too serious a proposition to be fooled with:

ONE YEAR OF WILSON.

The first year of the Wilson Administration has passed into history. It came into power at Washington with lavish promises as to what it could do and would do for the benefit of the country. It was elected at a time of national prosperity, when capital was busy and labor well employed. It took office under guarantee of its Presidential candidates to do nothing to disturb and much to encourage. It bade business have no fear. It announced that its mission was not to tear down, but to construct. How have the past twelve months fulfilled its promises and its prophecies?

Facts are not partisan things, nor are figures they reduce of prejudice. Both facts and figures show that the business of the country today is more stagnant than in the November of 1912 when Mr. Wilson was elected. The American producer has lessened production, the American workman is not so well employed. Capital is more timid and business men more fearful. Industrial field is no so thoroughly occupied.

What has been Mr. Wilson's record of achievement? He has made himself the leader of his party. He has lictated to Congress, and it has done his bidding. He has been the ruler, with none to dispute. He has been not only the source of legislation, but also its directing force and its court of last resort as to details. For its defects as well as for its merits he is responsible. Two new laws stand today to his credit on the statute book, measures which revised our tariff and changed our system of currency.

The tariff law has failed to do what was promised in its passage. Its avowed object was the lowering of prices and a reduction in the cost of living. This has not been accomplished. Prices are just the same as if no tariff change had been made. The masses of the people have received not the slightest benefit or assistance. But the American manufacturer has been hit and hurt. A part of the trade that formerly was his, is now the property of his foreign rival. The volume of his business has been reduced and his profits have been cut down.

The new currency system is yet to be tried. Its existence thus far is entirely academic. How it will result is today but guesswork. It was not Mr. Wilson who originated the new idea. It is the product of many minds, it has been the discussion of many years. The construction of the law was really a kind of quilting party, with ideas and methods sewed together that were taken from all available sources. And the best features of the new system were taken from the proposal of the Aldrich Monetary Commission, which was the product of Republican Congressional action. So his record of legislative achievement is two laws, one a failure from the standpoint of what he desired to accomplish, and the other an entirely untried and untested measure.

His foreign policy is not to the credit of the United States. He has failed to grasp the real essence of the situation and to improve the short hours of opportunity. He has so bound himself by previous statements and action as to be unable to avail himself of real chances to untangle the diplomatic knot. He has taken positions without realizing whither they might lead, and so handicapped himself in the operations that came afterward.

He has made it a bitterly partisan administration. He has been too much the leader of his party, and too little the President of all the people. He has encouraged drawing the party line in legislation. Even on great economic questions he has spurned advice and assistance from those who differed with him politically. His appointments have been thoroughly partisan, even those in the foreign service where experience and proven merit are necessary for the prestige of the nation. He has filled even the scientific positions of the Government with men chosen for political reasons.

On several occasions he has failed in courage. He did not dare withstand the demand of labor that it be exempted from prosecution in connection with the Sherman anti-trust law. He did not come to the defense of the merit system in our civil service when it was being raided by a hungry Congress, he who has so long been a valiant spokesman for civil service reform. When the subject of woman suffrage was fairly put up to him, he shifted and sidestepped, and hid behind a gauzy party platform.

Altogether, Mr. Wilson's greatest achievement during his first year in the White House, has been his obtaining control of his party and keeping them steady and united, and ready to march or countermarch at his command.

New Hosiery Mill.

Elizabeth City, March 4.—Tractor Martin has had the excavations dug for the foundation of the Avalon Hosiery Mills and the brick are being hauled on the ground. He will begin the brick work as soon as the weather improves.

This mill is being built by the Elizabeth City Hosiery Mill Co. The mill will have a capacity of 1,200 doz. pairs of hose the day and will employ about 200 hands with a weekly payroll of about \$1,200.

Let human minds be blind to future things. Let hope amid our fears have some place.

DAMAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., March 1.—Much damage was done by a furious rain and wind storm which swept Connecticut today. "Prophets" in the river valley gave prospects of a great rise of water and heavy damage as the

Hospital Planned by the Junior Order.

Mount Airy, March 5.—The Junior Order of this county have decided to result in a hospital at this place that being at once a movement that will be modern in every respect and supply the wants and needs of this mountain section. For several weeks the local council has had a committee working out details had sounding the sentiment of the various councils in the county in regard to this important matter. This committee has taken an opinion on a beautiful and splendidly located site, reported sentiment favoring the enterprise and recommended the organization of a stock company to build the hospital.

A committee composed of R. L. Haymore, W. F. Carter, F. T. Lewellyn, J. H. Gwyn and John A. Martin will at once begin to solicit subscriptions for stock, taking shares from \$10 up, and when \$20,000 is subscribed, a charter will be secured. There are more than 600 Juniors in this county, all of whom will be given an opportunity to take stock and other citizens will be asked to aid in this worthy cause. Those in position to know say that the necessary amount will be speedily raised and the work of construction will begin inside of 60 days.

It is the purpose to erect a building that can be added to without effecting the architectural design and he hospital, when completed, will be open to the general public and all physicians.

Pleasant Garden News.

Pleasant Garden, March 5.—The opening game of the season was played yesterday afternoon on Pleasant Garden ball ground, Pleasant Garden vs. Bessemer. Bowman pitched, it being his first game of ball, and pitched fine. Outfielding and hitting of young Ralph Neeley was the greatest feature of the game. The score was 16 to 6 in favor of Pleasant Garden.

Work was begun at the hair factory again this morning.

The Allen Manufacturing plant is nearing completion and it is reported that work will open there Monday.

Mrs. Alma Jones, who has been confined to her bed with rheumatism for several months, is reported to be in a critical condition. Her recovery is not expected.

Miss Eula Siler, who has been in a critical condition resulting from a fall on the ice over two weeks ago, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Reddick, Miss Effie Lawson and Banks Pentris made an automobile trip to Greensboro Wednesday evening.

Miss Bessie Haynes, of Millboro, is visiting Mrs. V. M. Aldridge.

The prospects for Wildwood avenue are fine. The building of Ed. Allen's residence is progressing nicely and several other dwellings will be erected in that section of town soon.

Ask for Work.

Boston, Mass., Mar. 4.—The unemployed marched up Beacon Hill today and asked for work from the legislative committee on social welfare. The parade was headed by M. I. Swift, active in behalf of the unemployed for several years.

Women and men, numbering more than a hundred, claiming to be both skilled and unskilled workers, informed the committee that they had been out of work for months. Mr. Swift suggested that they be sent to a State farm.

John Sprunt Hill Opposes Fletcher Rural Credits Act.

Washington, March 4.—J. S. Hill, of Durham, was here today to appear before the Rural Credits Committee in opposition to the Fletcher rural credits bill, which he describes as impractical.

Collector J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, is here on official business.

Senator Overman introduced a bill to increase by \$5,000 the appropriation for a public building site at Rock.

Close Call for Beachey.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Mar. 1.—While "looping the loop" here today, Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, lost control of his biplane and fell 1,600 feet, but managed to right himself 400 feet

Higher Education is Strongly Defended.

New Haven, Conn., Mar. 5.—"Thirty years ago the prediction was made that the higher education was fostering a blow to health of women," said Miss Laura Drake Gill, president of the College for Women, Sewanee, Tenn., in addressing the 11th annual Religious Education Association convention here today, "but figures show that only a small percentage have impaired health."

"Later the cry was that college women were not marrying early enough, or if they married, they did not have children enough. Again figures show that while college women marry in the same proportion as their nearest female blood relatives who were not college graduates, and that they have relatively larger families; a larger per centage are boys and their chil-

The ground hog is in his glory, The snow if upon the ground; If you want to have good weather, Just turn the ground hog down.

Old Mother Goose was sending down some of the largest white feathers today we ever saw.

Making good, the ground hog.

Even to our good neighbor The News, is convinced.

If this weather don't soon break, it will break us.

Regarding the ground hog, there are none to rise up and call him blessed.

Entirely Disgusted With It.

We are not caring if they draw the line so tight that it will be considered a crime to drink it.—Durham Herald.

The wise God covers with thick night the path of the future, and laughs at the man who alarms himself without reason.

SERIOUSLY CONSIDER IT!

When about to call or recommend an undertaker, you cannot be too sure of his fitness. This means more than one may sometimes think.

We have but one standard of services—"the best". The expense is a matter of your own choice.

WILLIAMS, GREEN & McCLURE, Graham, N. C.

In the opinion of the Kansas City Journal Mr. Borah "has a grasp of the political situation, so far as the Progressive party is concerned, that is as impenetrable as Gibraltar." That ought to hold said situation.—Greensboro News.

from the ground and escaped with slight injuries. The machine crashed into a tree, but suffered slight damage.

Not of the Retiring Sort.

Some of the hungry are beginning to sit up and take notice. They have learned that Judge Boyd had a birthday a week or two ago and some of them have heard that he was at the retiring age, but we haste to inform them that this is untrue. But were it true, there is little prospect that he will quit the bench. His health is excellent, the work is congenial and he does not feel like becoming a pensioner on the bounty of the United States Government.—Durham Record.

SALE OF "SALLIE COBLE'S LAND IN COBLE TOWNSHIP, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C."

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in which John F. Coble and others are plaintiffs and Enslay Coble and others are defendants, the undersigned commissioners will, on SATURDAY, 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1914,

AT 12:00 O'CLOCK, M., at the Court House Door of Alamance

HAVE
H. GOLDSTEIN,
The man who makes the suit at home, make your next suit.

He has pleased many, he can please you. He buys the cloth in the bolt, you see the goods and fit. You know what you are getting.

H. GOLDSTEIN, Phone 217.

B. Goodman
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

Our clearance sale which is now on to make room for the arrival of Spring Goods will continue for Ten Days longer. During this sale we are making Special Prices on Men's and Boy's Clothing.

B. GOODMAN
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES.
Burlington, N. C.



GETTING READY FOR SPRING

Our Buyer is now on the Northern market purchasing the largest stock of goods ever purchased for our Spring Trade. He will return in about ten days and we will be glad to have our friends and customers call and see our New Spring Fabrics.

Our Millinery Department will be larger this season than ever before as we now have more space for this department.

WHITTED BROS.
MAIN STREET
Burlington, N. C.

The Present
Bodywear
System

SHOE REPAIRING
Foster Shoe Company



POOR F

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Garden Seeds
 IN BULK and PACKAGES.
FREEMAN DRUG COMPANY
 Phone 20, Burlington, N. C.
 Everything Promptly Delivered
RECALL STORE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. C. Short, of Whitsett, spent Monday in town, a patient at Dr. Morrow's office, having his teeth pulled.
 Mr. J. H. Massey, of Caswell county, who has been in a hospital at Richmond, passed through town a few days ago on his way home.
 Dr. C. A. Anderson, who has been suffering with an infected hand is much improved.
 Jos. A. Isley, who has been on the northern market has returned and reports the purchase of a large stock of new goods for his spring trade. His Milliners, Misses Gross and Wynn have also returned.
 Mr. J. C. Buchanan left Monday for New York to attend the annual convention of the United 5 & 10 cent store. He will spend about ten days there during which time the importing of the dolls and laces for the coming Christmas and year will be done. Mr. Buchanan is toy buyer for the association, there being more than three hundred stores in the group.

Death of Mrs. George Meacham.
 Mrs. George Meacham died Wednesday evening at the home of her parents on Plaid Mills Street, after a lingering illness of several months. Before her marriage she was Miss Ida Beckom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Beckom. She was twenty-three years old. She leaves three sisters and six brothers, she being the first member of the family of ten to be called from her earthly home to her Heavenly Home.
 She was a consistent member of the Reformed Church and a regular church attendant until ill health prevented. Before her death she gave every assurance of being prepared to meet her Heavenly Father: before the Great White Throne.
 The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Tuttle and Rev. Leiby, at the home and the remains were quietly laid to rest at Pine Hill Cemetery Thursday.

School News.
 Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, will make the literary address at the county commencement on Saturday, April 25. Mr. Poe is the author of several books and is also an interesting and entertaining speaker. Mr. Poe's special field of study is Rural Questions. We are sure Mr. Poe will bring to us a practical address on a timely subject.
 The Saxapahaw school gave an entertainment a few nights ago that cleared for the school \$15. The Junior Order of that place presented the school with two water fountains. These are gifts of real worth and are gratefully received.
 Green school will give a box party next Saturday night. A special feature of the evening will be a debate between the school and the community.
 Shallow Ford and New Hope schools are planning to buy supplementary libraries.
 The final meeting of the year for white teachers will be held on next Saturday. It is very important that every teacher attend this meeting. A number of things of interest will be discussed pertaining to finishing the year's work and a great many plans concerning the county commencement will be announced. The union dinner will be served.

For Sale—124 acre farm on main road two miles from Graham. Four-room cottage, barn and outbuildings. Will sell for \$3,000, on easy terms. GRAHAM LOAN & TRUST CO., Graham, N. C.

A Prayer for Life.
 Be with me, Lord! My house is growing still,
 As, one by one, the guests go out the door;
 And some who helped me once to do Thy will
 Behold and bless Thee on the Heavenly shore.

Uphold my strength! My task is not yet done.
 Nor let me at the labor cease to sing;
 But from the rising to the setting sun
 Each faithful hour, do service to my King.

Show me Thy light! Let not my wearied eyes
 Miss the fresh gladness of life's passing day,
 But keep the light of morn, the sweet surprise
 Of each new blessing that attends my way.

And for the crowning grace, O Lord, renew
 The best of gifts Thy best of saints have had;
 With the great joy of Christ my heart endue,
 To share the whole world's tears and still be glad.
 —British Weekly.

Teach Me The Truth.
 Teach me the truth, Lord, though it put to flight
 My cherished dreams and fondest fancy's play;
 Give me to know the darkness from the light,
 The night from day.

Teach me the truth, Lord, though my heart may break
 In casting out the falsehood for the true;
 Help me to take my shattered life and make
 Its actions new.

Teach me the truth, Lord, though my feet may fear
 The rocky path that opens out to me;
 Rough it may be, but let the way be clear
 That leads to three.

Teach me the truth, Lord, when false creeds decay,
 When man-made dogmas vanish with the night,
 Then, Lord, on thee my darkened soul shall stay,
 'Thou living light.
 —Frances Lockwood Green.

The Wings of a Dove.
 At sunset when the rosy light was dying
 Far down the pathway of the west,
 I saw a lonely dove in silence flying
 To be at rest.

"Pilgrim of the air," I cried, could I but sorrow
 Thy wandering wings, thy freedom blest
 I'd fly away from every careful sorrow,
 And find my rest.

But when the dusk a filmy veil was weaving
 Back came the dove to seek her nest;
 Deep in the forest, where her mate was grieving,
 There was true rest.

Peace, heart of mine! no longer sigh to wander;
 Lose not thy life in fruitless quest;
 There are no happy islands over yonder—
 Come home and rest.
 —Henry Van Dyke.

Grief for the Dead.
 O hearts that never cease to yearn!
 O brimming tears that ne'er are dried,
 The dead, though they depart, return
 As though they had not died.

The living are the only dead;
 The dead live—nevermore to die;
 And often, when we mourn them fled,
 They never were so nigh!

And though they lie beneath the waves,
 Or sleep within the churchyard dim,
 (Ah! through how many different graves
 God's children go to him!)

Yet every grave gives up its dead—
 Ere it is overgrown with grass;
 Then why should hopeless tears be shed
 Or need we cry, "Alas"?

Or why should Memory, veiled with gloom,
 And like a sorrowing mourner

craped,
 Sit weeping o'er an empty-tomb,
 Whose captives have escaped?
 'Tis but a mound—and will be mossed
 When'er the summer grass appears
 The loved, though wept, are never lost;
 We only lose our tears!

Nay, Hope may whisper with the dead
 By bending forward where they are;
 But Memory, with a backward tread,
 Communes with them afar.
 The joys we lose are but forecast,
 And we shall find them all once more;
 We look behind us for the Past,
 But lo! 'tis all before!

Kinston is Aroused: Girl Was Attacked.
 Kinston, March 5.—This morning about 6:30 o'clock pretty Susie Jones, 16-year-old daughter of a widow who lives on McDaniel Street, was attacked on the street by an unknown negro as she started for the Orion Knitting Mills, where she is employed. A few paces from her home the girl was passed by a negro, black, of medium stature, and appearing to be about 30 years old. He turned and grasped her around the waist, but was not quite quick enough to prevent her from crying out, and when she screamed neighbors ran to her assistance. Her assailant released her and fled escaping in the semi-darkness.

The attack was one of unusual daring, the scene being a much-frequented thoroughfare, and the time about the hour when operatives of cotton and knitting mills in East Kinston, many of whom live in the vicinity, start out for their work. Shortly after the assault police and sheriff's officers surrounded nearby lumber and oil plants and detained every one of more than 100 negroes in the works for a man had been seen running into a building at the lumber plant. The girl was carried to the spot, but was unable to identify the assailant among the men, so no arrest has been made. Before the news was widespread the officers were in the section in force and handled the matter so thoroughly that no demonstration was made.

After the report of the attack had reached the mill where she is employed, little Alice Smith, another mill worker, reported to the foreman that yesterday a negro tallying in every respect with the Jones' girl's assailant, had made her an insulting proposal. The timid girl had been ashamed to disclose the insult until the excitement of this morning.

Jane Addams Will Be Heard by North Carolina Delegates.
 Governor Craig has appointed J. W. Bailey, Raleigh; Joseph B. Cheshire, Raleigh; Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte; David Stern, Greensboro; Robert Strange, Wilmington; Rev. R. T. Vann, Raleigh, as delegates to the tenth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee to be held in New Orleans, March 14-18, at the invitation of the Louisiana Child Labor Committee. "Child Labor and Law Enforcement" will be the topic of the conference and various phases will be presented by Jane Addams, Graham R. Taylor of the Survey, Senator Robert L. Owen and state officials who have had practical experience in enforcing child labor laws.

Efficient enforcement of existing laws is urgently needed in many states according to Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, and a comparison of present methods of administering child labor laws, of which the commission in Wisconsin and the state department under a single head in New Jersey are typical, will be a feature of the conference. Besides a comparison of methods, the conference will also discuss work permits and the relation of the courts to enforcement. One evening will be set aside for the discussion of the Federal child labor bill. This bill which was drafted by the National Child Labor Committee and which has already received the endorsement of the Virginia Child Labor Committee, was introduced last month into the house by Mr. Palmer and into the Senate on February 21 by Senator R. L. Owen.

Evers Dons Uniform.
 Macon, Ga., March 4.—Johnny Evers arrived here today. Dressed in a Chicago uniform he appeared on the diamond a few minutes after his arrival and joined the Boston Nationals in practice.

The Cobans, League, Villazon and Gonzales also joined Stalling's club today as did Pitcher Hogg.
 George Suggs Weds at Kinston.
 Kinston, March 4.—George Suggs, for the past two or three seasons a member of the Cincinnati National League and a citizen of this place, was married this evening at 7 o'clock to Miss Mozelle Cox, a local society leader.

It is useless to know what shall come to pass; it is a miserable thing to be tormented to no purpose.



DID YOU FAIL TO JOIN?

The Ready money Club during January? If you did, why not join our February Club?
 A new club opens each month and we will be pleased to have you come in this one.
 Remember the weekly payments remain the same during the entire fifty weeks. You can join the 25c club the 50c club or the \$1.00 club and take as many as you like.

First National Bank,
 Burlington North Carolina
 ACTIVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITOR

Green & McClure
 GRAHAM, N. C. Phone 251-L.

We are just in receipt of a Nice Display of New Furniture, which we will take pleasure in showing any one who is interested.
 We carry at all times an extensively large stock from which to make your selection.
 Purchase from us and if the bill is sufficient we will deliver the goods.
 We buy in Large Quantities and are able to make you a close price.

Come and let us show you.

Green & McClure.
 GRAHAM, N. C.

ALAMANCE COUNTY OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK.

LOST FORTY DOLLARS.

"Pink Graves, a colored man living in Caswell County, lost a purse containing forty dollars while in the city last week. He lost it between Daileys fertilizer house and Main Street. He will pay a reward if returned to this office."
 The above item was taken from the Burlington News last week and is something that happens every day. If Pink had deposited that \$40.00 in this bank, he would not have lost it and besides it would have been making him 4 per cent interest.

MORAL.
 If you have any surplus money, do not do like Pink—carry it around in your pocket and lose it, but let us take care of it for you. You can get it any time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY
ALAMANCE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
 GRAHAM, N. C.

We Handle Real Estate



in every part of the city. If you are in the market for property of any kind come and see us. We have both residence and business properties for sale at prices and on terms which we consider decidedly reasonable.

Suppose you drop in and learn about them.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co.
W. E. SHARPE
 Manager.

LOOKING THE FACTS IN THE FACE.

A Nebraska Farmer Writes in "The Traffic World" What He Knows About Railroad.

To begin with, I do not own a single share of stock in any public service corporation, nor in any other kind of a corporation. My only dealings with railroads is to pay my railroad tickets or pay my freight bills when they are presented. I have not studied deeply into those questions which most men find to easy to discuss, and which a few men receive big salaries for knowing a lot about and not saying much. I am just a plain citizen of the middle West, now past the three-score year mark, and forty-seven of those years have been spent in Nebraska. There was not a mile of railroad in Nebraska when I landed here. The telephone was an eventuality of future time, as was the electric car, power transmission over wires, and a lot of other things. I have watched Nebraska grow from practically nothing to her present proud position among the States, and I have tried to perform faithfully and well the humble part given me in performing what has been performed. During all these years I have tried to the best of my ability mentally and industrially, to keep up with the times, and to keep myself fairly well informed. My library is, I believe, better than that of the average man for my age, and I believe I subscribe for more magazines and newspapers than ninety-nine men out of a hundred.

I am laying no claim to more knowledge of public questions than most men, but believe I am safe in saying that I know as much about them as the average man, and more than some men whose mental ability is in inverse ratio to their vocal capacity. I never helped to make a railroad tariff sheet, I know nothing about the intricacies of rate making, and my ideas of what constitutes a "reasonable return" upon money invested may not square with yours.

It may be that freight rates, and telephone rates, and electric light and power rates are too high. It may be that the stock in our big public service corporations has been illiquidated until it is all waterlogged. Indeed, I believe that the rates are too high, and that we are being compelled to pay dividends on watered stock. I have nothing to base this belief upon save a sort of undefinable impression. I do not know how much it costs to build a railroad, nor how much it costs to operate one, therefore, I do not know where I should begin were I called upon to make up a freight tariff in order to provide for all these contingencies. Other men who have had no better opportunities than I for acquiring this knowledge may know all about it and be thoroughly competent to tell just what the rates should be, but I confess that I am not. All I know is what I have learned by experience, and experience has taught me quite a few things. Some men who are picked up off of the farm, or out of a corner grocery store, or a country lawyer's office, and put into the legislature may be able to sit right down at their legislative desks and figure out just what amounts of revenue a railroad or some other public corporation ought to have in order to pay a certain dividend on an unknown amount of money invested and then formulate a rate that would provide it—but I candidly admit that I couldn't if my life depended on it.

I have heard much mournful lamentation that we haven't any real railroad men today—men like Tom Potter and others of his class—and that the men who control our great railway systems are mere stock jobbers who when railroad operating is a failure to railroad stock manipulators. Now this may all be true, for what I know to the contrary, but I feel my admit I get better service than as a passenger and as a shipper under present conditions than I got in the days of Tom Potter—and get it at a decrease of from 25 to 75 per cent. as compared to the rates of those "good old days" we hear so much about. I can remember when we were almighty glad to pay 5 cents a mile to ride in rickety little jim-jaw cars over a roadbed as rough as a Virginia corduroy road, 25 miles an hour, and the liver shaken out of us before we had travelled half-way to our destinations.

The first time I shipped cattle to market I drove them overland sixty miles loaded them into small cars and shipped them to Chicago. All the water they got from the time I loaded them until they were unloaded in the yards at Chicago was what we could give them by having a brakeman hold down the valve of a watering tank and walk along the top of the train as it pulled along, letting the torrent of water pour as best it could upon the suffering steers. And they didn't get a bite to eat on the journey. I sold them for \$3.25, and paid 30 per cent. of it for freight. Last fall I shipped to South Omaha and sold for better than \$7.25, and the freight cost me less than 3 per cent.

of what I received for my cattle. And the shrinkage was so insignificant as to cut practically no figure. To Chicago was a trip of nearly three days then; to South Omaha last fall was less than 10 hours.

In 1873 I went back to my native state of Vermont on a visit. I changed cars at Omaha, at Chicago, at Detroit, at Buffalo, at Albany and at Montpelier. After I sold my cattle last fall I again visited the old home—and changed cars once on the trip. In 1873 I rode in a coach that was about as comfortable as a farm wagon running over a frozen road after a heavy rainstorm and lots of travel. To pass from one car to another was a risking one's life. When about a mile and a half from a station we'd begin slowing down with the old horse brakes, and we'd jerk and jostle and tilt till life was misery. Every time the coach door was opened a cloud of soot and dust and cinders would roll in and suffocate us. The coaches were heated by stoves at each end, and if a coach had turned over we'd have all been burned to death. Last fall I felt so good because I had received a big price for my steers, that I took the trip again. I took a sleeper at Omaha and never left it till I got to Albany. The train was vestibuled and just like one long room. No clouds of smoke and soot when a coach door was opened. No jolting or jarring to make a stop or start. My trip last fall extended from my old Vermont home to Boston, thence by water to New York, by water again to Norfolk, Va., thence back to Chicago, and on home, and the whole round trip's expenses, fare, Pullman and meals en route, lacked quite a bit of costing me twice as much as my bare railroad fare for the first trip back in 1873. Then I had to hop off when I wanted something to eat and load up my stomach with whatever I could grab; now I can eat in the diner and get the best meal imaginable for 50 or 60 cents. Maybe the rates are too high now. I don't know a blooming thing about it. But if the railroad would offer to reduce the rates 50 per cent. and return to the railroading methods of forty years ago, I'd say, "Don't; keep on making improvements in your service and I'll pay the present rate." I'd even prefer the rates of forty years ago and the service of today, to the service of forty years ago and a reduction of 50 per cent. in the present rates.

If I knew as much about railroad management and rate making as some men claim to know, and while making the claim haven't had a bit better chance to study up than I have had—if I knew as much about it as they claim to know, do you suppose I'd be working sixteen hours a day and cleaning up each year just about what the average locomotive engineer makes? I should say not. I'd be ousting men like Mohler and Hill and their kind out of their jobs and pulling down a salary that would make me humpbacked to carry it off in 850 bills every month. If I could sit down and make a fair freight tariff schedule—fair alike to the railroads and the people—do you suppose I would fool away my time running for a legislative job that never did pay more than \$300 a year, and only pays \$600 a year now? Not me! I'd be occupying a palatial office in some metropolitan skyscraper and dragging down the money in chunks. Somehow or other I never have learned just what it is about an election to the legislature that equips an otherwise mediocre or average man to such an extent that he can hop right in and give the biggest railroad managers in the country pointers on how to manage their business more successfully, or tell a patient people just what they must do to be saved. But it seems that election to the legislature does that very thing. I've seen it demonstrated too often to permit of a single doubt. I've seen lawyers who had difficulty in making good at justice court practice, secure an election to the legislature, and the minute they received their certificate of election they proceeded to frame bills having for their object the remedying of every ill, industrial, social and economical that human flesh is heir to. And any insinuation that they didn't know a darned thing about what they were doing was met with the charge of "corporation tool" or "insane partisanship." You've seen the same thing happen a thousand times if you've lived in Nebraska for forty-seven years, as I have.

I realize fully that my views won't cut much figure and that they will subject me to the charge of being a "tool of the corporation." But that doesn't deter me. I've earned the right to air my views by living in Nebraska forty-seven years and doing all I could in my humble way to help make the States what it is today. You'll find my name—if you know what it is—on the roll of graduates of the University of Nebraska, for I went through that great institution after I was twenty-eight years old. I've written a bit for publication, chiefly for farm papers and the weeklies, in my own home country. This was written after my visit with the editor

of "The Midwest," in which visit I aired my views on the question then uppermost in the legislature—whether the railway commission should be permitted to do the work for which it was created, or whether it should be snubbed and discredited by passing the Keckly bill. The editor didn't say whether my views coincided with his own or not; he simply asked me if I would write them out for publication, and I have. And this was written by the light of acetylene gas from my own plant, in the sitting room of my farm home, during three or four evenings between the time of finishing the chores and the average farmer's bed time. I have no idea that these views will square with those of most of Midwest's readers, but they are my own, and honest views, too.

Wilmington Fans Dislike Comments on Ball Park.

Wilmington, Mar. 4.—Wilmington's name is mud. At least so think the Philadelphia National Baseball promoters of the proposition to have Club establish their spring training quarters in this city. The Philadelphians are here and coincident with their coming one of the worst snow and sleet storms that ever struck Wilmington came also. This naturally put a quietus on training work for some time and it was only yesterday that the slab artists were able to do any training on the local grounds. In the meantime, the staff sport writers, a half-dozen in number, have been adding to the gaiety of Nations by sending in columns of dops on the despicable character of the climate of this section. Friday afternoon when Manager Dooin found the ball field a mud puddle he let fly a few angry words that gave the ropesters their cue and they promptly sent in to their papers a column each, hinting broadly that Manager Dooin would take his little club down to Charleston or some other town where there is a decent field.

Now, one of the big arguments used to get some \$1000 or more with which to start the club was the valuable publicity Wilmington would get out of the proposition by having her date-lines spread out in the newspapers of the North and her fame as a winter resort published to the world. Naturally when local fans saw a double-column head in The Philadelphia Times "Phillies Disgusted With Wilmington Training Camp," they decided that they were getting publicity all right, but of a kind for which they had not contracted.

Some of them marched in a body last night to the hotel where the Phillies are domiciled and called on Lilly Shettsline, the business manager of the aggregation, and asked him what in the Son Hill it all meant. Mr. Shettsline told them that the stories sent out by the paper men were on their face ridiculous and in no way voiced the sentiments of the club management nor any member of the club. He stated that the grounds were in good condition until the rough weather of last week, which was something over which no human beings had any control the same conditions existing practically all over the South.

Alleged Confession of Finger, in the Lysterly Case.

Greensboro, March 4.—While here Finger is alleged to have made a confession to officers and newspaper men in which he implicated four other negroes, alleging, according to his reputed confession, that one of his companions actually fired the shot that killed Lysterly. That he and four other negroes went to Lysterly's store and called Lysterly to the door, saying that they wanted to buy some chickens. As soon as Lysterly opened the door, Finger is reputed to have said a negro named Will shot Lysterly. The party then rifled the body and safe and set fire to the building. The officers stated tonight that they had two more of the party where they could lay hands upon them and that all of the five men alleged to be implicated in the murder would be in custody tomorrow.

Not of the Retiring Sort.

Some of the hungry are beginning to sit up and take notice. They have learned that Judge Boyd had a birthday a week or two ago and some of them have heard that he was at the retiring age, but we haste to inform them that this is untrue. But were it true, there is little prospect that he will quit the bench. His health is excellent, the work is congenial and he does not feel like becoming a pensioner on the bounty of the United States Government.

SALE OF "SALLIE COBLE'S LAND" IN COBLE TOWNSHIP.

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C. Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in which John F. Coble and others are plaintiffs and Emsley Coble and others are defendants, the undersigned commissioners will, on SATURDAY, 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1914.

AT 12:00 O'CLOCK, P. M., at the Court House of Alamance

County, at Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1.—Lying and being in Coble Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of George Patterson, A. L. Coble, Anthony Cobb, James Shoffner, J. F. Coble and others, and the same being located in the fork of Big Stinking Quarter and Little Stinking Quarter Creeks, and containing in all one hundred thirty-seven and three-fourths (137 3/4) acres, more or less; one hundred eleven and one-half (111 1/2) acres of said property being partially bounded and described in certain deed by John F. Coble, Joel S. Coble and wife, Mary Jane Coble Emsley Coble, Augustus L. Coble and wife, Lattitia Coble, to Sallie E. Coble and Henry M. Coble, said deed bearing date of February 28, 1879, and being duly probated and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book of Deeds No. 7, at page 476, and also in a deed executed on the 30th day of May, 1899 by Henry M. Coble and his wife, Annie E. C. Coble to Sallie U. Coble (or E.), which deed is to be recorded, and reference is hereby made to said conveyance for a more specific description of the said one hundred eleven and one-half (111 1/2) acres by metes and bounds. Two acres of said property being particularly bounded and described in a certain deed by William M. Coble to Sallie E. Coble executed on the 17th day of May, 1910, and duly probated and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book of Deeds No. 42, at page 424, to which record reference is hereby expressly made for a more particular description of said two acres of land by metes and bounds. Three and one-fourth acres of the said one hundred thirty-seven and three-fourths (137 3/4) acres being particularly bounded and described in a certain deed executed by John F. Coble and wife, Mary E. Coble, to Sallie E. Coble on the 8th day of May, 1895, to which deed reference is hereby expressly made for a more particular description of said three and one-fourth acres of land by metes and bounds; said deed to be recorded. Twenty-one acres of said property having been devised to said Sallie E. Coble by her Aunt, Sallie Coble, under the last will and testament of said Sallie Coble, said twenty-one acres adjoining the lands of James Shoffner, J. F. Coble, Little Stinking Quarter Creek, the Sallie E. Coble land above described and located near the house in which the said Sallie E. Coble lived up until the time of her death.

The four parcels of land above described make up and constitute a single tract of land, containing one hundred thirty-seven and three-fourths (137 3/4) acres, more or less.

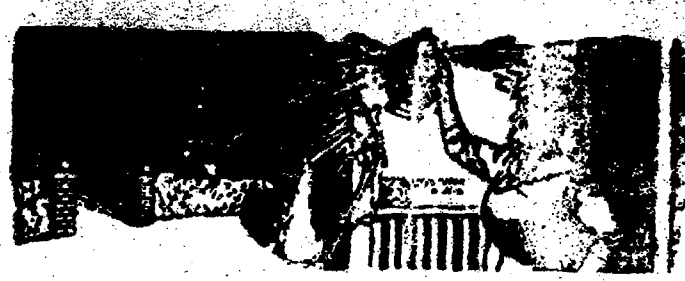
TRACT NO. 2.—A certain tract or parcel of land situated in Burlington Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. F. Coble, A. L. Coble and Emsley Coble, a 15-ft. street, and containing eighty-five hundredths (.85) of an acre, more or less, the same being lot number seven of the Gabriel Thompson land, shown in the plat and survey of said land made by Lewis H. Holt, Surveyor of Alamance County, on July 2nd, 1893; said lot number seven being more particularly bounded and described by metes and bounds in a certain deed executed on August 21st, 1893 by W. E. Carroll, Commissioner to Sallie U. Coble, to which deed reference is hereby expressly made; said deed to be recorded.

TRACT NO. 3.—One acre described containing one hundred thirty-seven and three-fourths (137 3/4) acres, more or less, is located in Coble Township, seven miles from the City of Burlington, about one and one-half miles from the macadam road leading from Burlington by Alamance Mills, and near the residence of John E. Coble, and about two miles west of Friendship Graded School, in one of the best grain-producing sections of Alamance County. Upon this land are a dwelling house containing six rooms, an excellent spring of pure water, and about one-half of said land is covered with original growth of timber, and as a whole is an excellent farm, especially adapted to the raising of grain.

TRACT NO. 4.—One-third of the purchase price to be paid in cash on date of sale, one-third within six months from the date of sale, and the remainder of the purchase price to be paid within twelve months from the date of sale, interest to be charged on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum and title to the property to be reserved until the purchase price is paid; however, with attention to the purchaser of paying all such and other deed upon confirmation of sale by the Court.

This the 27th day of February, 1914.

E. S. W. DAMEBON, Commissioners.



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.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



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SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Call the Contract Department to-day.
The cost of the service is trifling.
We can arrange it so that there will always be a telephone handy to every one.
Let us install for you, an extension station—or two.
a call to answer.
I T'S needed to relieve you and your clerk of the fuss, and annoyance, and delay of using a single telephone when someone has a message to send or

Extension Telephone



The old-fashioned man who used to carry a handkerchief so he wouldn't soil the girl's waist when he was dancing now has a son who wipes his feet all over the girl's knees when he does the Tango.—Apoa.
Ultra Modern.
"Madge Flightly is certainly an up-to-date girl."
"Up-to-date? Heavens, she's up to every thing."—Boston Transcript.

POOR

WOMAN BATTLED AGAINST WOMAN.

The Suffrage Question Discussed Pro and Con Before the House Judiciary Committee.

Washington, March 3.—All phases of the woman suffrage question were presented to the House Judiciary Committee today, accompanied by cheers, jeers, hisses and applause. Deserving sentimental phases of the suffrage argument, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Mrs. Mary Beard, of New York, lawyers, threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic party in no uncertain terms, warning the committee that the political wrath of the 4,000,000 women in the suffrage States would be visited upon the party, unless favorable consideration was given the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

Anti-suffragists told the committee that woman suffrage would be harmful, "not only to women, but to the country."

At the conclusion of the hearings, Dr. Mary Walker, trousered and silk-hatted, presented to the committee what she called "the crowning constitutional argument" to show that women already have the right to vote under the constitution.

In the meantime debate on the suffrage amendment was continuing in the Senate.

The suffragists who appeared before the committee were divided. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. William Kent, representing the National Woman Suffrage Association, urged that, if the committee would not report the proposed amendment, it would report an amendment to all of the suffrage question to be decided by referendum in the various States, instead of by the Legislatures. Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, and Dr. Cora Smith King, of the Congressional Union, declared that the time had come to make the suffrage question one of political expediency.

"It is because I have the interests of this administration at heart," declared Mrs. Evans, "that I hope the Democratic majority in the House will see its way clear to reconsider what, after all, was a somewhat unconsidered action of the Democratic caucus."

Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Benedict warned the Democrats not to "dodge the issue" and declared that action on the suffrage question must be taken at this session of Congress.

The representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association disclaimed participation in the political warring of the Congressional Union, and for some time the committee room was in confusion with half a dozen women trying to explain things. At times during the hearing the spectators who crowded the room gave vent to their feelings. Representative Hiffin, of Alabama, who spoke against suffrage, frequently was hissed.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, conducted the opposition to the amendment. Mrs. Henry White, of Boston, declared that woman has succeeded in getting all of her legal rights without the ballot, and that the ballot was unnecessary.

"The wise State recognizes that woman must be preserved for the work she only can do for the State," said Miss Alice H. Crittenden, of New York. "When a woman attempts to fight with the weapons of man, she is playing a losing game."

Miss Margery Durman, of the Wage-Earners Anti-Suffrage League, of New York, said that working women did not need the ballot. She said that women in the labor world were "transitory and accidental" and could not have the experience necessary to cope with government problems.

During the debate in the Senate, Senator Clapp declared that all the sinister influences of the country were lined up against woman suffrage. He said he regretted that good people in opposing suffrage allowed themselves to be used as a mask for these evil influences.

Senator Bryan, of Florida, made the first extended speech against the amendment. He contended, first of all, that the States should be allowed to deal with the question, saying that California had no more right to say whether the negro women of Florida should vote than Florida had to say that the Japanese should vote in California.

New Haven Drops to Lowest Price. New York, March 3.—The lowest price at which the stock of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad ever sold was reached today.

After the appearance of the January report, showing a decrease in operating income of \$352,000, the quotation dropped a point to 65 1/2. Last December when the dividend was passed, the stock declined to 65 5/8, but last month it rose to 75. In the seven months of New Haven's fiscal year which have elapsed, the operating income has decreased \$3,450,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It cures the Cough and Bronchitis and relieves the Croup and Whooping Cough. It is a sure cure. E. W. GROVES Dispensary, Inc., N. Y. C.

BENTON, UNARMED, SHOT DEAD IN VILLA'S OFFICE.

England Will Merely "Docket Case" and Ask for Settlement When Government Is Established.

Washington, Feb. 28.—William S. Benton, the British subject slain at Juarez, was unarmed and was shot to death in Villa's office, pistol bullet through the stomach ended his life, according to conclusive information which has reached Washington Officials. While no statement to this effect was forthcoming today, slackening of official interest in the proposed post mortem of Benton's body was evident, the belief being that the examination would be useful only in that it might serve to supplement the evidence of timid witnesses who possibly otherwise would withdraw their oral statements.

Benton carried no arms when he approached Villa's office in Juarez, according to information; he spent two hours waiting for the interview that ended in his death, walking back and forth in front of the office building; he was shot through the stomach after he entered the office and received other wounds afterward, although the first was mortal.

General instructions as to the method of investigation to be pursued were issued today by the State and War Departments to their representatives at El Paso. It is realized that local conditions must determine the details and only broad lines were drawn in the directions.

It was not known exactly today when the commission would start for Chihuahua.

Secretary Garrison early in the day authorized General Scott, in command of the post at El Paso, to select two army surgeons to make a medical examination of the body.

The examination of Benton's body will be conducted by the United States authorities, the British view being that the responsibility rests on the State Department.

The British Ambassador has taken frequent opportunity to show the satisfaction his Government feels at the attitude of the State Department, adding another tribute today to the activity which has marked the prosecution of the inquiry.

It is believed that when the acts connected with the killing of Benton are developed fully, unless the United States Government feels called upon to demand reparation, the British Government simply will docket the case and place it on file to be presented to the future Government of Mexico for settlement when the day of reckoning comes.

No answer has been returned to the latest query from Governor Colquitt, of Texas, as to whom he could address a requisition for the surrender of the Federals who killed Vergara, the Texas ranchman.

Close Call for Beachey.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Mar. 1.—While "loping the loop" here today, Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, lost control of his biplane and fell 1,600 feet, but managed to right himself 400 feet from the ground and escaped with slight injuries. The machine crashed into a tree, but suffered slight damage.

er in Camden City light had to be shut off because of crossed wires which sounded fire alarms and kept the department on the jump.

Trees were uprooted, signs blown down and houses unroofed, but so far as could be learned no one was seriously injured. A trolley car containing 25 passengers on their way to Philadelphia, became stuck in the snow near Coppersburg and passengers and crew were marooned for the night.

DAMAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., March 1.—Much damage was done by a furious rain and wind storm which swept Connecticut today. Freshets in the river valley gave prospects of a great rise of water and heavy damage as the

Ask for Work.

Boston, Mass., Mar. 4.—The unemployed marched up Beacon Hill today and asked for work from the legislative committee on social welfare. The parade was headed by M. I. Swift, active in behalf of the unemployed for several years.

Women and men, numbering more than a hundred, claiming to be both skilled and unskilled workers, informed the committee that they had been out of work for months. Mr. Swift suggested that they be sent to a State farm.

John Sprunt Hill Opposes Fletcher Rural Credits Act.

Washington, March 4.—J. S. Hill, of Durham, was here today to appear before the Rural Credits Committee in opposition to the Fletcher rural credits bill, which he describes as impractical.

Collector J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, is here on official business. Senator Overman introduced a bill to increase by \$5,000 the appropriation for a public building site at Rock-

MR. CURL SELLS STOCK OF GOODS.

To the Public: This is to notify all parties concerned that I have this day sold my entire mercantile business known as the Midway Store Co., to Messrs. J. H. Wood and J. E. Brown. All accounts due the firm up to this date will be paid to me and all accounts due by the firm will be paid by me. After this date, I will not be responsible for any obligations of the firm. I ask all my patrons and friends to give to the new firm the same trade and support they have given me and can assure them that they will be treated right.

Respectfully,
M. G. CURL, Manager.
Feb. 6, 1914.

RE-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 Clem Coble and others are defendants, the undersigned commissioners will, on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., at the Court House door of Alamance County, at Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being partly in Alamance and partly in Chatham County, North Carolina, on the waters of the middle rung of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of the late Alfred Pickett, 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 50 links to a stone in lot number one; thence East 55 chains 50 links to a small Poplar in said Pickett's line; thence North with a line of said Pickett and Pike 20 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 Book "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 especially adapted to the production of grain.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase price to be paid in cash on date of sale, one-third within six months from date of sale, and the remainder of the purchase price to be paid within twelve months from the date of sale. Interest to be charged on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum and title to the property to be reserved until the purchase price is paid; however, with option to the purchaser of paying all cash and receiving deed upon confirmation of sale by the Court.

This the 18th day of February, 1914.

EDWARD TEAGUE,
DENNIS HODGIN,
Commissioners.

E. S. W. Dameron, Attorney.

NOTICE, TAXPAYERS.

The county is badly in need of funds. The county schools demand money and the teachers must be paid, and the money must come from the tax payers.

I have been just as lenient with those who have not paid their taxes as possible and wish it were in my power to give each one just as much time as they want, but the taxes are due and must be paid.

On account of the increased number of courts in this county, and the increased work in this office and the further fact that this office is on a salary basis with an insufficient force of deputies, it is impossible for me to see each man individually, and I am taking this method of notifying all who are in taxes, back taxes, special taxes, etc., that they must settle at once or I will be forced to collect same by law.

This is a matter of business. The county must have money. I have waited, begged and pleaded, until the time has come when I must be positive and when you MUST pay. No fair man can ask that I do more than I have done. I am paid to collect the taxes, and if I am to do my duty, I must collect them, and I must collect them promptly. There is a delay in the matter of when the money is needed.

Please make prompt settlement and save yourself and me trouble.
Yours very truly,

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This is a matter of business. The county must have money. I have waited, begged and pleaded, until the time has come when I must be positive and when you MUST pay. No fair man can ask that I do more than I have done. I am paid to collect the taxes, and if I am to do my duty, I must collect them, and I must collect them promptly. There is a delay in the matter of when the money is needed.

Right Was the Pathway.

Light after darkness
Gain after loss,
Strength after suffering
Crown after cross.
Sweet after bitter
Song after sigh,
Home after wandering,
Praise after cry.

Sheaves after sowing
Sun after rain,
Sight after mystery
Peace after pain.
Joy after sorrow
Calm after blast,
Rest after weariness
Sweet rest at last.

Near after distant,
Grief after joy,
Love after selfishness,
Life after death,
After long agony
Rapture of bliss!
Right was the pathway
Leading to this!
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Webb Believes He Has Saved Tax-Payers over \$300,000.

Washington, Mar. 4.—Representative Webb of the Ninth District thinks that he has saved the taxpayers of the country an expense of more than \$300,000 by amending the army appropriation bill so as to cut out the horse shows and two sets of quarters for detailed officers. Mr. Webb has been hammering on this proposition for years. The House adopted his amendments this year.

The first of Mr. Webb's amendments provides that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid to any retired officer of the army who is engaged in selling supplies of any kind to the government.

Unclaimed Letters.

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

F. L. WILLIAMSON P. M.

The second provides that hereafter no heat and light commutation be paid to detailed officers who receive commutations for quarters. Mr. Webb charged that 15 detailed officers get from the Government about \$75,000 that they should not have by getting heat and light and room allowances that ought to be denied them.

The third amendment stops the United States from paying out money for officers to show off themselves and their horses at the fashionable horse shows of the country.

Should Get What It Wants.
As the Democratic party tumbled over itself in getting the House to pass a bill providing a Democratic Legislature is elected.—Durham Herald.

WE HAVE FAITH IN THIS STOMACH REMEDY

A woman customer said to us the other day, "Say, you ought to tell everyone in town about Rexall's Dyspepsia Tablets. I would myself if I could." That set us to thinking. So many people have used them and have so enthusiastically sounded their praises both to us and their friends, that we had an idea to tell you about them. But, in the chance that some of you who suffer from indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia, or some other stomach complaint, don't know about them—we are writing this.

They contain Lactogen and Pepsin, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science. They soothe and comfort the stomach, promote the secretion of gastric juice, help to quickly digest the food and convert it into rich, red blood, and improve the action of the bowels. We believe them to be the best remedy made for indigestion and dyspepsia. We certainly wouldn't offer them to you entirely at our risk unless we felt sure they would do you a lot of good. If Rexall's Dyspepsia Tablets do not relieve your indigestion, check the heartburn, and make it possible for you to eat what you like whenever you like, come back and get your money.

Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only at our store. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

WHAT TO FEED



Does not worry thoughtful owners of live stock, they consult those whose business it is to know. When in doubt consult.

Merchant Supply Co.
Graham & Burlington

Millers agents and distributors Melrose
Dan Valley flour and feed.

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 Grown 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 Biliousness 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. A family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Came to Rescued.

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

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

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair. At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without its tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 55 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for full instructions, your case and 64-page book. No charge for book. Send 10c for 64-page book. Send 25c for 128-page book. Send 50c for 256-page book. Send \$1.00 for 512-page book. Send \$2.00 for 1024-page book. Send \$4.00 for 2048-page book. Send \$8.00 for 4096-page book. Send \$16.00 for 8192-page book. Send \$32.00 for 16384-page book. Send \$64.00 for 32768-page book. Send \$128.00 for 65536-page book. Send \$256.00 for 131072-page book. Send \$512.00 for 262144-page book. Send \$1024.00 for 524288-page book. Send \$2048.00 for 1048576-page book. Send \$4096.00 for 2097152-page book. Send \$8192.00 for 4194304-page book. Send \$16384.00 for 8388608-page book. Send \$32768.00 for 16777216-page book. Send \$65536.00 for 33554432-page book. Send \$131072.00 for 67108864-page book. Send \$262144.00 for 134217728-page book. Send \$524288.00 for 268435456-page book. 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Asheville No. 1 News.

I never saw any items from No. 1 last week, but they were written and sent Tuesday. Guess they arrived too late for publication. Will give a few sketches this week.

Misses Pearl Norman and Lella Walker spent Saturday night with Katie Faucette.

Quite a number of young people were pleasant callers at Mrs. J. M. Jordan's Sunday. They were Misses Pearl Norman, Kate Faucette, Annie Matkins, Lella Lewis, Messrs. John Faucette, Charlie Smith, George Lewis, John Matkins and Frank Matkins. My! if all that crowd had taken dinner with J. M. he would have had to go to mill next day.

The box party and entertainment came off with much success Saturday night at Oakwood. The amount raised was \$27.00. The crowd was very large considering the rough weather.

Mrs. Lofton Saunders is spending some time with her father, J. W. Faucette.

A party of young people enjoyed a nice hay ride in our neighborhood Saturday night, going to the box party at Oakwood. Guess it was not enjoyed much going back home as it was raining.

Sunday school at Shiloh is still making pretty good progress considering the rough, snowy weather. The crowd was rather small Sunday. The roads are so muddy it is bad traveling for a body to travel.

Saxapahaw Items.

Mr. G. L. Phillips and son, George, Junior, visited in Graham Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Oscar Cox, of Greensboro, came down on Saturday and preached two sermons at Woody's Chapel Sunday.

Miss Nina Joe Clendenin spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in Swepsonville.

Miss Lucy Lowe, of Swepsonville, visited Miss Nina Clendenin Friday night.

Miss Margaret Durham left today for Baltimore, where she goes to buy her spring stock of millinery.

Messrs. Robert and Clovis Cates, of near this place, happened to some very bad luck last week. When cleaning up a new ground. They removed their coats, put them on a brush pile and forgot about it until they had burned the brush and the coats too. Guess they will be more careful in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Coy Durham returned home Monday after spending the latter part of the week in Bynum.

News of Mount Airy.

Mount Airy, March 5.—News has reached here of a serious accident that occurred early last Monday morning, during the recent wind storm, when Mat Hickman, who resides in Westfield township, had his house practically demolished. A large pine tree in the yard was blown across the house, literally tearing the roof in two and two half-grown boys were sleeping in the upper half story of the log structure. When rescued from the wreckage the boys were in a bad shape, one having a leg broken and the other a fractured arm, besides other bad bruises and wounds. Doctors from these indicate that the condition of both boys is still very critical.

Mrs. J. K. Thompson, of Law Gap, died last Monday night and was buried yesterday afternoon. She was about 60 years old and a very prominent woman of that section. She is survived by her husband, the oldest physician of this section.

Sergeant Cady, of the U. S. A., and stationed at Greensboro, has been ordered to report here on the 16th of the month for five days' instruction in drill to the local military company. He comes here at the request of Capt. E. C. Eivens, who has recently recruited a number of new men and is making every effort to make this one of the best companies in the state guard.

The two handsome stores in the Blue Ridge Inn are about completed and will be ready for occupancy by the 15th inst.

The quarry and stone sheds resumed operations yesterday after a suspension of several days on account of extreme cold weather. There is plenty of work in sight but these enterprises require open weather in order to quarry the stone.

Quite a break of tobacco was sold here today, the first since last week and it is believed that there is very little of the crop unsold. Prices are not very satisfactory, showing a decided reduction over the early part of the season.

PanCake Day.

A great many of the citizens of our town celebrated the 26th, of having a new kind of cake for the occasion.

Some sent cup Old The of a Concord

The latest blizzard was born in Tennessee. They have good many reprehensible things there, besides politics.

An Alleged Minister Deserts Young Bride.

Asheville, March 5.—Trusting with implicit faith in the love and integrity of the man she married less than a week ago, Mrs. John S. Haymes, formerly Miss Matilda Roberts, of Madison county, came with her husband to Asheville Monday with the understanding that they were to make a tour of the cities in the Southern States and finally go to the home of Haymes in Fort Smith, Ark., where they were to make their future home, only to be deserted here without and friends or funds to make her way back home to her people. Haymes disappeared Tuesday afternoon and although the Asheville police have scoured the city and sent out warnings not a trace of him has been found.

Following the complaint to the police, Mrs. Haymes told her story to newspaper men. She is a young woman of modest and intelligent appearance and seemed to be completely crushed by the misfortune that had befallen her. In spite of her evident anxiety to have the man apprehended there was little bitterness in her words, only a seeming numb sense of injury. Her story in part was as follows:

"His name is John S. Haymes and he came to this section about three weeks ago as far as I have been able to find out. He first came to the Hot Springs section, where he stayed more than a week. He walked from there across the mountain to the community where the farm of my father, William Roberts, is located about three miles west of Barnard station. He claimed to be a preacher and showed papers from the Ozark circuit in Arkansas.

"He preached at the church near home three days and stayed at our house another week afterward. We were married then and he brought me to Asheville last Saturday. We went from Asheville to Weaverville that same afternoon and remained there until Monday, when we came here. We rented rooms over a restaurant on North Lexington avenue and stayed there until yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when he left me, taking his suit case and little leather grip. He stated that he was carrying some clothes and some minerals to be assayed in the other.

"He never came back. I waited until a late hour last night and then complained to the police but they have not yet been able to find anything of him. I guess I had better tell you what he was like. He was about five feet eight inches tall, was 45 years old, weighed about 160, being rather heavy set, had blue eyes and rather heavy eyebrows, wore a dark suit, has perfect teeth and a double chin. He was always pleasant and nearly everybody like him. Besides being a preacher he also claimed to be a lawyer and stated that he had been an attorney for the Frisco and Rock Island railroads. He also stated that he had been engaged in the mining of minerals and had at one time been employed by the Pittsburgh Iron & Ore Co.

"He was well educated and had a pleasant address. He could translate both Greek and Latin and quote passages from the Bible very readily. He stated that his home is at Fort Smith, Ark., but that he has wandered over the greater part of the country during the past several years. He stated that a business matter would make it necessary for him to be in Springfield, Mo., April 10, and seemed anxious to get away from Asheville.

"He appeared to have all the money necessary for expenses, although I never saw any great amount in his hands at any time. He showed me some drafts once and told me that he was going to the bank to get some money at the time he left. I am going home to my father this afternoon and I don't care whether I see him again or not, but I think that justice ought to be done and that he ought to be caught and punished."

The police are under the impression that the man left Asheville Tuesday afternoon since no trace of him has been found here. Every member of the department has been ordered to be on the lookout for anyone answering the description given by the young woman, and it is thought that he may yet be located. Local charities are supplying her with means to take her home.

Bleaze Wouldn't Sign Bill.

Columbia, S. C., March 5.—Governor Bleaze today returned to the House the general appropriation bill for 1914, without his signature. In a message accompanying the veto he stated that he did not veto the entire act, but "in a good many instances to sign it would be inconsistent with my pledges to the people."

Over 20 items were disapproved by the governor, some of these later being passed over his veto by the House.

The latest blizzard was born in Tennessee. They have good many reprehensible things there, besides politics.

GOV. BLEAZE ABOUSED.

(Continued From Page One.)
The door for a more direct point than the Governor. The two men in the narrow aisle near the door. It is now stated that it was not Mr. Stevenson's intention to make a personal attack on the Governor, but merely to tell the Governor personally that he had not intended to apologize.

Representative Stevenson appeared at any rate the move of the two men was misunderstood. Representative Fortner appeared on the scene. Other members rushed up. The Speaker rapped for order, called to the sergeant at arms and in a few moments adjourned the body. The House was in a turmoil.

Governor Bleaze threw off his coat with the remark that he would whip anyone who dared attack him, or words to that effect. Just what happened is told in many ways. To this correspondent it appeared that Mr. Fortner pressed Mr. Stevenson back. Senator McLaurin and Representative George Browning grabbed the Governor. The crowd surged against the big doors. At that moment Mr. McLaurin opened the door, and the lobby of the State House in a moment held the crowd out beyond the House doors.

Governor Bleaze was rushed downstairs by his friends. Others were kept back and in a twinkling quiet was restored, following a series of incidents the most remarkable that ever occurred in this General Assembly and probably in any legislative hall.

In the course of his remarks, before the statement by Mr. Stevenson that he had been misquoted, Governor Bleaze had said that "You can get satisfaction in this hall or out. I propose to die in defense of my character." Mr. Stevenson said, in several interruptions of remarks of the Governor, that he was speaking this afternoon from the record.

Mr. Barnwell had stated this afternoon, as reported: "There is only one conclusion and that is those who have read the report of the saylum investigation and see it reflected upon the Governor are afraid."

The whole matter arose out of a resolution that was before the House to reopen the investigation of the saylum. The discussion of this took a wide range and created much feeling in the house, the climax of which was the demonstration this evening.

Women Threaten Judge's Recall.

Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 4.—Protests, threats of recall and denunciation poured in today on Judge Willis, of the criminal department of the Superior Court, because he sentenced to 30 years imprisonment Charles Guyton, a young negro, convicted of highway robbery, because he stole a white girl's kiss.

Deputations of white women visited the judge today to demand that action be taken to save Guyton from such severe punishment. Telephonic messages informed him that petitions were being prepared for his recall. Other women called in person to say that steps would be taken to secure a pardon from the Governor.

Judge Willis explained that the negro had been convicted of highway robbery. He had taken a dime from the white girl, although he gave it back after he kissed her and he had subjected six other young white women to similar treatment, besides criminally attacking two negro girls. The deputation of women visited the district attorney to learn what procedure was necessary to impeach the judge or otherwise remove him from office.

Young Ladies Injured.

Creedmoor, Mar. 5.—What came near being a serious runaway occurred in this place yesterday, as it was one young lady was badly hurt. Three young ladies, Misses Annie, Sophia and Maggie Lawrence, who live some three miles out in the country, had driven to town in a buggy to do some shopping, and upon their arrival in town the horse became frightened at some object and made a dash up the street which threw Miss Sophia Lawrence out, in her fall she dragged her sister, Miss Annie Lawrence, with her. Miss Sophia suffered a badly wrenched arm, while Miss Annie did not escape so easily, she was badly bruised about the face and head, had three teeth knocked out and also suffered a broken hand. One wheel of the buggy passing over her when she fell out. Miss Maggie remained in the buggy and escaped injury. The young ladies who were injured were taken to a nearby residence and given medical attention, after which they were able to return to their home in the country.

The Politicians and Gedwin.

The big politicians may laugh at Congressman Gedwin, but the little ones can be depended upon to throw up their hats for him.—Durham Herald.

WILSON'S MESSAGE.

(Continued From Page One.)
listed in some quarters in Congress as to how strongly convinced he was as to the necessity of repeal. He had felt that he wanted members of Congress to realize that he earnestly sought them to reverse their action of a year ago.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, commenting tonight, said he was assured President Wilson's reference to "other matters" meant all foreign matters confronting the Government. "The Administration has inherited many foreign problems" he said, "and it is necessary that our foreign relations be readjusted. That is what I think the President had in mind."

When the House Committee on Interstate Commerce meets tomorrow, it is expected to favorably report the Simms bill to repeal the exemption clause. On the Senate side a bill for that purpose was introduced last year by Senator Root, of New York.

Senator Chilton discussing his amendment to indirectly accomplish the repeal, said it was his own idea of a way out of the difficulty. The President had not been consulted with relation to it, he said. Some Senators were inclined to the belief that the Chilton amendment would leave WILSON MESSAGE GALL TWO Congress open to the charge that it had attempted to dodge the issue. Senator Root asserted that the result would be the same as a flat repeal and that Congress might better act by direct repeal.

Some of the leaders in Congress, including Majority Leader Underwood considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain, concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

The Panama tolls question has been a subject of dispute for nearly two years. Diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States found the question unsatisfied when President Taft left office. Except for an assurance to James Bryce, then British ambassador, when he left the United States a year ago, that the question would be taken up in the regular session of Congress, President Wilson has never directed any official communication to England on the tolls question. The President recently told callers he had never discussed the matter formally or informally with the British ambassador here, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, because he believed the obligation on the part of the United States to repeal the exemption clause was one which this government, itself, should realize without outside influence or pressure.

Administration leaders in both House and Senate have assured the President that, with the delivery of a message by him showing that international circumstance had arisen since the measure was last debated, the President's suggestion for repeal would be met with prompt action.

Weaver College Has Hard Schedule.

Asheville, March 4.—The Weaver College schedule, as announced yesterday, is one of the strongest in the history of the Methodist institution, the list of games showing that the team will be called upon to meet some of the State's strongest aggregations. Chief interest locally centers in the series of three games with the team of the Bingham School, which will be played here. Four games have been arranged with Trinity Park School, two of which will be played at Durham, while a pair of contests will be staged at Weaverville.

Horses & Mares



Jesse Tickle will return Wednesday, March 11th from Missouri where he has purchased another Car of Stock. He will have this time a Good Lot of Well Broke Horses and Mares bought from the Missouri Farms. This stock is all guaranteed to work and will be sold cheap.

TICKLE & CO.

Burlington, N. C. Dr. J. M. Shoffner's Stable.

MORTGAGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—A call for the progressive Democrats of North Carolina to meet and organize in effective force for progressive legislation will be issued within a few days. Its principal object, according to information here, is to elect a Legislature which shall represent the sentiment of the majority of people in North Carolina. This Legislature will be expected to enact progressive legislation of the sort which has previously been killed by the standpat element in the State's lawmaking body.

The idea was born in Raleigh about two weeks ago at a meeting in the office of Clarence Poe, where leaders in the State Farmers' Union and the Social Service League came together and developed this idea as a common plan. Clarence Poe, Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Charlotte, and J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, were appointed as a committee to issue the call. About twenty-five attended the meeting. The call will be signed by leading Democrats throughout the state.

The meeting will be held in Raleigh within the next thirty days. An organization in every county in the State, ready to figure in the primary and conventions in which members of the Legislature will be nominated will be effected. The platform of the organization will be modeled along the line of the one framed by J. W. Bailey and published in the News and Observer on the 4th of January.

The organization, as now planned, expects to figure not only in State election, but in the Congressional races. Its backers expect it to be the strongest force in the politics of the State through the organization and at the next session of the legislature.

A legalized primary, equalization of taxes, and other progressive measures will be pushed in advance of the elections instead of only after the Legislature, veneration a hostile one, meets.

What does the call for a progressive organization of the Democrats of the State mean? Does it mean that a large number of the members of this old line party are dissatisfied with the manner in which the State is being conducted? Does it mean that the more progressive of the party are going to pull away from the old line?

Wounded Hawk Whips Dogs.

While out hunting with a party of friends near Pleasantville last Wednesday, Mr. G. D. Webb, shot and wounded a large hawk. It fell in a thicket, and before Mr. Webb could kill it, whipped nine hounds which tried to dispatch it. The bird's wings measured eight feet, four inches from tip to tip and many people think it must undoubtedly be an eagle. Mr. Webb will have the bird stuffed.—The Madison Herald.

Here, a scientist explains, is a relative term. May be; but it's no friend of ours.

POOR