

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

PANAMA PAST AND PRESENT.

Some Interesting Facts About the Panama Canal Written by Don Isley.

When Purchased.

On the fourth voyage of Columbus in 1502, he reached and explored the coast line of the Isthmus, however the credit of the first explorer on these shores belong either to Alfonso Ojeda who is said to have reached this coast earlier in 1502, or to Rodrigo de Bastidas, who, we are told, sailed from Cadiz in 1500 and landed on the Isthmus near the present town of Porto Bello twenty-eight miles from Colon. Galvano, the Portuguese historian, says that Columbus actually visited the waters and shores of Limon Bay, which today is the Atlantic entrance to the American Panama Canal. From here we read that "He explored the river of Crocodiles, which is now called the Rio de Chagres which hath its spring near the South Sea within four leagues of Panama and runneth into the North Sea." Today the Americans have made use of this natural valley and the canal follows the bed of this river from Gatun to Gamboa, a distance of about twenty miles. From the natives he learned of the Great South Sea, and is said to have been within twenty miles of it on his exploration, but in May of 1503, he sailed back to Spain, leaving the discovery of the Mighty Pacific to Balboa, who in 1513 headed an expedition to this country and on September 25, of that year was the first European to gaze on this nameless body of water.

History varies, we are told that he landed at Caibo, Gulf of Darien and marched across; also that he went up the Chagres, as did Columbus, and from the top of what is today the highest point of land in the American Canal Zone Balboa Mountain, just saw this body of water. In all probability it was at Darien he landed but it is interesting to note that Balboa Mountain, which stands just back of the now deserted village of Gorgona, is the only point where two oceans are visible. I climbed this mountain last fall and saw for myself the beauty and grandeur of the Canal Zone spread out before me, to the South the Pacific as far as the eye could reach and north of us Limon Bay. Strange to say even at this early date, explorers began to look for a strait connecting the two oceans, and Cortez was sent out by the King of Spain to look for this expected body of water. Also Jacques Cartier was sent out by the King of France to find "The Shorter Route to Cathay" and searched the coast as far north as Labrador. At last in 1520 Magellan sailed around South America and was the first to discover this connecting, however he did not know this and it remained for Drake fifty years afterwards (1571) to discover this fact.

About 1530 it became a recognized fact that there was no strait through Central America and even that early date, we hear the first mention of an artificial canal. To Alvaro de Saavedra Ceron belongs the credit for this idea, and Galvano says that Ceron actually prepared plans for this artificial waterway, and it might be interesting to note, precisely long the route chosen four hundred years afterwards for its actual location. Galvano mentioned four routes as feasible, Darien, Panama, Nicaragua and Tehantepec.

Charles V. of Spain, was quite alive to the importance of such a waterway, and 1534 directed the Governor of "Terra Firma," now Panama to survey the valley of the Chagres. In his report he says: "There are mountains, but there are hands, if determination is not lacking, means will not fail, the Indies to which the way is to be made, will furnish them. To a King of Spain seeking the wealth of Indian commerce that which is possible, is also easy." Charles V. died without the undertaking going further and his successor, Phillip II, dropped the idea, on account of the rapid growth of the English power on the sea, and actually declared a penalty of death upon anyone who would try to improve on the overland trail from Panama to Porto Bel-

Mediative mediation.—Greensboro News.

J. W. CATES VS BURLINGTON.

The Facts in the Case Showing Who's Who and Why.

Contract of Agreement.

To the Citizens of Burlington: It is well known to the people of Burlington that I have ever been an earnest advocate of whatever seemed to be for the promotion of the interests of our City; that I love my home town as good as any man within her corporate limits; and, that I have done and would do as much to build her up as I possibly could or can. When our City had provided for an issue of \$60,000.00 in bonds for the improvement of our streets and the sale of them appeared to be hard to negotiate, I proposed to the Aldermen that I would undertake to secure a purchaser. The Aldermen accepted my proposition, or rather my offer, and had their attorney, Mr. W. H. Carroll, to draw up the proposition in writing and I signed it.

Here it is: William H. Carroll, Attorney at Law, Burlington, N. C. Burlington, N. C., Sept. 3, 1910. Proposition of J. W. Cates, Esq., for the purpose of Burlington Bonds. To the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, of Burlington, N. C.

I agree to pay to the City of Burlington, N. C., the full sum of Sixty thousand dollars, par value, for its Sixty Thousand Dollar, thirty year five per cent. bond issue for Street and Sidewalk Improvement, together with the accrued interest thereon from July 1st, 1910, up to the date that said bonds can be delivered to said City, my commissions for services in negotiating said sale to be Thirty three hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to me by said City on the day said bonds are paid for an delivered out of the general funds of the City of Burlington, N. C., said commission includes all expenses connected with the issue of said bonds, including attorney's fees, lithographing and other expenses pertaining thereto.

This proposition is made, on one proviso only, that is that the legality of said bonds is approved by the Bond Buyers attorneys, and I further agree to put up for the use of said City a Certified Check in the sum of One Thousand Dollars as an evidence of good faith on my part.

J. W. CATES.

On motion of Albright, seconded by Atwater, Alderman, the vote is as follows, to wit:

Albright, Atwater, Fowler, Cates and Ireland, vote Aye. Sellars, Apple and Freeland vote No. Motion declared carried.

C. R. LOVE, Mayor. W. H. Carroll, Secretary Pro Tem.

I tendered a check for the \$1,000 to the Mayor of the City. I also, secured a responsible bidder for the bonds, and, did everything my contract with the city called for. The Board of Aldermen, at that time—that is, after I had fulfilled my part of the contract—at the instance of some one, solemnly met and repudiated the contract with me, and then notified me of it. This was done AFTER I had secured the bidder for the bonds, at par, and had paid out a considerable sum of money in expenses and had devoted much time to the matter.

It is possible that our Home City is going to repudiate its contract and refuse to pay the price agreed for the service?

The contract was written out by the City's attorney and he gave a written opinion as to its validity. Here is an exact copy of it:

WILLIAM H. CARROLL, Attorney-at-Law, Burlington, N. C. Burlington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1910. S. A. Kinon & Co., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen:

At the request of Mr. J. W. Cates, with whom the City of Burlington, N. C., has negotiated a sale of Sixty Thousand Dollars, 30 year 5 per cent.

Sale closes Saturday, May 16th at Cartee's.

Street and Sidewalk Improvement Bonds.

in accordance with your offer to him, as contained in proposition and acceptance which he will transact to you, I beg leave to say: That I am and have been for a long time attorney for this City, am familiar with all its powers and rights under its charter and under the laws of this State, and I unhesitatingly express it as my legal opinion that said bonds are legal in every respect and that the purchaser will be fortunate to get them as a valid investment. We will gladly furnish you any data that you may need, and trust that the matter will receive your prompt attention.

Yours very truly, W. H. CARROLL.

What was the honest fellow-townsman?

J. W. CATES.

Ellis Banks Murray.

Monday afternoon at four o'clock, the pure soul of Ella Banks Murray broke the shackles of disease which had fastened itself upon her body more than a year ago, and quietly and peacefully passed to the bosom of her God. The long journey had no terrors for her—she was armed with the sweet comforting assurance of personal Savior and life eternal around the throne of Heaven. The deceased was before her marriage in 1895 to Allen Albane Murray, of this county, Miss Whitted, of Alamance county; being born and reared just over the Caswell line. When only twelve years old she gave her heart to Christ and joined the old Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, which membership was later transferred to the Yanceyville church. Her's was a consistent, Godly life, and she was known of all as a good and true woman. She was 53 years of age, and leaves one son, Banks, 14 years old, besides the devoted husband to mourn her loss and cherish her memory. There are four brothers: Messrs. W. J. Lywood and John Whitted, of Alamance, and Levi Whitted, of Colorado Springs, also two sisters: Mrs. Jim Anderson and Mrs. Dallas Malone, of Alamance.

The funeral and burial services was held at Cross Roads Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends, being conducted by Revs. W. O. Sample and G. W. Oldham. The grave was covered with flowers, expressing but feebly the great love of neighbors and kindred.

To Mr. Murray, Banks, relatives and friends, the Sentinel offers its sincere condolences.

The Bereaved Has Our Sympathy.

The Lexington Dispatch carries the following article in its last issue in which it introduces a new step, "The Butter-Milk Glide," with Mr. Cecil A. Little playing the star part:

Cecil A. Little, carried on Route 4, met with an accident one evening last week that was nothing short of disaster. One of his patrons out on No. 4 gave him a gallon jug full of real butter-milk. It was not any of this blue watery stuff that passes for butter-milk in many localities but the real stuff, thick and creamy looking, with little pats of yellow butter floating around in it. He carried it all the way over his rough and rocky 24-mile route, keeping ever upon it a loving and watchful eye, and he got back to the post office with it in good shape. He completed his labors, checked up and started home, carrying his jug, when he remembered having left some little thing undone and he went back into the office. He set his jug down on the desk of Mr. A. L. Leonard, city carrier, and right there it happened. The bottom dropped out of the jug and butter-milk covered the desk "as the waters that cover the sea," ran down and over the hard-wood floor. There was nothing to do but clean it up and this he sorrowfully did. He got neither aid nor sympathy from the clerks in the office at that time, one of them being unkind enough to ask him, as he scuffled about on the floor mopping up the waste, if he wasn't "doing the butter-milk glide."

Women Ask Change in Name of Culebra Cut.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 14.—The South Carolina Federation of Women's clubs today adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson to change the name of Culebra Cut in honor of the late Col. David D. Gaillard, of South Carolina, "who," the resolution says, "gave his life to the successful completion of this great triumph of engineering skill."

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

How, When and the Best Mediums for Merchants to Use. Receive Best Results.

Experience Counts.

It is pleasing to note, from weekly papers we receive, that many of our dealers are carrying nice ads in their home publications. The percentage of I. H. C. advertising readers, however, is not as large as we would like to see.

Just why so many of our local agents are overlooking the only best money-making opportunity of the present day, in not patronizing their local paper, is beyond our understanding. We fear the reason is, they are giving newspaper advertising as a valuable business proposition, and it is somewhat as a man who says, "This town paper and the editor of the same newspaper would be a charitable institution."

Your Editor is in business to give you value received. If he cannot do his job, of course, are not justified in patronizing him. In most cases, however, to realize on your advertising lies with you and not the editor. Here's the principal reason:

If you decide to carry an ad, you may be busy and say to your editor, "Oh, just write up something on an engine, and put it in." The editor may be a most obliging fellow and do his utmost to please you, but when you read that ad, you will find it so lacking the personality you would have it contain, which is quite natural, as you cannot expect your editor to possess the same knowledge of your goods as yourself. Therefore you will realize the importance of having your ad contain the special features of the machine advertised and all the practical selling arguments you would use in convincing your customer of the merits of your machine. Know your goods well, then advertise them with the same talk you would write to your patrons. It is not necessary to carry a large ad, but have it illustrated, attractive and to the point.

Your ad should be changed every week. The goods advertised should be seasonal and the copy written in timely fashion. Advertise one thing at a time just when it is coming into season.

Our dealers would find it well to lay out a system first of the year and follow it carefully. In March you might advertise plows and harrows. In April, cultivators, Planters, etc. In June, grain and hay tools and so on through the year—goods by the seasons. This is the only effective way to advertise. After each ad is prepared, look it over carefully to see that it will appeal to your customers and that it contains your name, in bold, black type, for it is of equal importance that your name be conspicuous as the dealer selling the machine advertised. Make yourself as important as the goods you sell.

If your first ad does not sell out all your stock, don't quit advertising. Here's where many dealers make a serious mistake. You wouldn't think of cutting out your meals just because you did not get fat from the first or second one, would you? Do not say you do not have to advertise because you will sell the goods anyway. If that were the case, we might as well commit suicide because we will die sometime. Don't for a moment believe the oft-repeated argument that advertising adds to the cost of the goods. If his was so, an Ingersoll watch would cost more than an Elgin, and a Ford motor car would bring more than a Packard. Stop for a minute and remember that Welsbach means gas mantles. Steinway sounds like pianos. Ingersoll reminds us of watches. Gillette is suggestive of shaving comfort. Why? Because all these are extensively advertised goods. Everyone who reads most any periodical has become familiar with these articles. You can make your name and line of goods just as well known, in your territory, by following out a practical and systematic advertising campaign, during the season.

If you feel unequal to the task of preparing good, enticing copy for your ads, please ask us for help. We maintain here at Charlotte, an Advertising Department which is at

GREAT CHAUTAUQUA.

Burlington is Expecting a Great Time Chautauqua Week and Will Make Great Preparation.

Speakers of Interest.

In a few weeks, June 27 to be exact, Chautauqua will come to Burlington. The Chautauqua men are working hard for the Chautauqua. A large number of the coming season have already been subscribed for, and the program is expected to be unique before the opening day. A two-week program will unfold before the eyes of the thirty-one towns of the North Atlantic States.

And the same interesting program, embracing the month of the Chautauqua movement. The Burlington Chautauqua is one of more than 200 in which the Chautauqua Association is represented. It manages the program and details of operation this season.

The Chautauqua Association has had a most interesting career. It was organized in 1911, by a group of gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity who hoped that it might become a leading factor in popular education. That summer they operated 41 Chautauquas in seven States. In 1912 they will operate more than 200 Chautauquas in the North Atlantic States.

The confidence that country-wide in Chautauqua is attested by the fact that of 103 towns operated last year, 101 signed contracts for 1914, and the others wished Chautauqua to return, but lack of local support made it unwise for the Chautauqua Association to respond.

In thirty-three towns the Chautauqua is now being conducted, indoors. For the summer there will be two circuits with fourteen big tents. The association now owns fourteen tent equipments, six automobiles for advertising, fourteen pianos, fourteen living tents, fourteen auditorium tents, fourteen picture outfits and 20,000 chairs.

What is known as "A Circuit" begins at Wilmington, Delaware, June 4th, goes south through Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and returns, reaching Waynesboro, Pa., July 11th, then north in Pennsylvania, reaching Susquehanna August 10th. From thence the route is southerly through Carbonate, Stroudsburg and other towns, reaching Oxford, Pa., August 27th, and from there into the towns of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and New Jersey, losing at Atlantic City, N. J., September 11th.

Ray-Hobson.

Mr. Walter Ray and Miss Mary Lois Hobson were united in marriage Sunday morning, May 10th at nine o'clock at the Methodist Protestant parsonage, Rev. Curry officiating. Mr. Ray is from Haw River and Miss Hobson lives in Burlington.

Death of Mrs. T. M. Moore.

The death angel entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Moore, of Rufin street, Friday and claimed Mrs. Moore, the devoted wife and mother, of the home as its victim. She left an infant daughter, Pauline, who died four days later. Both were buried at Graham. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Mr. Curry.

Mr. Moore had charge of delivering ice for the Fuel, Ice and Storage Co., the past season. Mhe. Moore staying in the office.

your entire service. Don't be afraid to use it. That's a portion of the free service we are prepared to give in return for your patronage.

Don't expect your advertising to do unreasonable things. Give it time and opportunity to work out its own good. Always remember that advertising is a salesman endeavoring to give business. Treat it as such and give it every opportunity you would a clerk in your store, at the same salary that you spend for advertising. As it increases its efficiency, raise its wages. Make it work for you, but give it time to get acquainted with what is expected of it. And last, but not least, kindly remember the old publicity proverb "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

UNVEILING MONUMENT.

Program for Unveiling of Confederate Monument at Graham, Saturday, May 16th.

Graham Saturday.

Some Tenting To-Night. Prayers, Rev. Robert Parker. Music—Ho, for Carolina. Oneida and.

Invocation of Speaker, Col. J. A. Long. Address, Major H. A. Landon. Parade—The Bands, The Flag, Oneida Band.

Proceeding of Monument to County, Col. J. A. Long, Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem.

Invocation, Dr. G. T. Williamson, Chairman, County Commission.

Invocation, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, Elder Salome, Holt Guards. Music—Ho, for Carolina. Invocation of Members with families.

Benediction, Dr. E. C. Murray. The above program will be carried out at the Court House Saturday, May 16th at 2 o'clock.

There will also be a parade in which the Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, Children and The Holt Guards will take part, forming on the lawn of Col. J. A. Long at two o'clock. Everything, listed to and of these exercises.

Roster of Speakers for Elton's 24th Commencement.

The 24th annual commencement of Elton College is scheduled to begin on Saturday evening, May 23, with the class day exercises.

Sunday will be commencement day. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. F. T. Tagg, Baltimore, Md., Editor of the Methodist Protestant. Dr. Tagg is a Nestor among religious editors, being now near his 90th year, and yet a most vigorous and energetic thinker and writer. He is a type of the best in American manhood development, being an immigrant who by sheer hard-work and innate ability has come to renown. He is the author of many books. The baccalaureate address will be the Contributions of College Life.

Monday the representatives of the various societies will present orations and essays—always an enjoyable feature of the gay commencement season.

Tuesday Rev. W. W. Staley, D. D., LL. D., Suffolk, Va., for eleven years president of Elton College, is to deliver the literary address. Dr. Staley will never be forgotten for the great constructive work of his eventful administration here. He is one of the most distinguished ministers of the Christian Church and an orator and thinker of national reputation. His theme is announced to be "Permanent Elements in Education." That evening the annual concert of the music department will be given.

Wednesday is to be commencement day. Six representatives of the graduating class will speak in contest for the medals, and diplomas and honors will be awarded. That evening the Alumni Oration is to be delivered by Rev. M. E. Rountree, Greensboro, N. C., a member of the class of 1903. Mr. Rountree has achieved a notable career of large success in the ministry and will be heard with gladness in the halls of his Alma Mater.

Mr. Blythe Honored.

We copy the following from a daily paper of Sandusky, Ohio, as Mr. Blythe has many friends here:

"E. Seton Blythe, organist of Grace Church, was elected sub-dean of the Ohio Chapter of the American Guild of Organists at the annual meeting held in the chapter house of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Monday. Mr. Blythe attended the meeting. The organization includes the leading organists of the country."

We will under no circumstances make war upon the Mexican people, but what we'll do to the Colorado people if they don't salute the flag will be a plenty.—The Greensboro News.

Sale closes Saturday, May 16th at Cartee's.

PRINT

Two For One.

For every dollar you place in our Company, We will give you TWO DOLLARS SECURITY in FIRST MORTGAGE on Real Estate, and our Company guarantees the payment of Principal and Interest and we pay Six per cent Interest Semi-Annually.

Central Loan and Trust Company,

Real Estate, Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

J. M. BROWNING, President.
W. W. BROWN, Manager.
A. V. RAY, Sec. & Treas.



WE MAY HAVE ON OUR
LISTS JUST SUCH A HOME
AS HAS BEEN PICTURED
IN YOUR
DREAMS

THE NEAT COTTAGE OR BUNGALOW WITH ITS SHADE
TREES AND FLOWERS.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF HOMES RANGING IN PRICE FROM
\$600.00 TO \$5,000.00, WHICH WE CAN SELL ON EASY TERMS

--SEE US FOR HOMES--

Standard Realty & Security Co.

C. C. FONVILLE, Manager

Burlington, :: :: North Carolina.

CABBAGE POTATOES BANANAS

full line, all kinds grain groceries
and feedstuff.

Merchant Supply Co.

Millers Agents Melrose and Dan Valley
flour and feed.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic,
GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out
malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic
and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50c.

The King of All Laxatives.

For Constipation, use Dr. King's
New Life Pills. Paul Mathuika, 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 Drug-
gists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen &
Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Indigestion? Can't Eat? No Appetite?

A treatment of Electric Bitters in-
creases your appetite; stops indiges-
tion; you can eat everything. A real
spring tonic for liver, kidneys and
stomach troubles. Cleanse your
whole system and you feel fine. Elec-
tric Bitters did more for Mr. T. D.
Peelie's stomach troubles than any
medicine he ever tried. Get a bottle
today. 50c and \$1.00 at your drug-
gist.

N & W Norfolk & Western

May 10, 1914.
Leave Winston-Salem:

6:50 A. M. daily for Roanoke and in-
termediate stations. Connect
with Main Line trains North,
East and West with Pullman
Sleeper, Dining Cars.

2:10 P. M. daily for Martinsville,
Roanoke, the North and East.
Pullman Steel Electric Lighted
Sleeper Winston-Salem to Har-
risburg, Philadelphia, New York.
Dining Cars North of Roanoke.

4:15 P. M. daily for Roanoke and lo-
cal stations.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11:00
A. M., 1:10 P. M., 9:35 P. M.
Trains leave Durham for Roxboro,
South Boston and Lynchburg, 6:45 a.
m., daily, and 5:30 p. m., daily except
Sunday.
W. B. Beville, Pass. Traff. Mgr.
W. C. Saunders, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PANAMA, PAST AND PRESENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

For many years afterwards on ac-
count of the war between England
and Spain no progress was made on
Isthmus Canal, yet the idea was never
allowed to finally disappear.

In 1655 the English seized Jamaica
and in 1671 the Welsh buccaneer, Sir
Henry Morgan destroyed the ancient
city of Panama, founded by a Span-
ish Governor, Pedrarias, in 1519. The
town was rebuilt two years after-
wards by Alonzo Mercado de Vella-
corta five miles west of the old site.
In 1694 there was an export made
by the English to plant a colony at
Darien, and Sir Walter Scott describ-
ed the project in his "Tale of
Grandfather," the ultimate
colony was to
and after

the
the
the acts of their
quiescently by
ment
superior
cause
During
made across the
Isthmus by European enemies, the
project of a canal was never seriously
taken up. Had in 1780 our Nelson
spent some time in Nicaragua, but
doing very little beyond injuring his
own health.

But in the early part of the nine-
teenth century things began to move
rapidly on the Isthmus. Alexander
Van Humbolt spent the first years
here and investigated various routes.
Humbolt describes six routes, but
thought that a tide level land would
expect the course of the Gulf Stream
and make the shores of the British
Isles barren. Goethe, the historian,
says at this early date that "It is
absolutely indispensable to the Uni-
ted States to have control of this
waterway and I am sure will some
day have that control."

Many projects for canal construc-
tion, chiefly by the Nicaragua route
sprung up in the first half of this
century. In 1825 Henry Clay, then
American Secretary of State, ordered
a survey of this route, but in 1829,
the King of Holland secured the con-
cession for its construction, but it
was never begun on account of the
outbreak of revolution in the Nether-
lands and Belgium. During the next
few years the project was innumera-
ble the principal one being headed
by Tours Napoleon Bonaparte, then a
prisoner, who received a concession
from the Nicaragua Government.

In the early fifties the idea of a
trans Isthmian Canal seemed likely
to prove a cause of discord if not a
war between England and the United
States. England was gaining control
of settlements in Central America and
this power was anxiously watched by
the Americans. Early in 1846 the
United States secured a treaty from
Hew Granada, a country comprising
at that time southern Central Amer-
ica, the right of transit across the
Isthmus, "upon any mode of com-
munication that now exists or may
hereafter be constructed." Under this
treaty the Panama Railroad was con-
structed. It was a monopoly and
was able to make whatever charges it
pleased, and as late as 1895 paid an-
nually a dividend of at least 15 per
cent. It was finally bought by the
First French Company for \$5,160,000
Sterling. The existence upon already
constructed railroad was really the
cause that led De Lesseps to choose
this route.

The rivalry between the United
States and Great Britain became so
acute, that it was finally settled by
the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850,
and began to play a prominent part in
modern politics. This treaty which
was to exist for fifty years forward,
neither to obtain or maintain for it-
self any exclusive control over a can-
al or maintain and fortifications com-
manding the same or in the vicini-
ty thereof or to occupy or fortify or
colonize, or assume or exercise any
dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica,
the Mosquito Coast, or any part of
Central America. However, in 1869
the United States had concluded a
treaty with Nicaragua, securing a
right of way for a canal and the
Interoceanic Canal Commission ap-
pointed by Grant investigated four
routes and in 1875 reported the Nic-
aragua route, the more favorable.

In 1869 the Suez Canal, construct-
ed through a plot and swampy coun-
try by Ferdinand de Lesseps, was
opened, and in 1876 a corporation called
"La Societe Civile Internationales
du Canal Interocceanique" was formed,
headed by Lieut. Lucien Napoleon
Bonaparte Wyse, who secured a con-
cession at Bogota from the Colom-
bian Government and in 1879 an in-
ternational engineering congress was
assembled at Paris by De Lesseps,
and there selected the Panama route.
The United States had by this time
decided to construct a canal for them-
selves and opposed the French con-
cession on account of the treaty al-
ready referred to between Granada and
the United States. The United States
had also seen the mistake of the
treaty with England through the

Clayton-Bulwer treaty already refer-
red to, and tried to induce England
to release them from this agreement,
but the English through Lord Gran-
ville forced the United States to keep
up the treaty until it expired. Mean-
time the French had been going
ahead with their plans and in 1881
a corporation entitled the "Compagnie
Universelle du Canal Interocceanique
de Panama" was formed and began
actual construction that same year.

In February the opening was cele-
brated by a Gala Week in Panama
City and among the artists here
for this occasion
Bernhardt. From
the work
gro

The French na-
vies. The first plans of
French was for a sea level canal,
in fact neither of the two French
campaigns have ever received the
proper credit for their work. Con-
sider the machinery used at this date,
steam shovels had not yet been in-
vented, also the cause of yellow fever
had not been traced to the mosquito,
yet they actually excavated about
22,600,000 cubic yards, and in 1888
when this company went into bank-
ruptcy the canal was two-fifths com-
pleted and had cost near \$30,000,000.
Of this amount it is said one-third
was spent on the canal, one-third
was wasted and one-third stolen.

The collapse of this company was
followed by investigation and trials
and among others, De Lesseps and
his son were sentenced to imprison-
ment, but this order was never
carried out. Today it is not doubted
but what both of them were entirely
clear of the charges against them.
The Genius, who had constructed the
Suez Canal, was indeed broken down
by the tragic ending of his dream,
and finally died in 1894 in a condition
of mental and physical collapse. While
the company on the Isthmus had
tried to combat yellow fever and
tropical diseases, and had built ex-
cellent hospitals and employed fam-
ous doctors, still they knew nothing
of the yellow fever germ which caused
the death of the greater part and
the undertaking cost 50,000 lives.

This company was followed by a
second French company, but they were
always in need of money and the
work could not be pushed. The ex-
travagance of the former company
had been a death blow to the idea of
ever being able to raise the required
capital by popular subscription, as
was the money spent by the former
company, subsequently, the greatest
aim of this company was to keep
enough work going on to hold the
concession in hopes of being able to
sell out their rights.

During the next few years several
surveys were made by the United
States over the different routes, but
they were handicapped by the Clay-
ton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, finally the
whole scheme was delayed by the
Spanish American War, when the
American nation saw an absolute ne-
cessity of controlling the canal. This
treaty was followed by the Hay-
Pauncefote treaty of November, 1901.
This provided for the American con-
struction of the Panama Canal or
other suitable route. The principal
articles of this treaty were, First,
Freedom of transit in time of peace
or war for all vessels of all nations;
Second, Freedom of the canal and its
terminals from blockade; Third, A
code of procedure for war vessels en-
tering or leaving the canal. No refer-
ence is made to fortifications. A
treaty later concluded with Panama
(known as the Hay-Vunan-Vasilla)
gives the United States that right to
fortify, and in time of war to use
armed force for the protection of the
canal, or of the ships using same.
The United States shall have the right
at all times to use its police and its
land and moral forces or to establish
fortifications for these purposes. But
the most important paragraph of this
treaty which in recent years has
caused so much controversy is "The
Canal shall be free and open to the
vessels of commerce and war of all
nations observing these rules, in
terms of entire equality so that this
shall be no discrimination against
any such nation or its citizens or sub-
jects in respect to the conditions and
charges of traffic or otherwise. Such
conditions and charges of traffic shall
be just and equitable.

The English Governor considered
the promise of equal treatment as
a compensation for the surrender of
the former treaty, in fact Mr. Hayes
made mention of this fact at the rat-
ification of this treaty. England con-
sequently resented the idea when lat-
er the United States said "All nations
referred to in the treaty did not in-
clude herself and it was in their power
to give preferential treatment to
coast-wise vessels flying the Ameri-
can flag.

After the new treaty with England
the United States began negotiations

in earnest for constructing the water-
way. The third Panama Canal Com-
mission reported in December, 1900,
but the present French Company,
valued its property at \$109,141,500
and thought \$40,000,000 an ample
compensation for their holdings, con-
sequently advised the Nicaragua
route. The American were master of
the situation and the French seeing
their last chance slipping away from
them agreed on this plan. In Janu-
ary, 1901, the commission issued
a mental report and a
the Panama route,
French property.
he celebrated "Sp
ing the purchase of
the construction of a
which bill the canal was
bill marked the settle-
the controversy in regard to
herent routes, which had lasted four
centuries.

The United States wished to ac-
quire a strip of land, not less than
six miles wide as required by the
Spoonner Bill, from Colombia and
wished to do so as cheaply as pos-
sible. For this the United States of-
fered a cash bonus of \$7,000,000 and
after fourteen years a bonus of \$250,-
000. The property to remain Colom-
bian property, but sovereignty to be
administered by United States. The
Colombian Governor on remembering
the fact that the French concession
expired in October, 1904, refused this
offer and tried to defer any agree-
ment in hopes that this concession
would expire and the \$40,000,000
which the United States was to pay
the French Company would finally
be their property, to sell as they
wished. The United States finally in-
creased this offer, meantime, all kinds
of influences, secret and open were
at work. Germany had become in-
terested in the project and conceived
the possibility of succeeding the
French Company in the construction.
During this controversy the Panama
revolution broke out, and Panama se-
cured her independence from Colom-
bia, who lost all just claims, for reim-
bursement for what is now the Canal
Zone.

The revolution was short and cost
only a few lives. The United States
had battleships at both Colon and
Panama to prevent the landing of
Colombian troops, and on this account
we have always been accused of in-
citing the Panamanians to insurrec-
tion and of securing for their their
independence.

The new treaty with Panama pro-
vided the United States to pay \$16,-
000,000 cash and an annuity of \$250,-
000 to begin nine years from date.
This treaty was ratified on February
26, 1904, and four days afterwards
President Roosevelt appointed the
first Isthmian Canal Commission. This
commission was unsatisfactory and in
April, 1905 a second was appointed
to meet at Panama quarterly. The
first two years and half of American
Occupation was spent mainly in pre-
paring for the great task. Work on
construction was finally begun, yet a
long controversy was yet to come up
as to the type of canal, whether tide
level or a lock canal, on this account,
a number of commissions were sent
to the Isthmus to report the feasibil-
ity of both types and not until June,
1906, did Congress finally pass on the
lock type of canal.

At the time of the American occu-
pation of the canal there was no worse
fever pest hole in Central America,
but science was to discover the cause
of yellow fever and then began the
cleaning up of the Zone. On account
of the climatic conditions this was a
long hard fight, during the rainy sea-
son, mosquitoes bred by the millions
and it took time to get the work ac-
tually started, consequently a large
number of Americans died here dur-
ing that period, but today, thanks to
Colonel Gorgas, Chief of the Sanitary
Department, the Zone is reasonably
healthy. A recent bulletin published
by the commission says that the aver-
age sickness per year, per man, has
been about ten days. There is yet
lots of malaria and in American hospi-
tals, white wards, even today the
number of malaria patients scarce-
ly ever runs under sixty at one time
and at other times as high as a hun-
dred or more.

The climate instead of being divid-
ed into four seasons as the temper-
ate zone, is divided into only two,
the wet and the dry, or as some pre-
fer to call it, the rainy and the wet.
Nowhere in the world does it rain as
much as here, or no where are there
(Continued on Page 7.)

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 of
each month.

EPISCOPAL

The Church of The Holy Comforter.
The Rev. John Benners Gible, Rector.
Services:
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 8:00
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.

ner Church and Davis Streets.
A. B. Kendall, Pastor.
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m.,
p. m.
Sundays, 9:45 a. m. John R.
Poste, Superintendent.
Christian Worker Services Sunday
evenings 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Service, every
Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society
meets on Monday 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, 9:45
a. m.
Preaching every Second and Fourth
Sabbath, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Service every Thursday,
7:30 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.
Parsonage second door from church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Donald Melver 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 9:20 a. m. J. L.
Scott, Superintendent.
Prayer and Prayer Services, Wednes-
day, 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. Rog-
ers, Superintendent.
Good Baraca and Philathea Classes.
You are invited to attend all these
services.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. FRONT STREET.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle, 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. Oblette, Pastor
Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00
a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Second Sun-
day at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10
H. F. Moore, Superintendent.
Everybody welcome.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Front Street.
Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Morning Services at 11:00 a. m.
No 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 3:00
p. m.
L. C. B. Society, second Thursday in
every month at 3:30 p. m.
Luther League, second and fourth
Sundays at 3:00 p. m.
Vespers at 5:35 p. m.

POOR

FRANCIS IN WASHINGTON

Senator Simmons Has a Well Developed Case—North Carolina News From Washington.

Washington, May 12.—The Senate Appropriations Committee today reported favorably Senator Overman's resolution increasing the appropriation for commercial agents in foreign countries from \$75,000 to \$175,000. Senator Overman was the author of the first bill of this character. At that time he only secured \$60,000; later it was increased to \$75,000 and today to \$175,000.

This money is to be used in sending agents abroad to study commercial conditions; find markets for different commodities and keep in touch with the general trade situation. E. W. Thompson, of Charlotte; Ralph Odell, of Concord, and Graham Clark, of Raleigh, are already employed in this work. Today's increase means many more agents will be employed and the work extended to a much larger field.

If a good many Democratic senators do not have measles within the next ten days, especially those Democratic senators who have not made up their minds to vote for repeal of the Panama Tolls Act, it will be surprising. Senator Simmons woke up this morning with a well-developed case of measles. He was in the Senate Saturday, though at times he had a fever. During the past month and especially during the last week the senior North Carolina Senator has been very active trying to convince other Senators that they should vote with him on the tolls question. When two senators talk they generally get very close together, hence it is expected that other Democratic Senators will be laid up with the measles within a short time.

It was erroneously stated in these dispatches last night that the Murchison National Bank, of Wilmington, would be made a branch reserve bank. The fact is the Murchison has been selected as the bank in North Carolina to execute the papers of incorporation for the reserve bank of their district. The filing of this certificate will complete the preliminary organization and the election of directors for the reserve banks will be proceeded with at once. It was thought this designation meant that Wilmington would act as the branch bank for North Carolina, but the comptroller of the Currency told Senator Overman today that it did not mean exactly that.

In the opinion of Speaker Champ

Clark, the plan for an adjournment of Congress by July 1 agreed to last week by Floor Leader Underwood and President Wilson cannot be carried out.

Even if the limited program agreed to by the President and Mr. Underwood is adhered to, the speaker holds that the full month of July and possibly a part of August will be needed to carry it out. The whole subject, including the strong demands for adding to the program the immigration and the seamen's bill and votes upon the prohibition and suffrage amendments, will be threshed out in the Democratic caucus of the house beginning tonight.

"I have been over the list of bills and have studied it out on the calendar," said the Speaker, "three days of each week are taken up with special orders, so a 'week' consists of only three days. Hence it looks to me as though 12 more weeks will be needed to complete the work of the house without adding materially to the so-called 'limited program.'"

The Speaker prepared the following list of bills and the time each will require: Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, two weeks; Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, three weeks; Trust Bills, two weeks; Bill to Promote Ministers to Ambassadors at Chile and Argentina, Bill Providing for Election of United States Senators under Direct Elections Constitutional Amendment; Overman Lobby Report, and Wright Impeachment, one day each; two contested election cases, and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill two days each; Trade Commission Bill, three days.

"It may be possible to get rid of some of the special orders," continued the Speaker, after writing down the list, "but not much can be done in this direction. You say three weeks or nine days is a long time for the sundry civil bill; it took four weeks last year. Now look at the calendar. Three more weeks and it is June; four and a half and it is July 1. In my judgment the thing can't be done."

"At that I haven't allowed for unexpected delays or conference reports. The house voted \$25,000,000 for good roads provided in the Shackelford bill. The Senate Committee has cut it to \$5,000,000. The House is apt to buck like a bay steer against this and take up two or three days with the matter."

Who knows what may be slumbering in the background of time—Schiller.

Campus and Pepper Fever Battling State Bankers Open Session in Raleigh

Oklahoma City, May 12.—"Our people must be brought to see that education divorced from religion leads to the spread of depravity and the destruction of the basic element of our Christian civilization, and that the distinct mission of the church schools is the development of spiritualized leadership."

This was the keynote of the report of the committee on education submitted today to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The committee commends the wisdom of the board of education in proposing to create a million dollar endowment, the income of which is to be used in efforts to advance Christian education. The policy of the board in bringing the charters of the church schools and colleges into conformity to the laws of the church in the matter of selection of boards of trustees is endorsed, and the committee recommends that the boards of missions, Sunday Schools and education unite in an endeavor to advance the work of Christian education and in raising \$500,000 of the proposed million dollar endowment fund during the present quadrennium. The report will be discussed later.

Resolutions authorizing the board of education to continue the contest for control of Vanderbilt University in the courts of Tennessee and to remove the case to the United States courts if necessary, with power to cease to cooperate in the management of Vanderbilt if final decision is adverse; and to consider proposals for the establishment of another theological school "at some point east of the Mississippi River" were presented by Rev. James Cannon, of Virginia, and James R. Pepper, of Memphis. Dr. Cannon is an advocate of church ownership and control and led the fight in Virginia involving the right of the Virginia conference to confirm the trustees selected for Randolph-Macon College. Mr. Pepper is one of the four minority trustees of Vanderbilt University and a recognized leader of the laymen of the Church.

The resolutions were forwarded to the committee considering the Vanderbilt situation without reading.

In connection with the establishment of a new university the resolution would specifically instruct that "the charter of any institution so established shall guarantee the right of the general conference or some other government body of the Church to determine the method of the selection of the trustees."

Another section authorizes the board of education to surrender the charter granted by the State of Tennessee in 1895 secure a charter in some other State "and, if necessary for the protection of the interests of the Church to incorporate the general conference in some other State than Tennessee."

The board of education also would be instructed, if the resolutions are approved, to confirm no person as trustee of Vanderbilt University unless such person as trustee endeavor to carry out the purposes of the Church in the establishment of the University and the purposes of the general conference in making contract with the board in 1898; that in the event the board of education declines to confirm any person who has been elected by the board of trust to fill a vacancy and the board of trust declines to accept such rejection as final and should re-elect the rejected person and insist that he be permitted to act as trustee the board of education would be instructed to enter suit in the courts of the United States or of Tennessee as may seem wise to the board, in order to determine the rights of the Church in the management of the university; that in the event the court sustains the action of the board of education, then the board shall continue to cooperate in the management of the University; but if the courts deny the right of the board of education to veto the election of a trustee and has declared the relation of the Church to be formal and not vital, then the board of education shall cease to cooperate with the board of trustees in the management of the university.

The resolution expresses "amazement and regret" because of the decision of the Tennessee court which held that the Church was without direct jurisdiction over the university. The committee on revisions today recommended non-concurrence in the memorial asking that women be given laity rights and recommended the substitution of the phrase "Church of God" for the "Holy Catholic Church" in the creed. Action on the report of the committee was not taken today.

The bride and the groom have been safely located at Harlakenden, the country may once more turn its attention to the Mexican situation.—Greensboro News.

If I held all of truth in my hand I would beware of opening to men.—Fontenelle.

State Bankers Open Session in Raleigh

Raleigh, May 12.—The preliminary welcoming exercises for the 18th annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association took place tonight with a record breaking attendance of nearly 300 and great numbers of other bankers on their way to Raleigh for the business session Wednesday and Thursday. President G. A. Holderness, of Tarboro, presided and there were addresses of welcome on the part of the State, the City and the commercial organizations and a fitting response by Hon. Walter E. Daniels, of Weldon, on the part of the bankers.

Hon. J. Bryan Grimes welcomed the bankers for the State. He paid tribute to the wonderful growth of the banking interests the past ten years more especially the increase being over 400 per cent., which he declared to be only a token of the ever increasing confidence people have in the bankers of the State. He recited the noble manner in which the bankers came to the relief of the State financially four years ago when the State was refunding her bonds and the "repudiated bond" interests in the north were hammering on the foreign credit of the State. He predicted that the banking interests are just now entering a new and greater era of usefulness made possible through the federal reserve system being inaugurated. He predicted that the rural credits problem would be worked out through the cooperation of the State and National banking interests to mutual advantage.

Mayer James I. Johnson welcomed the bankers on behalf of the city, which he assured them was as much theirs as the city's, being the State capital with the very streets owned by the State.


President John C. Brewy welcomed on behalf of the chamber of commerce and E. B. Crow, president of the Commercial National Bank, on behalf of the bankers of Raleigh.

To all those welcomes Mr. Daniel responded eloquently and with charming wit and humor.

James Creelton writes of "The Secretary of State, who has practically no standing at all among lawyers." One thing, no doubt, that has endeared him to the hearts of the great common people.—Greensboro News.

What, can it be true that Johndee Junior, heretofore the model of all the virtues, is in reality more pious than the old man?—Greensboro News.

WALK RIGHT IN
and make yourself at home in your own house. Don't say it is impossible. COME and CONSULT us about our plan to sell you a home for a small payment down, and the balance practically as rent. You have to pay rent anyway. Why not do so to buy a home for yourself, instead of a house for some other man?



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A WESTERN Mining Engineer, with an option on a valuable mine was about to close the deal, when, at the last minute, the Western capitalists withdrew their support. With a few hours left in which to find the money, he got New York on the Bell Long Distance Telephone, talked with a banking house and outlined the proposition, which they agreed to finance.

A personal interview by the Bell Long Distance Telephone often closes a trade or saves a situation.

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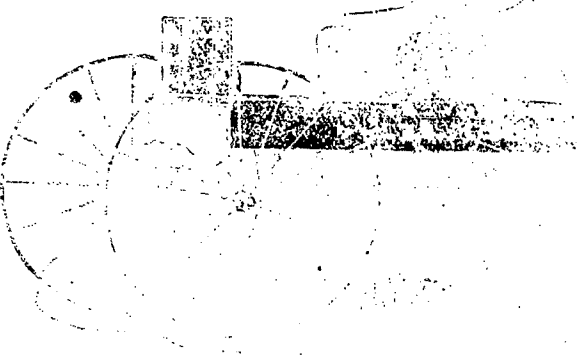


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Durham Southern Rock Hill
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Hackney is known to be the Best and Newest buggy built in the South. We have the biggest line of Harness ever shown in Alamance County. Full line of Hardware, Paints, all kinds of Roofing at low prices. We buy everything in large quantities which enables us to make you lower prices than you get at other places.

Come to see us if you want good goods at low prices.

HOLT & MAY

PRINT

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. A. L. Davis is visiting friends at Dunn, N. C.

Dr. J. A. Pickett, of Route 1, was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis returned Friday morning from Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Herbert Thompson has moved into the house made vacant by Mr. Frank Lynch.

Editor J. O. Foy, of the Mebane Leader, was a business visitor in the town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Isenberg were the happy recipient of twin girls at their home recently.

Miss Louise Dameron returned to her home yesterday after spending some time here with relatives.

Mr. Euklid Williams, of Greensboro, spent Tuesday night the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Elder.

Some one entered the smoke house of Charles Johnson, who lives near the fair grounds and took a goodly number of hams and middlings.

Messrs. John M. Fix and A. L. Davis have been spending a few days this week at Raleigh, attending the meeting of the Bankers Association of the State.

Mr. T. F. Lynch and family left yesterday for Spencer, where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Lynch will open up a 5-10 & 25c. Store.

Mrs. G. F. Raper left today for Winston-Salem to make her home in the future. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Hallie Rea Mebane, who will spend several weeks with her.

We are engaged in war with Mexico, after all, it appears from the President's address at New York. We had a suspicion that was the case.—Greensboro News.

Our attention has been called to the fact that Mr. J. E. Hart, once editor of The State Dispatch, now editor of The Creedmoor Times-News, has been elected mayor of Creedmoor.

The Board of Aldermen rescinded the action to broaden Worth Street as the committee composed of Messrs. B. R. Sellars, W. W. Brown and W. H. Turentine could not agree on the damage price.

Just received car load of shingles. Strictly No. 1 heart, \$4.80, No. 2, \$3.75, No. 1 sap, \$2.50.

J. W. CATES

Miss Verna Cates, who has been teaching the past winter at Wallburg, has returned home for the vacation.

Mr. Claud Cates, who was going to Altamahaw Thursday to bury the body of a Fuqua child that was brought down on the ten o'clock train had a runaway. The horse had gone and Mr. Cates had gone by home. While on his way to Altamahaw the horse became frightened at a road-scraper, turning the buggy over and bruising Mr. Cates. The buggy was badly broken.

Mr. Samuel Boggs, of Liberty, N. C., and his brother, Edridge, of near Snow Camp, were in Burlington Wednesday on business and spent the night with their cousin, J. M. Wadman, returning home via Graham, on Thursday.

Master Lewis and Sibby Wadman have purchased a two-horse team for a farm near Wadman, and if the weather is better they propose to go to the farm to work on the new place.

The children of the school here had a very successful day in their school play.

Miss Ruth J. Mathis of Liberty, who spent several days in the past of relative quiet, is now back in town.

Miss Mary Ann of Liberty was in town yesterday.

Mr. E. A. Wadman, of Liberty, is in town.

Mr. J. A. Wadman, of Liberty, is in town.

Mr. J. A. Wadman, of Liberty, is in town.

Mr. J. A. Wadman, of Liberty, is in town.

Opposed to Flimsy Dressing.

Chicago, May 14.—Amos Alonzo Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago, does not approve of athletes who dress in flimsy draperies and dance as "fairies" in campus dramatic productions. Consequently "Pete" Russell, quarterback of last year's football team, and Stellan Windrow will not compete in the dual track meet between Chicago and the University of Illinois tomorrow at Champaigne.

Miss Ravenscroft Won.

Hunstanton, Eng., May 14.—Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, woman champion of the United States, and Miss Cecelie Leitch won their matches here today in the semi-final round of the British women's golf championship.

Mrs. Ravenscroft's opponent was Miss Muriel Dodd, holder of the British and Canadian Woman's Championships, while Miss Leitch met Miss Le-grant Suttle.

Leaves Raleigh, Becomes Lost.

New York, May 14.—Efforts are being made today by his family and friends to ascertain the whereabouts of John W. Cuniff, thirty-seven, of 492 East 139th street, an advertising representative of the American Chiclet Co., whose offices are in the Metropolitan Tower. When last Mr. Cuniff was heard from he was stopping at Wright's Hotel, in Raleigh, N. C., and was supposed to have left there on May 6 on the Seaboard Air Line train No. 2, for New York.

He did not arrive here and no word from him has been received by either his office or family. After a search failed to locate him, the police were asked to send out a general alarm. Mrs. Cuniff is prostrated over her husband's disappearance.

Efforts to trace the presence of Mr. Cuniff in Raleigh resulted only in the discovery that the only person of that last name registering at Wright's Hotel recently was Mr. F. C. Cuniff, who registered from New York on May 2, and left on May 6. The two dates correspond and it is probable that the identity may be the same. It could not be stated at Wright's as to the appearance of the man. It was only remembered by the clerk that Mr. Cuniff remained there for several days.

Sentenced for Contempt.

Wilmington, May 14.—Stuart Sefel, son of a well known and prominent citizen of Brunswick county, was sentenced to 30 days in jail by Recorder Furlong today for contempt of court. Sefel was on trial for vagrancy. Plain clothes man Leon George was testifying that Sefel had been seen loafing here for several months with no visible means of support. Sefel, who was seated by his attorney, B. G. Empie, who soon succeeds Mr. Furlong as recorder, arose and branded the officer as a "d— liar." The pleadings of Sefel's father and his attorney failed to shake the Recorder in his determination to send the young man to jail for thirty days, and he began his term immediately, the vagrancy case being continued. The affair created quite a sensation.

Webber Admits Lying.

New York, May 14.—Cameled for Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant, on trial charged with murder of Herman Rosenthal the gambler, today secured from Bridget Webber, described as the principal partner of the plot that resulted in the killing of Rosenthal, admissions that he had had to deny Police Commissioner Dwyer's had said things during his direct examination earlier in the day that he omitted the first time Becker was on trial for his life and had made statements that were not true.

Under the fire of cross-examination Webber revealed his truth and admitted that he had lied. At times he seemed to deny Martin T. Dwyer's had said things during his direct examination earlier in the day that he omitted the first time Becker was on trial for his life and had made statements that were not true.

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Sale closes Saturday, May 16th at Cartee's.

Reckless Editors.

Lawrence, Kan., May 14.—Honest newspaper men are in danger from reckless editors and reporters who habitually distort the truth, Isaac D. White, of the New York World, told the national newspaper conference at the University of Kansas today.

Mr. White discussed the legal restraint that is being proposed in several States.

"When we analyze freedom of the press," he said, "we discover that after all it has very well defined limitations, like all liberties must have under popular government."

"A few years ago the New York police commissioner threatened to take away the patrolmen's night sticks because abuse of the weapon had grown up among a few of the men."

"The press is out of tune with public opinion because of too much freedom with the 'night stick.' We have not always resisted temptation to publish truths that hurt innocent persons without accomplishing any justifiable end."

Disposed of Necklace.

New York, May 14.—A notable collection of jewels, valued at \$1,000,000 including the famous Nordica pearl, were disposed of Mme. Lillian Nordica in her will, some details of which became known today.

Madame Nordica's husband, George W. Young, the New York banker, and her three sisters, it is understood are her chief legatees.

The singer dictated her will to Alva Adams, former governor of Colorado, on January 1, while both were passengers aboard the standard steamer, Tasman in the Gulf of Papua. The amount of the estate is understood to be smaller than was generally supposed.

Sale closes Saturday, May 16th at Cartee's.

Man must have some fears, hopes and cares for the coming morrow.—Schiller.

Merely to breathe freely does not mean to live.—Goethe.

I am going to seek a great perhaps.—Rabelais.

Oh, only a free soul will never grow old!—Richter.

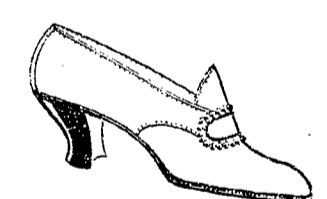
The Thomasville Davidsonian observes that the corrupt practices act is not going to stop corruption at the polls automatically, but that a few honest and determined men can. True; but it might not be a bad idea for the honest men to spread information concerning the act for the people most liable to fall under it are, by their lack of intelligence, the ones most likely to be ignorant of its provisions.

Knowledge that even solicitation of money for a vote is a criminal offense punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or four months in jail, or both, will be a powerful deterrent, and that knowledge should be spread broadcast. —Greensboro News.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

I will be at the Mayor's Office from the 7th to the 31st of May, to list the property, etc., for North Burlington Township for the year 1914. Please attend promptly within the dates named. If returned undelivered it runs double tax.

E. W. ATWATER, T. T. 100



W. E. ...

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This space is reserved for a live Merchant in our town who was too busy to write an ad. Watch it next week.

AT \$10.00, \$12.00 & \$15.00

At these prices, we have a Splendid Assortment of Men's Pure Wool Suits. This spring's latest patterns of Grays, Blues and Browns. In the different models, regular, touts and slims, all sizes. Other lines of Men's Suits from \$7.50, \$8.50, on up to \$22.00.

B. A. SELLARS & SON
Leading Clothiers.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Theford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for its bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Theford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Theford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.



PERFECT BROILING

A steak broiled on the New Perfection Oil Cook-stove is tender and delicious.

The New Perfection has a special broiler, a hood that sits away from the flame but which gets all the heat. It broils both sides at once. All the flavor of the meat is saved.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

means easier work and a cool, clean kitchen.

Made with 1, 2, 3, and 4 burners; also a new stove with fireless cooking oven.

At all hardware and department stores.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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

Mr. Wharton's scout report traces of ten or a dozen unswatted flies. It is believed they were brought in here on the trains.—Greensboro News.

One serious aspect of these I. W. W. church raids in New York is that they afford another excuse for staying away from church.—Greensboro News.

The peace plans are taking on more and more elaborate scope, but Villa evidently intends to assert the power of veto over all of them.—The Greensboro News.

Another interesting feature of the Mexican situation is that fact that patriot Zapata is within 40 miles of Mexico City, with 3,000 men, and a burning desire to get his hands on Huerta.—Greensboro News.

"The English will also note that none of our army officers are resigning," remarks the St. Louis Globe. "The English will also note that none of our army officers are resigning," remarks the St. Louis Globe. "The English will also note that none of our army officers are resigning," remarks the St. Louis Globe.

PANAMA, PAST AND PRESENT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

so many differences in climate in such a short distance. A comparison from statistics is interesting. At Colon the average rainfall is 140 inches, at Panama City, sixty inches, and in the interior at Bohio approximately half way between the points mentioned about 90 to 95. The average number of rainy days at Colon is 196 per year, 246 at Bohio, and 141 at Panama. Do not imagine a perpetual downpour or drizzle, the rain comes in thundering tropical torrents leaving spaces of fine weather between the storms. The climate at all times is very damp and musky and dry closets are provided in all houses for clothes. The temperature very seldom changes to any great extent, ranging between eighty degrees in June to 76 in January, still then are times where the breeze dies down that it is really hard to breathe on account of dense humidity and heat. Except for a few small native squatters, all property in the zone belongs to the United States. Comfortable apartment houses and cottages have been built for use as married quarters, and the bachelors and young ladies or as we style them "bachelor girls" occupy comfortable quarters in all of the zone towns. For those "bachelors" the Governor has provided excellent hotels where meals are served for thirty cents U. S. currency. Commissioners where all supplies from a pack of cigarettes to a suit of clothes or dress is maintained for tempt or canal employers. Club-houses under direction of Y. W. C. A. are maintained in all large towns and the highest number of employees at the canal is here we see our "movies," ice-cream attractions and other attractions one time amount to about 45,000. Of this number probably seven or eight thousand were Americans, and the remainder except for a few scattering, English, French, German and other aliens were West Indian negro laborers permitted in West India and along the Northern Coast of South America with a few brought over from Spain. A slate negro is a novelty and demands proper respect from all other negroes whose highest ambition is to some day go to the States or "Stoets" as he pronounces it to live.

The people, Americans, all seem to enjoy life at Panama. It is a very cosmopolitan place, and the first thought in everything is having a good time, while living is high, salaries are in proportion and we very seldom see anyone that can stand the climate go back to the States except for some very good reason. The people here are broad minded and are not bound by social restrictions as we see them in the States. No where does a young lady receive more attention than here, the ratio being about 20 to 1 and a young lady does not have very much chance of remaining single here for very long. Nurses in the hospital and stenographers are in constant demand from the States.

Today the canal is almost complete, already two or three small vessels have made the passage and a few months from now, we'll see the beginning of the end. Cucaracha slide is alone the barrier at present and at this point vessels drawing up to 20 feet can pass in safety. At Cucaracha a whole mountain side has gradually been sliding into the canal at a point where the deepest excavation is 492 feet below the original surface. This slide has been active since the days of the first French campaign and gradually crawls down as fast as the foot of the slope is excavated. An estimate made up to the first of April estimates approximately 12,000,000 yards, yet to be removed, mostly at the Pacific entrance and Balboa harbor. A glance at the statistics of the amount of work done is interesting: 219,613,108 yards of excavation have been removed from the canal proper; 1,389,741 cubic yards of concrete placed in locks and dams.

Already the permanent organization has gone into effect and is now nearly a month old, it is now Governor Goethals instead of Colonel Goethals, Chairman Isthmian Canal Commission and Chief of English. As fast as the work allows the men no longer needed are being laid off on account of reduction of forces, and every boat load to the States has a party of "old timers" men that have given the best part of their life to the construction of the greatest American monument erected by her people, paid for by her money.—The American Panama Canal.

Catawba Man a Suicide.

Lynchburg, Va., May 13.—Jacob R. Trollinger, Jr., aged 28 and unmarried, committed suicide in his boarding house here tonight. He shot himself in the right temple and died three hours later without regaining consciousness. He came here about 18 months ago and was engaged as a telegraph operator. His father lives at Catawba, N. C., and the family there has been notified. Ill health is the cause of the suicide.

The Republicans and Progressives Notify.

Greensboro, May 12.—Yesterday was the last day on which candidates for county, state and national offices could file notice of their candidacy. For the Democrats there is a complete ticket out. The Republicans and Progressives have candidates, their tickets being somewhat split up, neither side issuing a full list for the offices. The primary will be held next Saturday, the 16th, and yesterday was the last day allowed by law for announcing candidacy.

The candidates from the Progressives and the Republicans filed notice yesterday afternoon. Both parties together have candidates for each of the offices. The manner in which they are split is indicated as follows:

The Progressives have Martin Douglas as a candidate for congress. The Republicans have no candidate. Mr. Douglas, who is a son of Judge R. M. Douglas and a brother of Postmaster R. D. Douglas, is a young attorney practicing with his father. His Democratic opponent is Major Chas. M. Stedman, the present incumbent.

The Progressives also have a candidate for State Senate in R. C. Chandley. The Republicans have no candidate. The Progressives have L. Herbin, a candidate for solicitor. The Republicans have no candidate.

The Progressives have a candidate for clerk of the Superior Court in S. E. Murrow. The Republicans have no candidate.

For the board of county commissioners the Progressives have two candidates and the Republicans one. Three places on the board are to be filled.

On the other hand the Republicans have E. E. Mendenhall as candidate for register of deeds and the Progressives have none.

The Republicans have Dan Hendricks as candidate for sheriff and the Progressives have none.

For the Republicans D. A. Staunton is candidate for coroner, Numa R. Wood is a candidate for treasurer, and C. D. Cobb is candidate for surveyor where the Progressives have none.

Whether both parties will support the other party's candidates is not known, though it is possible that the split up here may be presented the usual strength by the two combined against the Democrats, though there is no assurance of this, each of the two parties having expressed a preference for no coalescence.

Guilford county will have the novelty of two independent candidates this year. They are: R. L. Schoolfield and W. J. Thompson for the county board of commissioners but they do not say to what party they belong.

Two Democratic candidates for coroner filed notices. They are W. G. Brown and L. M. Ammen.

There are 12 candidates for the three places that will be filled this year on the board of county commissioners, seven Democrats, three being present incumbents, two Progressives, one Republican and two independents.

The following are the tickets as they stand to be presented to the primaries next Saturday.

DEMOCRATS.

United States Senate, Lee S. Overman.
 Congress, Major Charles M. Stedman.
 Corporation Commissioner, E. L. Travis.
 Judge 12th Judicial District, Thomas J. Shaw.
 Solicitor, John C. Bower.
 House of Representatives: N. L. Eure, W. A. Bowman, W. J. Sherrard, A. T. ... Robert Brockett, Dallas Zollicoffer, H. Farris, Delos E. Hamner.
 Clerk of Superior Court, M. W. Gant.
 Sheriff, D. B. Stafford.
 Register of Deeds, W. H. Rankin.
 Treasurer, G. H. McKinney and J. H. Barker.
 Surveyor, J. R. Edmund.
 Coroner, George L. Stansbury, W. G. Brown and L. M. Ammen.
 Commissioners, T. A. Wilson, J. A. Rankin, W. C. Tucker, A. J. Hughes, D. A. Kirkpatrick, C. A. Wharton, J. Richard Moore.

PROGRESSIVES.

Congress, Martin F. Douglas.
 State Senate, R. C. Chandley.
 House of Representatives, Rufus E. Hodgkin.
 Solicitor, L. Herbin.
 Clerk of Superior Court, Suble E. Murrow.
 Commissioners, D. M. Holladay, Samuel L. Trogdon and W. E. Snow.
 Justice of the Peace, Sumner township, J. H. Langley.

REPUBLICANS.

House of Representatives, W. P. Ragan.
 Register of Deeds, E. ... Mendenhall.
 Sheriff, Dan Hendricks.
 Coroner, D. A. Staunton.
 Treasurer, Numa R. Wood.
 Surveyor, C. D. Cobb.

Commissioner, W. E. Snow.

INDEPENDENTS.
 Commissioners, R. L. Schoolfield and W. J. Thompson.

HOW COCA COLA REFRESHES.

The remarkable success which has attended the sale of Coca-Cola has been explained in many different ways. Some have attributed it to "good advertising;" others, to "efficient management;" others, to its "delicious flavor" and still others to the fact that it was the first in the field of "trade marked" soft drinks.

In this connection, the opinion of a manufacturing chemist who has analyzed Coca-Cola and studied its history for many years, will prove interesting. He attributes the popularity of the drink in large part to its quality of refreshing both mind and body without producing any subsequent depression. He points out the fact that the chemical composition of Coca-Cola is practically identical with that of coffee and tea (with sugar added) the only material difference being the absence of tannic acid from Coca-Cola. He points to the laboratory experiments of Dr. Hollingworth, of Columbia University, and of Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia, which prove conclusively that the caffeine containing beverages (coffee, tea, Coca-Cola, etc.) relieve mental and muscular fatigue by rendering the nerves and muscles more responsive to the will, thus diminishing the resistance produced by fatigue. These experiments also demonstrate the fact that the caffeine group of beverages differ from the stimulants in that the use of the latter is followed by a period of depression which calls for more stimulation, thus resulting in the formation of a "habit."

The Thomasville Davidsonian observes that the corrupt practices act is not going to stop corruption at the polls automatically, but that a few honest and determined men can. True; but it might not be a bad idea for the honest men to spread information concerning the act for the people most liable to fall under it are, by their lack of intelligence, the ones most likely to be ignorant of its provisions. Knowledge that even solicitation of money for a vote is a criminal offense punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or four months in jail, or both, will be a powerful deterrent, and that knowledge should be spread broadcast.—Greensboro News.

Bryan's Dove of Peace Was Rudely Disturbed.

Washington, May 13.—The dove of peace in the office of Secretary of State Bryan was rudely disturbed today when Jacob E. Conner, formerly consul at St. Petersburg, and Frank N. Bauskett, Secretary Bryan's confidential clerk, engaged in a fist fight. Mr. Conner objected to being delayed in Secretary's Bryan's anteroom while other visitors saw the secretary. The combatants were separated after Bauskett's nose was bruised and Conner's cheek was cut.

Mr. Conner said he had made several ineffectual attempts to see Secretary Bryan to find out why he had been dismissed from the service.

Aged Man Hurt.

Lenoir, May 12.—Yesterday afternoon as Julius F. Bush, who lives six miles southwest of Lenoir, started home, his mule which he was driving to a buggy, became frightened at a couple of negro boys who were having a bicycle race on Mulberry street on the outskirts of town and ran away. Mr. Bush was thrown from the vehicle and sustained a broken leg and was badly cut above the right eye. Physicians were immediately summoned to the aid of the injured man and he was taken to the Foot-hills sanitarium, where medical attention was given him.

Despite the fact that the injured man is about 68 years of age, he showed considerable nerve in this trying time and wanted to be allowed to go on home. In speaking of the accident he said: "Why, I had no idea that mule could get away from me, as I thought I could hold him."

Negro Convict Killed.

Raleigh, May 13.—John Marshall, a guard at a county convict camp at Knightdale, eight miles from Raleigh, this afternoon, shot and killed Henry Rhodes, a negro convict who was attacking him with a shovel. The guard had been showing the negro about some work when the negro dealt him a blow with his shovel and was in the act of striking him again when the guard fired. Coroner Sparks investigated, deciding that the killing was justifiable.

So far, we have seen nothing in the reports about that river to cause any excitement. How is the fishing in it? The importance of the whole matter depends upon the answer to that question. We leave it to our contemporary. Everything, to say whether we are right or not.—Greensboro News.

H. GOLDSTEIN.

The Tailor Who makes the clothes at home. All kinds of pressing and repairing. Phone 217 Burlington, N. C. Burlington Candy Kitchen

are making fine home made candy about sixty different kinds made fresh every day. All for 10 and 15 cents per pound. Come and see my line and be satisfied with my home made candy.

BURLINGTON CANDY KITCHEN, 104 FRONT & MAIN STS. BURLINGTON, N. C.

Professional Cards

Dr. L. H. Allen
 Eye Specialist
 Office Over C. F. Neese's Store
 Burlington, N. C.

J. P. Spoon, D. V. S.
 W. A. Hornaday, D. V. M.
Spoon & Hornaday
 Veterinarians
 Office and Hospital Office Phone 877
 415 Main St. Residence Phone 282

C. A. Anderson M. D.
 Office hours 1 to 2 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.
 First National Bank Building.
 Leave day calls at Bradleys Drug Store.

John H. Vernon,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
 Burlington, N. C.
 Office room 7 and 8 Second floor First Nat'l Bank Building
 office phone 337-J Resident phone 337-L

DR. J. H. BROOKS
 Surgeon Dentist
 Foster Building
 BURLINGTON, N. C.

FOR all kinds of Commercial and Job Printing, call or phone us : : **PHONE 265**

Sweepstakes Items.

The friends and relatives to Mr. Webb Cates surprised him very pleasantly Sunday by giving him a large birthday dinner. Quite a number of our people were present.

Mr. J. F. Wainingham, of Swepsonville, visited his parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. W. R. Frieswater, James E. Williamson and R. A. Isley visited in Burlington Sunday.

Misses Jennie Paris and Bertha Cheek went to Burlington Tuesday to visit for a few days.

Miss Nettie Murray is spending this week in Haw River, visiting relatives. Miss Bertha Hancock returned Monday after spending a few days with her parents in Graham.

Miss Sylvia Davis left Sunday to spend the summer at her home near Chapel Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wainingham visited relatives in Burlington Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Riddle and family visited in Graham Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Porter Lee, of Burlington, is in the village at present, painting.

Rev. Goodman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will begin a revival meeting here the first Sunday in this month.

The deacons of the Church here will take place the 11th Sunday in May.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wainingham in Graham at present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Riddle and family hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parks and Miss Agnes Crutcheff, of Swepsonville, were pleasant visitors in the village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moser, of Burlington, and Messrs. Harvey Marlett, of Spartanburg, S. C., and Earl Marlett, of Burlington, are visitors at Mr. P. C. Marlette's at present.

Mechanic News Items.

May 9.—At a meeting of the mayor and town commissioners last evening it was voted to fix the license at \$200 on pool rooms and set the hours for operating such business from 7 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

The electric system is so nearly completed that lights are expected any day. The power is to be furnished by the Piedmont Railway and Electric Company, of Burlington.

The tobacco warehouses have been rented for the fall season. These warehouses did a big business last year and expectations for the coming season are very encouraging.

A Civic League with a junior division in connection has just been organized with much interest. The second "Clean Up Day" has been announced for the latter part of the coming week. The committee are working hard at their respective duties.

An Interesting Letter.

Detroit, Mich.
Mr. L. E. Atwater,
Burlington, N. C.

Dear Sir:
Take out your watch. Follow the second hand around the minute cycle. Every time it ticks off twenty-four seconds a new Ford car comes into being.

The month of April was another record-breaker at the Ford factory in Detroit. Thirty thousand, four hundred and two complete cars were built and shipped during the month which had twenty-six working days.

A little mental arithmetic shows that this means a daily production of about eleven hundred and seventy cars. It shows that approximately one hundred and forty-six Fords were built each hour. It shows that almost twenty-four seconds elapsed between the time one complete car left the factory doors until another followed it.

Of course these figures are based on an eight-hour working day. The assembling department at the Ford factory works but one shift of eight. Other departments of the factory work three shifts of eight hours in order to keep the assembling department going at top speed.

The first seven months of the company's fiscal year have seen the production of more than one hundred forty-five thousand complete Model T's. Every succeeding month since the first of the calendar year has seen the Ford factory hand up a new production record. In January twenty-three thousand, nine hundred, thirty-six Fords were built and shipped. This was the first record smashing month of the year. February passed January with a production of twenty-four thousand six hundred cars. Then came March with its output of more than eleven hundred cars a day. Twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred fourteen cars were built and shipped in March. And then the April production topped March by two thousand.

It will be seen from the above figures that the demand this year for Fords is greater than ever. It should be borne in mind that every Ford is shipped as soon as it is finished. It

should also be borne in mind that despite this big production the factory is many thousands of cars behind the sales force. All indications are that the demand will be as far in excess of the supply this year as in years past.

Route Seven News.

Mr. J. P. Sharpe, a progressive merchant at Belmont Cotton Mills has purchased an automobile. Guess it will not be safe to travel the roads near there until he learns to be an expert chauffeur.

Mr. Lacy E. Sharpe has Esquire John Dixon at work finishing the interior wood work of his house this week.

Mrs. C. C. Branson and little Miss Alpha, of Ararat, Va., are visiting their people at Belmont Cotton Mills.

Mr. Lacy Holt and Miss Bettie Russell were quietly married last week at the bride's home. Mr. Holt is the son of Mr. H. Monroe Holt, and holds a position at Kampapolis, N. C.

TABLE OF TAMPICO.

Raises Question as to Whether Rebels May Import Arms Through the Port of Tampico.

Washington, May 11.—Tampico's strategic position as a Constitutionalists' sphere of control and giving them a secure thorough which numerous of the army is directly important. It is held by the Mexican rebels today and plans to occupy the attention of the United States. The last conference of the South American negotiators was held and later it was announced one of the envoys, Ambassador Dymally would start for Niagara Falls by way of New York tomorrow, night and Minister Suarez Saturday.

The latest word to the State Department from the Huerta delegates was that they would reach Key West tonight.

Interest today centered on Tampico, and the various prosecution of the Constitutionalists' campaign southward. The American government already has been representations to the Constitutionalists for protection for American and her foreign operatives returning to the oil wells.

Discussion today centered chiefly on the question of shipping arms and ammunition through Tampico, as the Constitutionalists are short and wish to avail themselves of the first opportunity to replenish their stock. Arms were prevented from reaching the Constitutionalists through the embargo which was placed by President Wilson some time ago.

The presence of the Huerta gunboats in Tampico harbor after evacuation by the Federals has led to the conjecture that they will be used to blockade the port. It is believed that with the purpose of learning whether Admiral Mayo would respect such a blockade that the commanders of the gunboats asked for a conference. Naval experts here agree that so long as the Federal commanders are able to make this blockade really effective, it must be respected by foreign shipping. The recognition of an effective blockade by a belligerent does not, it is held, involve political recognition of either party to the strife.

The State Department regards the Lobos Island lighthouse incident as closed.

Secretary Bryan today acquitted of any blame Lieut. Commander Jeffers, of the destroyer Fanning, who gave the light keeper a certificate that he had taken possession of the light by force.

It was a Mexican and not a Norwegian vessel from which shots were fired against Americans at Vera Cruz for which incident five South Americans were arrested, according to a report from General Funston to Secretary Garrison today. The case under consideration is interesting the State Department exceedingly.

The whereabouts of John R. Silliman, the missing American vice-consul at Saltillo and Samuel Parks, the American orderly executed by Federals near Vera Cruz, has also been taken up.

The Secretary of State is devoting much attention to the proposed importation of arms through Tampico by the Constitutionalists. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Van Rappard, the Holland minister, after a long conference at the State Department, expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the meeting. It is understood that satisfactory assurance had been received as to the safety of workmen and tanks, removing for the present, danger of foreign complications on that score. Admiral Mayo has returned with his fleet to the Panuco River, although it was made plain that he was not to land any marines or to assert any control whatever over Tampico. It was said at the Department that he had not asked for or received any instructions regarding the admission of arms into the port.

Another phase of the situation which attracted much attention was the embarrassment which their success brings to the Constitutionalists,

because of demands made by foreigners to the rebels in their capacity of governing body.

The Spanish ambassador has a bill to present for \$20,000,000 on property alleged to have been confiscated by the Constitutionalists. Enforced loans furnish cause for other demands.

The case of William S. Benton, the British subject killed at Juarez, also looms threateningly on the horizon. Great Britain has announced that it will exact adequate satisfaction for this event.

Though much interested here in the sudden displacement of General Maas who commanded Federal forces outside of Vera Cruz, the War Department has been unable to procure any adequate explanation and Mexican officials themselves are unable to give any information.

Blockade Still Destroyed.

Lenoir, May 12.—Deputies Daney and Bogler, accompanied by ex-Chief of Police Myron Whitener, destroyed a blockade still on Chestnut Mountain, four miles above Patterson about noon yesterday. When the officers came upon the still it was in charge of three men and running in full blast. Two of the men made their escape and a fellow named St. John was captured and brought to Lenoir and lodged in jail. The place was well guarded with a .45-caliber automatic rifle with plenty of ammunition and a .41-caliber Colt's revolver. Two thousand gallons of beer and the still were destroyed, the latter being cut to pieces.

The captured man, St. John, is said to be from Wilkes county and is known to be a notorious blockade.

Love as Fatal Disease.

Every one knows that the rejected love may suffer loss of appetite, depression of spirits. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," treats at length of the peculiar variety of melancholy due to despised love, and recounts its symptoms by the dozen. According to Plato, Empedocles, the philosopher, who was present at the cutting up of one that died for love, reported that "his heart was constricted, his liver smoky, his lungs dried up, in so much that he verily believed his soul was either sodden or roasted through the vehemency of love's fire."

The English writer goes on to say: From an Italian medical journal of recent date we learn that Dr. P. Barrett, whom we are unable to identify, and to whose work no reference is given, holds that love is an intoxication of the nervous centers. The circulatory system may be affected, especially if the patient is young and is suffering from a first attack. This recalls Galen's story of how he diagnosed the case of a young girl who was thought by her anxious parents to be dying. Believing that nothing more than love sickness was the matter the astute physician had the suspected objected brought into her presence, meanwhile keeping his hand on her wrist. The sight of the young man quickened the maiden's pulse to a rate that left no doubt in Galen's mind as to the cause of her indisposition. Dr. Barrett, we are told, has made researches on the blood of people in love, and has found marked leucocytosis.

If the disease is not speedily cured, love may lead to neurasthenia, and even insanity; it also predisposes to tuberculosis. It is high time, he concludes, that we should think of devising a purely medical treatment for love. What for is this to take? The bacillus of love has not yet been discovered, and therefore no vaccine is available for the cure of the disease. Montaigne also thought that love should be treated by medicine. As translated by John Florio, he says: "Philosophy thinketh she had not ill improved her means, having yielded the sovereign rule of our mind, and the authority to restrain our appetites, unto reason. Amongst which, those who judge there is none more violent than those which love begetteth, have this for their opinion, that they holde both of body and soule; and man is wholly possessed with them; so that health is selfe depended of them, and physick is sometimes constrained to serve them." We are left in the dark by Dr. Barrett as to the exact line of "purely medical treatment" to be adopted for the cure of ovel, and we venture to think that it will laugh at physics as it proverbially does at locksmiths. It is probable that none of the many methods described in Ovid's "Remedia Amoris" has ever cured any lover of his disease. The chief difficulty in the way of successful treatment lies in the fact that the patient, as a rule, does not wish to be cured.—Kansas City Star.

Bound to Be Heard.

"Who is that man that always accompanies you to the ball games?" "He's a Scandinavian. When I want to speak slightly of the umpire I tell it to him and he translates it into his own tongue. Nobody understands him, so nobody can take offense."—Washington Star.

Pepsi Cola Bottling Works

L. M. SQUIRES, Prop.
Burlington, N. C.

Do you drink Pepsi Cola?

Few people are aware of the fact that the sales of Pepsi Cola manufactured by The Pepsi Cola Bottling Works of this place during the past four months were greater than during the year 1912 and far ahead of the first four months of the past year.

What is the Cause?

Pepsi Cola is a thirst quenching invigorating drink which is growing more popular every day. It does not wreck the nerves but is a cure for indigestion. It makes the user strong healthy and full of life.

It does not tear down but builds up the human body.

Try this popular and famous drink.

PEPSI COLA BOTTLING WORKS

L. M. SQUIRES, Prop.

Burlington,

North Carolina.

It's A Secret No Longer

S. A. THOMY

The Corner Store.

The Great 16 Days' Sale

is now going on in full blast. Just 12 days more before the Bale of Cotton will be given away.

Come in and let us tell you about it and also the Wonderful Bargains we are offering at this sale.

Every day we are receiving fresh merchandise. Do not miss the opportunity. Prices and Quality talk for themselves.

POOR