

# THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

## COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

## School Taxes.

The Board of County Commissioners, of Alamance County, met in the Court House at Graham, on June 1st, at ten o'clock a. m., in regular monthly meeting with the following members present: George T. Williamson, Chairman, W. H. Turrentine, C. H. Roney, Chas. F. Cates, J. M. Coble.

Whereas, W. H. Foglenian having tendered his resignation as County Commissioner of Alamance County, and J. D. Kernolde, Clerk Superior Court had appointed to filled out the unexpired term, Mr. John M. Coble, and he presented his commission took and subscribed the required oath of office and entered upon the duties of his office.

Ordered. That A. L. Baker be relieved of tax on \$2,900 bank stock the same erroneously listed in this county.

Ordered. That W. M. Starnfield be relieved of one poli tax in Graham township and graded school tax in Fairground Graded school same having been listed twice.

Ordered. That Mattie Coble be relieved of tax on 135 acres of land valued at \$600 same erroneously listed, having been sold and listed by another party.

Ordered. That N. N. Cobb be relieved of poli tax and road tax on account of disabilities.

Ordered. That the petition presented by D. M. Elder, and others asking for a public road to be opened across the lands of Mr. Fred Home-wood, A. L. Combs and others be laid over until the next meeting of this board and same be advertised and heard at the meeting of the Board the first Monday in July.

Ordered. That upon petition of citizens W. A. Matkins be relieved of poli tax for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, on account of disabilities.

Whereas, Charles W. McPherson, County Coroner, having resigned as coroner and the Board of County Commissioners of Alamance County having elected and appointed R. F. Williams to fill out the unexpired term and he presented his official bond in the sum of two thousand dollars the same was accepted by the Board and ordered upon motion to be recorded and filed, and he took and subscribed the usual oath of office and entered upon his duties as coroner. All members of the board being present and voted in favor of accepting said bond.

Ordered. That A. B. McKeel, Supt. of the County Home, be allowed to take in as an inmate Wm. A. Johnson, of Alamahaw.

Ordered. That G. Ab. Fogleman and W. H. Turrentine be appointed a committee to have the road from Frank Spoon's to the forks of the road at W. D. Whitsell's about 1 1/2 miles repaired along the line of the old Stage road as per profile filed with the board, the work to begin when the three hundred dollars donated by citizens is placed on deposit and available.

Ordered. That Robert E. Freshwater be permanently relieved of poli tax and road duty on account of disabilities.

Ordered. That the tax on the Burlington Live Stock Company for 1911, amount \$26.04 be relieved as same is insolvent and uncollectable in 1911.

Ordered. That Mary Allen be allowed to go to the County Home as an inmate and A. B. McKeel be and

is hereby authorized to take her in and it is further ordered that the Board of County Commissioners take her farm in charge and rent the same to the best advantage and the proceeds be applied toward her support at the County Home.

Ordered. That A. B. McKeel, supt. of the County Home, be authorized to receive as an inmate in the home, Nathan Unthank, for a period of three months or until further orders from this Board.

Ordered. That when this board adjourns today that it adjourns to meet Saturday, June 13th, 1914.

## TAX LEVY FOR ALAMANCE.

It is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Alamance County, State of North Carolina, that the following taxes levied for the year 1914 on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property which each tax payer owned on the first day of May, 1914, listed or required to be listed by law for State and County and Special taxes:

## STATE AND SCHOOL TAX.

A tax of twenty-three and two-thirds cents (23 2/3%) on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property for a General State Tax.

A tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property for a State Pension Tax.

A tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property for a State School Tax.

## GENERAL COUNTY TAX.

A tax of 2 1/2% cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property for the purpose of a General County Tax.

## COUNTY ROAD TAX.

A tax of 1 1/2% cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property for a County Road Tax.

## POLL TAX.

A tax of two dollars on each taxable poll.

One dollar and forty three cents of which is levied by the State and fifty seven cents by the Board of County Commissioners, the proceeds of which is to be devoted to the purpose of education and the support of the poor as may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with article five and section two of the Constitution of the State. And the same shall be divided as follows: Pensions, 12 cents; schools, \$1.50; general county fund, 38 cents.

## GRADED SCHOOL TAXES.

Ordered. That the tax levy for the several graded schools for Alamance county on the one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property and polls to be as follows, to wit:

	Amt on Amt on		
	\$100	Poll	
Graded School	36c	90c	
Sylvan	36c	90c	
Friendship	30c	90c	
Haw Fields	33 1/2c	\$1.00	
Aycock	20c	60c	
Spring	25c	75c	
Green	20c	60c	
Mebane	30c	90c	
Oak Dale	25c	75c	
Gibsonville	30c	90c	
Haywood	10c	20c	
Eton College	30c	90c	
Saxapahaw	15c	45c	
Shallow Ford	15c	45c	
Eldermont	20c	60c	
Fairground	30c	90c	
McCray	30c	90c	
Glen Hope	30c	90c	
Elmira	20c	60c	
Ossipee	10c	30c	
Bellefont	20c	60c	
Wood Lawn	30c	90c	
Glenwood	25c	75c	
Sidney	25c	75c	

## ABOUT THE POST OFFICE.

Crowson Returned From Washington. Freeman and Love Going.

## Warm Fight.

Washington Man Says Crowson Will Win.

Washington, June 10.—With the arrival here today of O. F. Crowson and the expected appearance tomorrow of backers of J. C. Freeman and C. L. Love, the postoffice fight for the Burlington job is only exceeded by Washington weather which is 104 in the shade. Love wired Major Stedman tonight that he is a candidate and that his papers will be here shortly. The controversy will be settled Monday night and unless all signs fail Crowson will win in a walk.

An unusually large number of letters reached here today from prominent Democrats asking that Crowson be named to succeed Mr. Williamson. This coupled with the fact that Postmaster General Burleson is desirous of having Crowson named, makes the fight look pretty good for the Burlington editor. Mr. Crowson returned to Burlington tonight. He will be here again in a few days with a formidable document attesting to his Democracy and unflinching service to his party.

## Have Returned to Burlington.

J. M. Crawford, and family of Saxapahaw, have moved back to their home in east Burlington. Mr. Crawford and his son J. Otis have been working very hard repairing and beautifying their home. They have made some very nice improvements of which we are all very proud of and certainly has helped the looks of it or at least all of his neighbors think so. We are all proud of Mr. Crawford and family and welcome him back to good old Burlington by slipping in to his yard under one of his big oaks with two tables laden with every good thing to eat, such as beans, potatoes, peas, ham and chicken, cucumbers, pickles, sweet milk, onions, pies and cakes and other good things for which Mr. Crawford and family was delighted and thank their many friends.

T. R. ROBESON.

## Delightful Occasion at M. P. Church Last Night.

The young people comprising the organized class of the Methodist Protestant Sunday School met last night in their respective class rooms for business meetings. After the business sessions were ended the classes assembled in one body and were entertained by an interesting program, followed by refreshments, consisting of cream and cake, furnished by the Junior Philathea Class. About seventy-five members were present to enjoy the evening. These gatherings occur once each month and prove very pleasant and helpful.

## Solomon Godfrey, of Lexington, Electrocuted.

Lexington, June 10.—Solomon Godfrey was electrocuted at the Southern Power Company's substation this afternoon. A flash of lightning disabled the plant for a few minutes and Godfrey, who was an employe of the Dacotah Cotton Mill, nearby, was helping repair the damage. He came in contact with a high voltage wire and was instantly killed.

Godfrey was a popular young man, of high character. He is survived by a wife and four small children.

Mr. Godfrey was once a resident of this place for a number of years living near the Elmira Mills and is remembered by many of our citizens.

## DAMERON—LASLEY.

Mr. E. S. W. Dameron and Miss Lola Lasley Married at Front Street Methodist Church.

## Leave for Northern Cities.

Wednesday evening at eight thirty Front Street Methodist Church was the scene of a beautiful marriage when Mr. Edgar Samuel Williamson Dameron and Miss Lola Jeannette Lasley were united.

Long before the hour had arrived for the ceremony people thronged the streets all having this one great event in mind and more than an hour before the eventful time had arrived the entire seating capacity of the large church with all its annexes had been filled to overflowing with many on the outside and others who could not secure entrance went away.

For the ceremony the church was profusely decorated with potted plants and ferns. These were placed in front of the large organ recess and the pulpit and chancel space which were covered with white. The beautiful group of floral designs suggested peace and purity. Hundreds of candles in glass candle sticks were placed among the flowers. Just before the ceremony begun these were lighted and made a very beautiful setting.

Miss Nettie Dailey at the piano and Mr. William Wright, of Winston-Salem, violi nist, rendered music. Just prior to the entering of the bridal party, Miss Blanche Austin, of Charlotte, sang, "My Dear" and "Beloved. It is Morg." While the bride was entering the "Bridal Chorus" was sung by a choir of thirty of the bride's friends. "Humoresque" was played during the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March as a recessional.

The first to enter the aisles were the ribbon bearers, Masters Edwin Williamson and W. H. May, dressed in blue suits, carrying ribbons and little Misses Mildred Sharpe and Mary Muter Moore, wearing white dresses and pink sashes, carrying pink ribbons. They formed the aisles through which the ushers entered, two down each aisle, Messrs. J. Clarence Freeman and W. Summie Sharpe, George Isley and D. Burton May, crossing in the center and standing on either side. Next came the groomsmen, Mr. Charles Sharpe and Dr. C. A. Anderson, and Messrs. John W. Lasley and Edgar Holt. They crossed and stood in line with the ushers. The gentlemen wore full dress with bouquets of lilies of the valley. Next entered the bridesmaids, who came two and two down each aisle, Misses Helen Back and Byrd Dailey, Ada Belle Isley and Bernice Hornaday, crossing and standing before the men. They wore pink charmeuse dresses, entraine, white aigrettes in their hair, and carried pink carnations. They stood just in front of the bridesmaids. The maid of honor, Miss Jennie Lasley, of Mebane, then entered wearing blue chiffon over pink taffeta, carrying pink Killarney roses. The ring-bearer came next little Margaret Holt, wearing white batiste over pink, carrying the ring in a calla lily. The flower girls came down each aisle, scattering sweet peas in the bride's path, little Mary Ruth Se-lars and Emma Cardwell Lively, wearing white with pink and blue sashes.

The bridesmaids were Mesdames A. D. Pate and Arthur Pearce, of Greensboro, wearing blue Crepe de Chine and carrying carnations.

The bride then came down the right aisle as the groom entered from the pastor's study with his best man, Dr.

Continued on Page 5.

## CHAUTAQUA IS COMING.

Everybody is Looking to the Coming of This Great Event.

## Worth Hearing.

The Chautauqua has been scheduled to be here for a whole week very soon. Do we all know what it is? Is it a circus or some queer side show? No, it is not a circus. Many queer guesses have been made as to what it is. It is a week of fun interspersed with lectures and music of the best sort. It is every bit as interesting as a circus and all will be as excited from the early morning hours when the big tent is pitched, until it is taken down at the end of a seven days' stay.

The Chautauqua is an institution which affords the nation its broadest forum. There you will hear the important topics of the day discussed by the men who are most interested in the special line of endeavor which they embrace. They will be men of whom you have often read in the newspapers, whose names are prominent in all affairs that concern the welfare of this great country.

When the Chautauqua comes to town it will bring a week's enjoyment. During this week there will be 31 entertainments, every afternoon and evening. There will be motion pictures, twelve concerts, twelve interesting and instructive lectures, and other novel attractions.

At present there are 200 Chautauqua towns in twelve different States. At each town the Chautauqua spends a week.

With each Chautauqua there is a Junior meeting which entertains and instructs the children. These meetings are held under the supervision of college women who have received special training for this sort of thing.

The name "Chautauqua" comes from the original colony founded at Lake Chautauqua, New York, where there is a famous summer resort. Many people go there to spend the hot summer months. Some years ago lectures were given there and were so successful that a regular course was organized which lasted for the summer season. With this as an inspiration, it was decided that there should be some way of taking Chautauqua to the people who could not go to Chautauqua.

This the Chautauqua Association has endeavored to do. Of course it is impossible to bring the lake and fine hotels and halls that are in that famous resort, where 25,000 people go each summer from all over the United States; so instead, the Association carries the entertainment and knowledge the same as is imparted to the people there, and under a large tent gives this to its audiences.

A town that becomes a Chautauqua town soon ceases to be a cheap show town. The cheap shows find that they can make little profit there and stop coming. The people have been enlightened and are no longer fooled by their low form of entertainment. There are a good many laughs at Chautauqua, it stands for pleasure, delight and enjoyment. Not only does it exalt the good, the beautiful, and the true, but it emphasizes the humorous as well.

There have been many interesting guesses made as to what the Chautauqua was and it is by people who did not know. There is one story of a farmer who came to a town that was having its Chautauqua Week, and at the same time harbored a side show and a merry-go-round. He had been told that while in town he must be sure to go to the Chautauqua. The merry-go-round was the nearest

## KERMIT ROOSEVELT WEDS.

Marries Miss Willard, Daughter of American Ambassador to Spain.

## Col. Dines with Alfonso.

Madrid, June 10.—Simplicity marked the civil wedding ceremony of Kermit Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Spain, today at the office of the chief of police of Madrid. The Magistrate of the Buena Vista district, where the American Embassy is situated, performed the ceremony.

After Colonel Roosevelt, Ambassador Willard, the Duke of Alba, representing King Alfonso, and ex-Minister Osman signed the register as witnesses, the party returned to the American Embassy, where a quiet family luncheon was given. Afterwards Colonel Roosevelt and his daughter went to Toledo, where they spent the rest of the day.

The religious ceremony will be performed tomorrow at the British Embassy and will be followed by a luncheon attended by one hundred and fifty guests, including Prince, Ambassadors and other notables. The table will be set in the ballroom of the Embassy, while an informal reception will be held in the garden.

When the Colonel arrived in Madrid the police feared a hostile demonstration and took extraordinary precautions to guard the distinguished visitor. But their fears were groundless, for Spaniards of all classes and the press appear to be very cordial to the former President. After the wedding, the Colonel praised the present aspect of the Spanish Army, and declared he would revisit Spain when he had more time.

Tonight Prince Alfonso, son of the infanta Eulalia, and his wife, Princess Beatrice, dined at the American Embassy.

The witnesses at the religious ceremony tomorrow will be Theodors Roosevelt and Colonel Willard. Miss Willard will be attended by Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Ambassador Willard first wished to have the civil ceremony at the embassy, but this program was changed as technically, the marriage contracts, if made in the embassy, would not be signed in Spanish territory, and to conform to the Spanish laws the civil ceremony had to be held elsewhere.

## Electrical Inspector Appointed.

The town has recently appointed Mr. E. J. McGuire electrical inspector. And one desiring to do wiring must first make application to Mr. McGuire for permit and after work is finished have it inspected before it will be accepted by the Piedmont Railway and Electric Co.

to the Station, and thither he went. When he reached home he was asked how he liked it. "Fine," he replied, "fine, it was sure great. So fine that I rode the dingy thing eight times."

The Chautauqua is coming to this town this year, and it will be a school for out of school pupils. It will be of interest to the grown-up who has completed his education; it will be of interest to the child who is just starting his, and it will delight the boy and girl at high school or college, who are just blossoming into the full bloom of youth.

Joseph A. Isley went to Durham today to attend a meeting of Sunday school workers.

POOR 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.

## REBUILDING SALE!

We have just received a large quality of pants good regular price from \$7 to \$12 will reduce them from \$4.50 to \$7.00.

We also have a piece of blue serge price reduced from \$22.50 to \$16.50.

Come in and convince yourself.

H. GOLDSTEIN,  
BURLINGTON, N. C.

## EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA., VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South.

\$3.00 ROUND TRIP. SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave Durham - - 10:00 A. M.

Tickets good returning to leave Richmond on and regular train up to and including No. 119 at 3:00 P. M., Thursday, June 11, 1914.

Ample Time To Make Side Trip To WEST POINT, WASHINGTON or BALTIMORE.

First of The Season. Don't Miss it.

J. O. JONES,  
Traveling Passenger Agent,  
Raleigh, North Carolina.

COME

to

The State Dispatch and

Get Your Next Work.

State Dispatch Pub. Co.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at once. Price 25c. Sold Everywhere.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Brings relief and energy if it fails to cure. Price 25c. Sold Everywhere.

VICK'S Group and SALVE

### Atkinson Leaves Elon to Join the Chicago Americans.

Elon College, June 9.—There is genuine regret here that Callahan, of the Chicago Americans has signed Atkinson, Elon's famous twirler, because it means his retirement from College baseball. Atkinson may not accept however and it is devoutly hoped that he will not.

"Big Boy," as he is usually styled, has shown himself to be a pitcher of rare nerve. He holds the record for striking men out. Fifteen in a game is his average record, and it matters not what team faces him. He has speed, splendid control, and a head that it would be hard to duplicate. Callahan observed these qualities and sent a scout all the way down from Chicago in May to secure him if possible. The contract offered was so attractive that it is hard for an ambitious sportsman to refuse. Elon is happy and depressed at the same time—happy to have discovered such a man, but depressed at the thought of losing him at the end of his sophomore class. Bob Doak smiles in his good-natured way and hopes all will turn out well.

Bunn Hearne, of the New York Giants is another big pitcher that Elon lost to the big league at the end of his second year. Evans, who last year as a freshman, showed such superb qualities, will be back at his post and two or three other men showed talent, among them Poythress, Poe, and Cooper. The team therefore expects to be in good, aggressive working form for next season. Atkinson left for Chicago today, going from his home in Wake County.

### Eight Examinations for Good Positions.

Greensboro, June 9.—Eight open competitive examinations in which men only will be allowed to compete have been announced by the United States civil service commission to take place here in July. These examinations will be held in the federal building and from the list of eligibles certain vacancies will be filled in the departments at Washington and vacancies as they may occur in offices requiring similar qualifications.

The following examinations with the relative annual salaries will be held on July 8:

- First class steam engineer, \$1,200.
- Assistant physicist (qualified in metallography) \$1,400 to \$1,800;
- Assistant Market Milk Inspector, \$1,500 to \$1,740.
- Assistant dairy husbandman, \$1,500 to \$1,750.
- Bacteriologist, \$1,200 to \$2,000.
- Landscape architectural draftsman, \$900.

Competitors in these examination will be examined on certain subjects with relative weights. Any eligibles from these examinations who is used in filling an office will be subject to promotion, transfer, or reinstatement as the officials see fit.

July 13 an examination will be held for cartographer in agricultural geography. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. at a salary of \$1,800 a year.

The civil service commission has also announced an open competitive examination for fiber inspectors to be held on July 6. Certifications will be made from the register of eligibles to fill vacancies in the Philippine service with an annual salary of \$1,800 to \$2,000.

Persons desiring to stand these examinations should apply to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

### Our Trade With South America.

Washington, May 31.—The United States Department of Commerce has just issued a comprehensive report on "South America as an Export Field," which is of special interest at this time in connection with the work being done by the Southern Railway Company and the companies associated with it in developing trade with South America by way of the Southern ports served by their lines.

This report contains some interesting information as to the methods pursued by the United Kingdom and

Germany which are the two great competitors of the United States in supplying South American markets, and President Harrison of the Southern Railway Company today called attention to the following extract from it as containing valuable suggestions for southern manufacturers and merchants who are interested in the trade opportunities of South America:

"The Germans owe a great deal to their banks, which lend active assistance to schemes of trade promotion; the facility with which shipments are financed and credits handled through them has been noted as one of the greatest German assets in building up their South American trade. The most important influence for effecting this result, however, has been the thorough manner in which the Germans have investigated the special features of each particular market and the pains they have taken to see that their goods fitted in with what the people desired. It is the established custom for young men from Germany who intend to engage in the export trade to spend some years in South America as a part of their commercial education, learning the language and studying the habits of the people. Through them a first-hand and detailed knowledge of the trade is acquired, and the information gained is closely followed. There are also in Germany many private and semi-official associations devoted especially to the furtherance of the German export trade, and these not only disseminate information as to the kind of particular articles required by the trade but often subsidize agents to South America and other foreign fields who make a study of market conditions. The co-operation of all German influences in South America toward the one object of furthering trade has often been remarked, and it has resulted in the present high commercial position of the country in all parts of the continent. The promotion of United States trade in South America does not necessarily depend on following either English or German methods, but, as in the case of these countries, both the investment of American capital and the closer attention to details on the part of American exporters have been important factors in the trade increase of the last few years."

### Normal College this Year.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of the State Normal and Industrial College which appears in this issue. Every year shows a steady growth in this institution devoted to the higher education of the women of North Carolina.

Including the Training School and the Summer Session, the college last year had a total enrollment of 1233 students. Ninety of the one hundred counties of the State had representatives in the student body. Nineteenth of all the graduates of this institution have taught or are now teaching in the schools of North Carolina.

The dormitories are furnished by the State and board is provided at actual cost. Two hundred appointments with free tuition, apportioned among the several counties according to the school population, will be awarded to applicants about the middle of July. Students who wish to attend this institution next year should make application as early as possible, as the capacity of the dormitories is limited.

### Brandeis' Arithmetic.

An acquaintance of Mr. Brandeis some time ago had this conversation with the man who had been more responsible than anybody else for the plight of the railroads at present both in and out of New England.

"Brandeis, you have some mighty god diacs on the railroads, but when you say they can, by economical operation, save \$1,000,000 a day, you are talking nonsense. . . ."

Mr. Brandeis replied: "Of course they can't save \$1,000,000 a day. But you must remember that when we lawyers ask for damages we always set the amount much higher than we expect to get. Its then up to the defendant to prove how much less than that we may be entitled to recover."

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

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

May 10, 1914.  
Leave Winston-Salem:  
6:50 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate 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 Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York.  
Dining Cars North of Roanoke.  
4:15 P. M. daily for Roanoke and local 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. Pas. Agt.

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 Sunday 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 8:30 p. m.  
L. C. E. Society, second Thursday in every month at 8:30 p. m.  
Luther League, second and fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m.  
Vespers at 8:30 p. m.

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### "The Greatest Kidney Remedy on Earth," Says a Grateful Woman.

I want to tell you how much good you Swamp-Root did me. About four years ago, I suffered from what the doctors called "catarrh" and for two years of that time, I endured what no tongue can tell. I also had inflammation of the bladder and I tried doctors medicines without receiving any help. Someone told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

After giving it a thorough trial, I received relief, so kept on using it and today I am a strong and well woman. If I ever feel badly or out of sorts, I take Swamp-Root and it always straightens me out. I honestly believe that this medicine would cure all troubles you recommend it for and it is a pleasure for me to send my testimony and photograph to you. I think Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is one of the greatest medicines on earth.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1909.  
C. A. BENNETT,  
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, New York.

### Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

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

Respectfully yours,  
MRS. JOHN BAILY,  
Portland, Ind.

West Main Street.  
Large size bottle for sale at all drug stores.

Keep Bowel Movement Regular.  
Dr. King's New Life Pills keep stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy condition. Rid the body of poisons and waste. Improve your complexion by flushing the liver and kidneys. "I got more relief from one box of Dr. King's New Life Pills than any medicine I ever tried," say C. E. Hatfield, of Chicago, Ill. 25c., at your druggist.

### Coughed for Three Years.

"I am a lover of your godsend to humanity and science. Your medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery, cured my cough of three years' standing," says Jennie Flemming, of New Dover, Ohio. Have you an annoying cough? Is it stubborn and won't yield to treatment? Get a 50¢ bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today. What it did for Jennie Flemming it will do for you, no matter how stubborn or chronic a cough may be. It stops a cough and stops throat and lung trouble. Relief or money back. Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Pimples. 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 Druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

### N & W Norfolk & Western Ry

May 10, 1914.  
Leave Winston-Salem:  
6:50 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate 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 Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York.  
Dining Cars North of Roanoke.  
4:15 P. M. daily for Roanoke and local 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. Pas. Agt.

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 Sunday 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).  
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### EPISCOPAL

The Church of The Holy Comforter  
The Rev. John Bannera Gibble, 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.

Corner Church and Davis Streets.  
Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor.  
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 8:00 p. m.  
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. John R. Fosta, Superintendent.  
Christian Love Services Sunday evenings 7:30 p. m.  
Mid-Week Love Service, every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.  
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday of the second Sunday in each month.

A cordial invitation extended to all.  
A Church Home for visitors and 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 McIver Pastor.  
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. B. E. Sellars, Superintendent.  
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.  
The public is cordially invited to all services.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Martin W. Buck, Pastor.  
Sunday Worship, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday School, at 9:30 a. m. J. L. Scott, Superintendent.  
Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.  
Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 2:00 p. m.  
Church Conference, Wednesday before first Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m.  
Observance of Lord's Supper, first Sunday in each month.  
Woman's Union, first Monday of each month, 3:30 p. m.

### THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

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

### M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Rev. 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 Sunday

**On With the Drab Dance!**

Advertising to the Democratic platform adopted Thursday, the Raleigh Times says: "On the single issue of the primary plank we would take issue with the convention, but since the principle of the primary was indorsed, there is every reason to believe that it will be extended in a few years to include county and township offices."

True enough, something may be done in a few years. But this is by no means certain. The convention held Thursday was the first gathering of the kind since President Wilson so earnestly besought the Democracy of the state to put itself abreast of the times in this respect. It was the first gathering of the kind since the meeting of the Poe-Alexander progressives at Raleigh, to professionals an affair so lamented. It was the first gathering since of Democrats of one of the eastern district concluded what was politically termed their deliberations in the available hospitals. It was the first gathering of the kind since the Democrats of a western congressional district agreed to disagree, perforce, after charges of corrupt practices were made that might have caused a Murphy to blanch.

This convention, as we were about to say, were asked to do some progressive things. The Poe segregation matter did not, it seems, raise a snicker. But the initiative and referendum raised a snicker. It was laughed out of court, to the accompaniment of handclapping led by Mr. Overman. One recognizes in the platform prattle about primaries the modicum of molasses. It would be morally and physically impossible to stand on the plank; there would be no place to stand. The convention expressed its hopes and aspirations and intentions respecting primary legislation is just five less. One heard, but momentarily, the tinkling cymbal. The minor-it—and the term is used most advisedly—proposed a thorough-going clear cut declaration with respect to a state wide legalized primary, but it remained the minority report precisely for the reason that the report was clear cut and comprehensive. The convention was very conventional. It was a relatively small, select gathering, comprised in large part those who have received recognition at the hands of President Wilson. But it was not minded to brook any d—d nonsense. The limited number of real progressives were easily overwhelmed by the Wattsonian torpor that prevailed the proceedings.

The one thing that challenges our admiration, in reflecting upon the manner in which the convention disposed of the primary plank, a plank which is apt to escape notice entirely in a cursory reading, is the honesty of Cameron Morrison, which stands out in such bold relief. There was no evidence of smug, or driveling hypocrisy here. Mr. Morrison said the Democrats in the western part of the state did not approve of primaries such as were proposed by the minority, (those were the honest kind) that they might interfere with Democratic chances in some of the counties. Now one may easily understand, if he cannot admire, this sort of opposition. It is the other kind of opposition, which is unwilling to move into the open with reasons, which we unreservedly condemn.

President Wilson ought to turn to his letter files for that letter, first designed for use in Indiana, and later transmitted to Clarence Poe for use in this State, telling how shocked the President was to discover that North Carolina had failed to enact legislation of such capital importance as the legalized primary. Carbon copies might now be sent to some of his accredited representatives in North Carolina, who presumably reflect his views concerning reform legislation to which in New Jersey he showed passionate devotion. Even in the matter of the Initiative and Referendum, which was so incontinently tossed out, we recognize those necessary "guns behind the door."

By all means, Mr. President, send the letters. This tragic-comedy must be sustained. We realize, with the esteemed Times, that the professional placeman and the politicians may permit us to have the good and desirable things in legislation "in a few

years." Meanwhile, on with the drab dance!—Greensboro News.

"It is to be observed that the men who profess to be shocked at the 'Lo, and Behold, shirtwaist seldom go out of their way to avoid shock," complains the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. Nor are there to be observed many men of any sore who make it a rule to keep their eyes pointed the same way the sun's rays are.—Greensboro News.

**Many Immigrants Arrive.**

Washington, June 9.—Immigrants arrived at American ports at the rate of 2,900 every week during the first ten months of the fiscal year of 1914, and indications are that by June 30, when the fiscal year ends the greatest number of immigrants ever admitted during any year will have entered. Statistics of the bureau of immigration for April and the 10 months ending with April show 119,885 were admitted in April and the total for the 10 months was 1,038,956. Should May and June arrivals equal the number admitted during those months in previous years the 1914 total would be approximately 1,351,000. The greatest number arriving in one year heretofore was 1,885,549 in 1907.

Immigrants from the south of Italy during the ten months numbered 220,123 while those from the north of Italy numbered 38,397. Hebrew immigrants were second in number, there having been 119,634 admitted. Polish immigrants were third with 105,574.

**In Summer.**

Don't how 'tis; s'pose I'd orter be  
A hoein' weeds, but say,  
Somethin' keeps a-callin' me  
When the sky is growin' gray.  
"Billy, Billy, goin' a-fishin'?"  
'Tis every bit as plain  
As the treetoads an' the robins  
A hollerin' for rain.

Don't how 'tis; s'pose I'd orter be  
A hoein' weeds, but then  
There's that voice a askin' me  
Jest as plain again,  
"Billy, Billy, goin' a-fishin'?"  
Better go and dig your bait,  
Weeds 'll keep on stayin'  
But the trout won't wait."

Don't how 'tis; s'pose I'd orter be  
A hoein' weeds, but say  
The treetoads keep a hollerin'  
An' the sky is growin' gray,  
The trout 'll be a risin',  
Guess I'll go an' get my pole  
An' scamper through the alders  
To the old trout hole.  
—Lillian E. Andrews, in Southern Farming.

In God have I put my trust; I will not be afraid what man can do unto me.—Psalms 56, 11.

Jupiter has loaded us with a couple of wallets; the one, filled with our own vices, he has placed at our backs; the other, heavy with those of others, he has hung before.—Phaedrus.

The militants have returned to the arson argument in London. For a long time suffrage has been a burning question over there.—Greensboro News.

There is nothing more likely to betray a man into absurdity than condescension when he seems to suppose his understanding' too powerful for his company.—Samuel Johnson.

A woman needs a stronger hand than her own counsel—she would marry.—Calderon.

But the dry spell was not psychological.—Greensboro News.

One guess is that the tolls talk will remain free.—Greensboro News.

Mellen should worry, since he has that immunity bath.—Greensboro News.

**Farriss' Eyes on Glenn.**

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn at the proper time will have to yield to the demand of the people of the State. He is the one man to whom the Progressives are looking as a leader. The trend of affairs will in all probability make this demand sooner than was expected.—High Point Enterprise.

It is now asserted that Secretary Bryan has added a banana farm to his collection. With an alfalfa ranch, an onion plantation and a banana grove, the collapse of the chautauqua business seems to be prudently anticipated.—Greensboro News.

**CHICHESTER SPILLS**  
DIAMOND BRAND  
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.  
LADIES!  
Get your present for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in 10 and 50c boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.  
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS**  
TRY IT EVERYWHERE WORTH TESTED

**Check Your April Cough.**

Thawing frost and April rains chill you to the very marrow, you catch cold—Head and lungs stuffed—You are feverish—Cough continually and feel miserable—You need Dr. King's New Discovery. It soothes inflamed and irritated throat and lungs, stops cough, your head clears up, fever leaves, and you feel fine. Mr. J. T. Davis, of Stickney Corner, Me., "Was cured of a dreadful cough after doctors' treatment and all other remedies failed. Relief or money back Pleasant—children like it. Get a bottle today. 50c. and \$1.00, at your druggists.

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

**Important to All Women Readers of This Paper.**

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition. Poor health makes your nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcels fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Post. You can purchase the regular

**CONFIRMED PROOF.**

**Residents of Burlington Cannot Doubt What Has Been Twice Proved.**

In gratitude for relief from aches and pains of bad backs—from distressing kidney ills—thousands have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. Residents of Burlington, who so testified years ago, now say the results were permanent. This testimony doubly proves the worth of Doan's Kidney Pills to Burlington kidney sufferers.

Mrs. Bertha Stanfield, 1015 Dixie St., Burlington, N. C., says: "I was in bad shape with backache and had trouble in straightening after stooping. I was bothered by nervous spells. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got some. They helped me in every way. The pains left and my kidneys became normal. The before, was true. I am glad to confirm it now."

Mrs. Stanfield is only one of many Burlington people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—If your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Stanfield had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50¢ all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

The New York World offers them this suggestion without charge: If the Progressives cannot draft the Colonel, it is certain that they can draft Sulzer.—Greensboro News.

We are glad we do not worry over anything as much as the Durham Herald worries over those prohibitionists who like a smidgin when they feel sort of puny.—Greensboro News.

Mr. Ledyard tells much that is interesting, but like his predecessors on the witness stand, fails to offer any information as to those millions that "vanished into thin air."—Greensboro News.

The Divine Sara is coming over next fall for a farewell tour, which is to include the whole world and to be a celebration of her seventieth year. Sara has not made a farewell tour of this country since the year 1913.—Greensboro News.

**CRYING FOR HELP.**

Lots of It in Burlington, But Daily Growing Less.

The kidneys often cry for help. Not another organ in the whole body more delicately constructed; Not one more important to health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood.

When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous. There can be no health where there is poisoned blood.

Backache is one of the frequent indications of kidney trouble.

It is often the kidney's cry for help. Read it.

Read what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for overworked kidneys.

Read what Doan's have done for Burlington people. Mrs. J. A. Loy, near Fair Grounds, Burlington, N. C., says: "My kidneys were irregular in action and I had backaches at times. Doan's Kidney Pills made me feel stronger and better."

Mrs. Loy is only one of many Burlington people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If yours back aches—if your kidney bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Loy had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

**In the Reach of Almost Everybody**

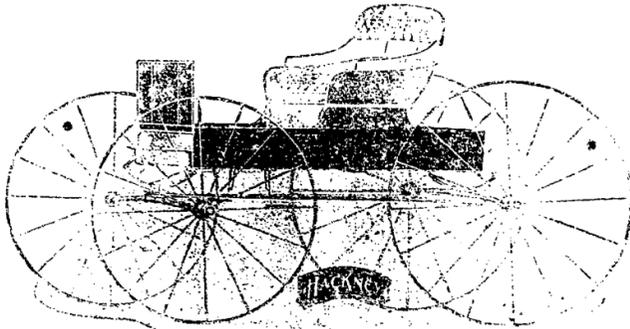


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Burlington, :: :: North Carolina.

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**HOLT & MAY**

The Twice-A-Week Dispatch  
Published Every Tuesday and Friday

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Burlington, N. C.

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figures.

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May 10, 1902, at the post office at  
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Breaking up Industry.

After a little more than a year of  
the present administration at Wash-  
ington, the most notable effect of the  
new policies, supposed to have given  
expression to the "new freedom,"  
seems to be a gradual breaking up of  
industry.

Undoubtedly there are many thou-  
sands more people out of employment  
in the United States today than at any  
previous time since the panic of 1893,  
which, singularly enough, was the  
occasion when the party now in power  
last essayed to regulate the affairs  
of the nation.

But the administration at Wash-  
ington appears to be unwilling to read  
the signs of the times. Having, by  
the prescribing of their own peculiar  
nostrums, turned the general business  
condition from one of prosperity to  
one of confessedly hard times, and  
notwithstanding that they see the pa-  
tient growing worse under their min-  
istrations, they propose to keep on  
prescribing their unknown remedies in  
still larger doses.

Not being content with the passage  
of an un-American tariff bill and a  
revolutionary currency measure, to  
neither of which the business affairs  
of the country have by any means be-  
come adjusted, the President seems  
determined that Congress shall pass  
measures for the purpose of regulat-  
ing business. Four measures are  
being londered; namely, one to de-  
fine the Sherman Law, another to pre-  
scribe trade relations, another to for-  
bid interlocking directorates, and an-  
other to establish an interstate trade  
commission.

All of these measures are in the  
direction of restricting ordinary busi-  
ness freedom along legitimate lines  
of business effort, and their only effect  
in the opinion of business men, will  
be to still further debase business  
conditions. It should be recalled that  
of numerous measures of this kind  
which have been passed since the  
beginning of the present administration.

So far as the measures now being  
considered are concerned, it is not  
difficult to see that they will have  
the effect of still further restricting  
business freedom, and that they will  
have the effect of still further de-  
basing business conditions. It should  
be recalled that of numerous mea-  
sures of this kind which have been  
passed since the beginning of the  
present administration.

The President has given Congress until July  
10th to enact the measures and to  
complete the program of so-called  
constructive legislation. That is to  
say, something less than five hundred  
men in Washington, most of whom  
are lawyers and very few of whom  
have had practically experience in  
commerce or industry or in any pro-  
ductive upstarts, are to enact mea-  
sures to govern and regulate every  
commercial transaction in the coun-  
try. In the effort to reach a few  
wrong-doers, the business affairs of  
well-meaning citizens and business men  
are to be subjected to the guidance,  
direction and dictation of a few new  
governmental boards and commissions  
with thousands of subordinate offi-  
cials, the personnel of which must be  
expected to be controlled by political

DOES NOT KNOW WHERE PAR-  
STANDS.

A. L. Brooks Asks Chairman Chat-  
ham What Shall He Say to People  
About the Amendments.

A. L. Brooks wants information as  
to where the Democratic party stands  
on the constitutional amendments  
recommended by two Democratic leg-  
islative bodies and a Democratic gov-  
ernor. In an open letter to Hugh  
Chatham, chairman of the Demo-  
cratic state convention, Mr. Brooks  
says that he expects to tender his  
services as a speaker in the next cam-  
paign to the Democratic executive  
committee, but that he does not know  
what to tell the people is the stand  
of the party on the amendments re-  
commended by the legislature, but ig-  
nored by the convention.

The letter to Mr. Chatham reads  
as follows:

June 10, 1914.

consideration.

Still the business man is told, with  
charming candor and frankness, that  
"no honest business man need be  
afraid;" but the honest business man  
looks askance at the politician and  
wonders how far he is justified in  
gambling his money on the sense of  
discretion of politicians. It is only  
natural that the business men, large  
and small, should be more inclined to  
retrench their business activity, or  
perhaps go out of business altogether,  
rather than to continue in business  
conditions which cause them to fear  
that they might be at the mercy of  
political grafters. To escape a few  
alleged ills, we are rushing toward  
those we know not of, and business  
men are timid.

The Merchants' Association of New  
York, composed of 3,500 persons,  
firms and corporations, representing  
the commercial and industrial inter-  
ests centering in that metropolis, has  
condemned each of the measures. The  
New York Chamber of Commerce has  
followed suit. The business men of  
Boston and other sections of the  
country are in the same condition of  
mind.

It is not now a question of trust  
prosecution, but of business persecu-  
tion; nor is it a question affecting  
business men alone, for the interest  
of every wage earner, who in turn, is  
dependent upon industry and com-  
merce for employment, for wages and  
for subsistence, is involved in the  
highest degree. Every diminution in  
business activity means more people  
out of work.

The so-called "new freedom,"  
strangely enough, is to be thrust upon  
business interests of the country, large  
and small, against their wishes.  
It is not a question of business men  
alone, but of every wage earner, who  
is dependent upon industry and com-  
merce for employment, for wages and  
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for subsistence, is involved in the  
highest degree. Every diminution in  
business activity means more people  
out of work.

Hon. Hugh Chatham,  
Chairman Democratic State Con-  
vention:

Dear Sir:

You will recall that I was a mem-  
ber of the committee on platform and  
resolutions from the fifth district at  
the recent state convention, over  
which you presided. Hon. Cameron  
Morrison, Governor Doughton and I  
were named as subcommittee to draft  
the platform after the full committee  
had heard the report and arguments  
of the special committee appointed by  
Governor Craig to present the recom-  
mendations of the progressive con-  
vention of Democrats recently held  
in Raleigh. This committee consisted  
of Hons. Clarence Poe, A. M. Scales,  
J. W. Bailey, Judge Graham, Dr.  
Alexander and Judge Biggs. You  
were no doubt struck by the fact that  
the platform as presented and adop-  
ed by the convention was silent on  
nearly all the subjects recommended  
by Governor Craig's special commit-  
tee of distinguished Democrats. Mr.  
McKinnon, the committeeman from  
the seventh district, and I presented  
a minority report, demanded a legal-  
ized primary law for all officers by  
both parties to be held on the same  
day at the expense of the State, and  
safeguarded by a strong corrupt prac-  
tices act. Our report was voted down  
in the convention, and the thin, weak  
plank of the committee on this sub-  
ject was adopted. I limited my for-  
mal objections to the primary plank  
of the platform, because I believe that  
a thorough-going primary law and  
strong corrupt practices act is the  
gateway to all needed reforms, and  
until we get this, that issue shall not  
be clouded.

The platform as adopted, however,  
is far from satisfactory to me and  
thousands of other progressive Demo-  
crats in North Carolina, who were  
not at the convention, and for whom  
I spoke in support of the minority re-  
port. It is on account of what the  
platform does not say, rather than  
when it does say that these true  
friends and supporters of President  
Wilson and his progressive policies  
and teachings object.

It is not sufficient for a Democra-  
tic platform to declare, as does our  
platform, in favor of the "principle"  
of a legalized primary law. We should  
demand the "enactment" of a thor-  
ough-going law for all offices. The  
platform sounds well, and means well,  
but as touching this and many other  
vital questions in North Carolina it  
is either feeble and indefinite or sil-  
ent.

There were so many counties in the  
State not represented in the conven-  
tion at all, and others by only one  
or two delegates, that the contents of  
this platform and the vote by which  
the primary plank was adopted cannot  
be taken as a full expression of the  
sentiment of the people and the  
policy of the State.

It is not sufficient for a Democra-  
tic platform to declare, as does our  
platform, in favor of the "principle"  
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ent.

Woodrow Wilson was nominated at  
Baltimore and elected President on  
these progressive issues. Our repre-  
sentatives in Washington are sup-  
porting Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan in  
all their progressive measures, while  
many of the party leaders in the  
State are repeatedly ridiculing the  
suggestion of our following their ad-

vice. This condition cannot last. We  
cannot be progressive in Washington  
and reactionary in North Carolina.  
To undertake it is folly, and to suc-  
ceed at it is a fraud.

As the platform which was adopt-  
ed is supposed to contain North Caro-  
lina's political wisdom and philosophy,  
I invite every Democrat in the State  
to read it and see for themselves if  
it contains anything of vital impor-  
tance that has not appeared in similar  
platforms for fifteen years past. Does  
it pretend to deal with the great vi-  
tal questions of government, about  
which our people are so deeply inter-  
ested? Let's analyze. The Demo-  
cratic legislature of 1911, together  
with Governor Craig, appointed a  
commission to revise our State Con-  
stitution. The legislature of 1913 re-  
ceived their report and proposed ten  
amendments to our constitution which  
it submitted to the people of the State  
for adoption. This was the work of  
two Democratic legislatures and a  
Democratic Governor. The people  
will soon vote on these amendments.  
What does our platform say to the  
people about these vital changes in  
our organic laws? Nothing, except as  
to the one concerning public schools.

Ought these amendments to be  
adopted? Are they good, or bad? If  
good, why did not we have the cour-  
age to say so? If bad, why did we  
not in justice to the people of the  
State say so?

The Democratic party is the only  
political organization in the State that  
is in a position to counsel and advise  
the people how to vote. The Repub-  
lican party is shattered, and seven-  
ty thousand of its one-time members  
are now seeking new political alli-  
ances under the banner of a party  
that promises progress.

North Carolina is struggling under  
a most antiquated and vicious tax  
system. In equality and injustice  
abound in every precinct in the State.  
The farmer's furniture and pigs are  
taxed to the limit, while the franchises  
of the railroads are not taxed at all.  
The State's annual deficit is about  
\$800,000, which has to be met by a  
bond issue when all the property in  
the state is fairly taxed we could  
pay our expenses without hardships to  
any.

When the campaign opens I expect  
to tender my services to the chair-  
man of the State Committee for the  
purpose of making speeches in sup-  
port of our party everywhere I can  
be of service. How do I know what  
to tell the people my party advises  
them to do? How will other Demo-  
cratic speakers know what position to  
take on any or all of these amend-  
ments? I submit it is not fair to the  
voters to be left in the dark and to  
guess upon vital questions. Yet,  
when I urged these and other views  
upon the platform committee I was  
told that I was too progressive. The  
difference which divides me and the  
majority of Democrats in North  
Carolina from those in the State  
who are not so progressive is not  
a matter of degree, but one of  
principle.

It is not sufficient for a Democra-  
tic platform to declare, as does our  
platform, in favor of the "principle"  
of a legalized primary law. We should  
demand the "enactment" of a thor-  
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sentatives in Washington are sup-  
porting Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan in  
all their progressive measures, while  
many of the party leaders in the  
State are repeatedly ridiculing the  
suggestion of our following their ad-

When Your Blood is Right,  
Your Whole System is Right.  
If You Have any Blood or Skin Disease  
Do Not Delay until it is too late but Order  
**==T O - D A Y ! ==**  
**THE HOT SPRINGS REMEDY**  
a complete and Positive  
Remedy for  
**Syphilis, Eczema, Acne**  
**Erysipelas, Malaria,**  
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And all other Forms of Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Hot Springs Physicians pronounce this the Greatest Blood  
and Skin Remedy ever placed on the Market.  
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\$5.00  
Write us your Troubles. All Correspondence Strictly Private.  
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**BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, QUICKLY VANISH**  
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such conditions because it reaches  
the very cause of the disease. It  
soaks right into the system, and  
brings it out through the skin and  
urine, cleans out the body, filters  
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pound at Buchanan's.

Going After the Pitcher.  
Ty Cobb, the greatest batter that  
ever lived, has an article in next Sun-  
day's Philadelphia Press, June 14th,  
that every baseball fan will want  
to read. Do not miss it! "Going Af-  
ter the Pitcher" is the title.  
No player has ever gone after the  
pitchers with such insistent and over-  
whelming success at Ty Cobb. There-  
fore he speaks with authority. Re-  
member to buy next Sunday's Phila-  
delphia Press.  
Continued on Page 5.

POOR F



## FLETCHER GIVES DETAILS OF FIGHT.

Tell the Navy Department Just How the Port of Vera Cruz Was Captured.

Washington, June 6.—Read Admiral Fletcher's own story of the occupation of Vera Cruz is told in the first detailed report of the Navy's operations on the east coast of Mexico made public today by the Navy Department. The report tells of Admiral Fletcher's receipt of the historic cablegram early in the morning of April 21 ordering him to seize the Vera Cruz customs house; of the swift descent of marines and bluejackets from the American warships upon the port and the bloody fighting that occurred when they met with resistance from the Mexican Federal soldiers and irregulars.

The Admiral refers particularly to the work of the cruisers Prairie, Chester and San Francisco which moored inside the breakwater, covered successive landings of marines and the bluejackets.

Initiative and clear judgment was required on the part of the commanding officers," said the report, "and the results showed in a striking manner the efficiency of the ships under their commands." The three vessels were under charge of Commanders Moffett, Stickney and Harrison.

The report is full follows: "When the cablegram of 8 a. m. April 21, to seize the custom house was received, the following officers were in my cabin.

Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. Navy, commanding naval brigade.

Captain H. McL. P. Huse, U. S. Navy, chief of staff.

Commander H. O. Stickney, U. S. Navy, commanding Prairie.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., commanding marine regiment.

They had been called on board to be informed of the situation and to assure me that the plans previously prepared for the employment of the naval forces against Vera Cruz were understood by them, and that they were prepared to carry them out. The method of procedure adopted was to land marines from the Prairie, Florida and Utah, and the seaman battalion from the Florida, seize the custom house, railway terminal and cable office. The seaman battalion of the Utah was held on board awaiting news of the "Ypiranga."

Commander Stickney and Lieutenant Colonel Neville returned to the Prairie and at 9 a. m. Commander Stickney went ashore and personally notified the American Consul that we would land in charge of the custom house, directed him to notify all foreign consuls, and send all foreigners aboard the War Line "Mexico" which was at Pier No. 4 and the "Esperanza" (the port) in the harbor. General Maas, the Mexican military commandant, was notified by telephone from the Consulate that we would land at once to take charge of the custom house and he was urged to offer no resistance but to withdraw in order to avoid useless loss of life and property of the people of Vera Cruz.

At 9:40 a. m. an officer from the Prairie boarded the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, Carlos V. (Spanish) and Essex (British) and notified them of our intended action.

An officer from the Prairie visited the Fort at San Juan d' Ulloa, informed the commander that we would seize the custom house and that any aggressive move on his part would be immediately followed by our opening fire with heavy guns on the fort. The commander of the fort said that he understood the situation but if we opened fire he would return it. He had 160 regular troops who had charge of the prisoners.

The War Line "Mexico" with foreigners on board pulled away from Pier No. 4 and anchored in the outer harbor. Commander Cone of the Utah, after anchoring his vessel at 9:40 a. m., came on board. Cone reported his landing force ready and waiting for any service and returned to his ship.

At 10:39 a. m. the Prairie reported "Am Ready" and I directed Captain Rush to land his brigade and carry out orders. The following sig-

nal was sent to the Prairie at 10:50 a. m., "Land and Take Pier No. 4 be prepared to cover landing by necessary gun-fire." At 11:45 the Prairie signalled, "Battalion has shoved off." The landing force of the Florida shoved off at the same time and were joined by the Panama contingent of Marines from the Utah. This made a total of 187 officers and men of whom 502 were marines, all under the command of Captain William R. Rush, U. S. Navy, captain of the Florida. At 11:50 a. m. the Prairie signalled, "Battalion has landed, no evidence of any resistance thus far." At 11:45 a. m. signal was received from the Consulate, "Cable Station O. K." and this meant that the cable station was in possession of our forces on shore and that communication with Washington was assured. At 11:50 a. m. signal was received from Captain Rush on shore that headquarters had been established at the Hotel Terminal and signal station set up there. At 11:55 a. m. Rush signalled, "Telegraph and postoffice occupied and doing business as ever." This was followed by "Firing in town; no casualties yet," and at 12:21 p. m. "Commenced firing on shore; Federals have commenced firing on U. S. Troops." Again at 12:30 p. m. Rush signalled "One thousand men with machine guns reported in this vicinity; desultory firing heavy at intervals; hurry Utah's troops." I signalled Utah: "Send your battalion ashore; urgent; you may steam in closer." At 12:41 p. m. Rush reported his first casualties.

Immediately on landing the marine regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Neville advanced up Calle de Montezinos, seizing cable office and detaching one company to seize the power plant north of the terminal station and to cover approaches from the westward along railroad tracks. The head of the marine column had advanced to Avenida Bravo when at 11:57 a. m. they were fired into from all directions. The marines Colt automatic guns went into action at Independencia, Cinco de Mayo, Cortes, Hidalgo, and Bravo, and cleared these streets immediately. The men took positions in front of the warehouses, lining the north side of Montezinos and fired at the enemy who had occupied the houses, windows and towers on the opposite side of the street. The marine regiment was then ordered not to advance but to hold original position.

In the meantime the Florida seaman battalion, under Lieutenant Wright had advanced and seized the custom house and custom warehouse, postoffice and railroad terminal. They were under steady fire from the enemy in houses on Benito Juarez and Morales streets, which was returned. The artillery section of the Florida went into action in front of the American consulate and shelled the enemy out of the old lighthouse tower on Benito Juarez street. When the first report of casualties was received, the Signal was ordered from Tampico to Vera Cruz by radio.

At 1 p. m. I repaired aboard the Prairie with Captain Huse and Lieutenant Courts of my staff and from this point directed joint operations ashore and afloat. The Prairie opened fire at 1:10 p. m. with three inch guns on the enemy's mounted troops in the sandhills beyond the city. Indirect fire was used with a church tower as a point of aim, range 2,500 to 3,000 yards. The second shot fell among the troops and drove them beyond the sandhills.

Sharpshooters in the Naval School Building and the New Market had been firing steadily on Pier No. 4 where all of our boats were landing. Chief Boatswain McCloy, in charge of three picket launches armed with one-pounder guns put out from Pier No. 4 and steamed full speed around the end of Fiscal Pier directly toward the Naval School Building. When within a few hundred yards, the launches opened fire simultaneously with one-pounders at the windows of the Naval Academy. They thus drew the fire of the Mexican forces along that section of the waterfront but located their positions on the Prairie who immediately opened fire with 2-inch battery over the heads of the launches, silencing the fire of the Mexicans in that section of the city. The picket launches in their gallant dash were hit many times with rifle

bullets and three times with one-pounder shell from the Naval Academy. Chief Boatswain McCloy was wounded in the leg and one was fatally wounded.

The brigade signal station on top of the Terminal Hotel was exposed to the fire of the Mexicans from all directions. The signal squad under Ensign McDonnell remained at their posts during the 24 hours fighting and though three of the seven signalmen were shot while wig-wagging messages, communication between brigade headquarters and the Prairie was never interrupted.

3 p. m.—I did not desire to force the fighting through the city and use the guns of the ships as long as there existed a reasonable chance to avoid this severe measure. Every effort was being made to get into communication with the Mexican authorities, both direct and through the American consul, and to represent to them the futility of further resistance on their part and the serious consequences that would ensue. My chief of staff, Captain Huse, in conjunction with the American consul, Mr. Canada, endeavored until 5 o'clock to get into communication with any authorities in control, but their efforts were unavailing. Any further advance at this time of the day would have brought the fighting into the most densely populated part of the city after nightfall. It was therefore decided to hold our present position and in case of unforeseen contingencies the heavy warehouses on Pier No. 4 could be securely held.

At 5 p. m. an officer was again sent to Fort San Juan d' Ulloa to inform the commanding officer that there must be no sort of military movement in the fort during the night and that no one would be allowed to leave the fort. The commanding officer agreed to this arrangement and promised to remain neutral.

A Mexican naval officer from the naval station in Ulloa came on board the Prairie about 9 p. m. He had served in the Spanish Navy and was on board the Don Juan de Austria at the Battle of Manila. He requested in the name of the commandant that about three hundred navy yard workmen and sailors be allowed to leave the station and join the forces under General Maas. The practical difficulty of allowing this was pointed out to him and he was told to inform the commandant that the matter would be taken up as soon as order was established in the city.

The Florida was ordered to sweep the entrance of the harbor inside the breakwater for mines with wires reported leading to Ulloa and before the dragging was completed the San Francisco and Chester entered the harbor during the night. Investigation and aeroplane observations subsequently proved that there were no mines in the harbor.

At 7 p. m. the following radio was sent to flag officer Arkansas:

"Will hold pier No. 4 for the night. Desultory street firing continues. You should be prepared to land infantry battalions and artillery immediately on arrival under cover of darkness. Captain Huse or myself will repair to board on your arrival to advise you of the situation."

"FLETCHER."

Depultery firing continued until midnight with occasional shots during the night. The dead and wounded were sent on board the Prairie and the medical officers of the Carlos V. and the Essex came aboard and offered their services which were gratefully accepted.

Reports were received that the enemy were preparing to attack with artillery during the night and the Utah and Florida anchored outside the breakwater were directed to be prepared to use turret guns and searchlights if ordered. The Prairie kept searchlights trained on points along shore from which sniping had occurred during the day.

At 6 p. m. the San Francisco entered the harbor and anchored 300 yards north of the Prairie. She immediately landed her battalion of two seaman companies which reported to Bridge Commander on shore. The Chester entered the harbor at 12:05 a. m. April 22, and anchored off Sanidad Pier. Her battalion of seaman and marines were landed immediately. At 1 a. m. censorship was es-

tablished over the cable station.

Rear Admiral Badger with five battleships of his fleet came to anchor in the outer harbor, and with Mr. Huse, Chief of Staff, I repaired on board the flagship at 2:45 a. m. After explaining the situation to the admiral, he decided to land his forces and the seaman and marine battalions of the Arkansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan and New Jersey, landed at 4 a. m., under cover of darkness and promptly moved to their assigned positions joining the organization on shore.

## THE FINAL ADVANCE.

Early in the morning of the 22nd, efforts to get in communication with the authorities were renewed. By 8 o'clock it was definitely ascertained that the firing of the enemy was not under organized control or acting under the direction of competent authority and the following instructions were issued:

Brigade Commander,  
U. S. Naval Forces,  
Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Subject: Re-advancing and taking possession of the city of Vera Cruz.

1 All efforts to get in touch with responsible authorities on shore have failed and efforts have been fruitless to have the authorities stop firing.

2 I am well informed that the regular troops have withdrawn and the people now firing are irresponsible people under no control or authority.

3 You will advance in your discretion, and suppress this desultory firing, taking possession of the city and restore order respecting as much as possible the hotels and other places where foreigners are lodged.

4 You are cautioned against the possible use by the enemy of machine guns and artillery.

(Signed) F. F. Fletcher.

At 8:50 a. m. Rush signalled:

"Advance begun. Please shell military positions."

(Signed) Rush.

The marine forces advanced through all streets to the north of Avenida Independencia where they were met with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from houses, hotels, hospitals, church steeples and military barracks. They advanced slowly—clearing houses and roofs of the snipers and entering every house in every block as they advanced.

The seaman forces advanced to the south along the waterfront, clearing and protecting the left flank of the marines as they advanced south. The advance of the seamen was opposed by a continuous and concealed rifle fire difficult to locate. It came principally from Benito Juarez curiel Plaza Constitution, the Naval Academy, artillery barracks and from the roofs and windows of houses in this section of the city along the waterfront.

The second seaman regiment under Captain Anderson, U. S. Navy, was marched toward the waterfront and in front of the New Market, Naval School and artillery barracks. In crossing the open ground between the Naval School and the Benito Juarez lighthouse, about 550 yards in width, they were met by a heavy rifle one-pounder and machine gun fire from the Naval School building. This situation looked critical. The Chester, Prairie and San Francisco simultaneously opened fire with 3-in, 4-in and 5-in batteries against the second story of Naval School building. In a short time the upper story was riddled by 40 shots and the fire silenced.

Our forces advanced steadily through the city, enter houses from which they were being fired upon and disarming the occupants. The Chester from a favorable position commanding the southern part of the city, shelled the enemy out of houses along the waterfront, old Fort Santiago and from the vicinity of the military barracks. By 11 a. m. our forces were in complete possession of all parts of the city and fighting had practically ceased.

The following signal was sent to the cruisers, Chester, Prairie, San Francisco and to Brigade Headquarters on shore:

"The Division Commander desires

to express his appreciation and admiration for the splendid and efficient work of the naval brigade in the capture of the city of Vera Cruz and the efficient support given them by the cruisers in the harbor reflect a great credit on the accuracy of fire of their gunners.

(Signed) Fletcher.

The Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Badger approached the harbor of Vera Cruz on the night of the 21st at full speed all ready to land and came to anchor in the outer harbor several hours ahead of the expected time. I am not to commend my superior officer, but I think it only proper allowed to say in this report that Rear Admiral Badger during the naval operations on shore at Vera Cruz afforded me the most prompt and willing assistance, and my slightest request or recommendation or call for aid was in all cases met with immediate compliance, and it is a great pleasure for me to record the thoroughly fine and generous spirit that was shown by him and his staff in their hearty support of the work on

## WORK OF CRUISERS PRAIRIE CHESTER AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Prairie remained moored in the inner harbor with steam up in a position to cover the landing of troops and control the waterfront in vicinity of the Consulate between Pier No. 4 and Sanitary Pier at the lighthouse. During the afternoon of the 21st the Prairie had occasion to silence the firing coming from the Naval Academy, the Market building nearby, from a barge alongside the custom house wharf, and from a small frame house near Sanitary Pier. This was done by a few well-aimed shots from the 3-inch guns and a Colt's automatic which riddled the frame structure.

At 3 p. m. the San Francisco was directed by radio to enter the inner harbor and was warned against rifle fire from the breakwater at the entrance and alongshore. She came in at 9 p. m. without pilot or the assistance of navigational lights, anchored near the Prairie and shifted berth to the moorings assigned, receiving a signal, "Well Done."

The Chester arrived from Tampico 12 midnight the 21st. She entered harbor with all lights screened and cleared for action, with marines stationed along the deck for rifle fire. She promptly took up moorings in assigned positions off Sanitary Pier and was signalled, "Well Done." Both commanding officers reported on board Prairie, received instructions as to disposition of our forces and general instructions relative to gun fire from their ships. It was not deemed to cause any more destruction of property than was necessary to protect our men ashore, and buildings were to be fired upon only when it was ascertained that they were being used by the Mexicans as defensive positions from which they directed fire upon our troops. This plan was most effectively and efficiently carried out by the commanding officers of all three ships and not a building was fired into unnecessarily.

The Chester was moored inshore nearest to the fighting and at day-break rifle firing was directed from small tugs and barges near No. 3 breakwater. This was returned with rifle fire, but had to be silenced by a 3-inch gun. Later firing from a number of points in this section of the city was located and both 3-inch and 5-inch guns of the Chester had to be used to silence it.

Soon after the final advance of the landing force into the city, which commenced about 8:30 a. m. on the 22nd, the Second Regiment consisting of the battalions of the New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont and New Jersey, marched across the open space between the lighthouse and the Naval Academy passing to the southward. When our men met with a heavy fire most of them dropped on the ground, or against lower walls of the Naval School and instantly the guns of the Chester, Prairie and San Francisco opened fire. The firing was very accurate, directly over the heads of our men, and in a short space of time the whole second of this building, about 500 feet front was a wreck, not a shot missing its mark. The work of these three

vessels, Chester, Commander Moffett, Prairie Commander Stickney, San Francisco Commander Harrison, in supporting our troops on shore was most effective and is deserving special praise. Initiative and clear judgment was required on the part of the commanding officers and the results showed in a striking manner the efficiency of the ships under their commands. The Chester being in the most forward position did most of the firing and received a greater number of hits. The San Francisco and Prairie were hit by rifle fire many times, over a hundred shots hit the Chester. Two men on the Chester and one on the Prairie were wounded.

The Esperanza, in charge of Lieutenant Fletcher, lying between the Chester and Prairie was struck 31 times and one man of the crew slightly wounded. All refugees were placed in a position safety and none were injured."

## Spanish Police Would Protect Theodore Roosevelt.

Madrid, June 8.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived at Madrid today to attend the wedding of his son, Kermit Roosevelt, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Spain.

A small crowd gathered at the station. Police in plain clothes were distributed about the depot as a result of the publication of several newspaper articles antagonistic to Colonel Roosevelt. The chief of police had feared the possibility of unfriendly feeling being displayed but none was shown.

There was an affectionate greeting between Colonel Roosevelt, his son, Kermit and his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Colonel J. E. Willard, the American Ambassador, and members of the embassy staff, and Senor Mendez, the Spanish under-Secretary of State, also were at the Station to meet Colonel Roosevelt. He was driven to the American embassy.

King Alphonso traveled on the same train for some distance with Colonel Roosevelt, but as each was unaware of the presence of the other there was no meeting.

The King will not be present at the wedding ceremony, but it is said he will probably meet Colonel Roosevelt on Wednesday.

## Political Debate in the House Saturday.

Washington, June 6.—The House ran the gamut of political and governmental controversy today in the general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Representative Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, charged the Democrats with extravagance, declaring an apparent reduction of some \$30,000,000 in the bill was due to arbitrary cutting off of appropriations needed in the latter half of the next fiscal year.

Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, attacked "political appointments" of the administration.

In the course of the discussion Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriation committee, read a letter from President Wilson relating to the Panama Commission. Republican leader Mann immediately called attention to the house rule requiring the President and departments heads to address all official communications to the speaker. "These secret and personal communications from the President and members of the cabinet to chairmen of the committees of this house are one of the grossest abuses of the present conduct of the government," said Mr. Mann.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, spent more than an hour in an effort to show the House that importations of Argentine corn, on the free list in the Underwood tariff law, are not a menace to American corn producers.

The truth the wise men sought  
Was spoken by a child;  
The alabaster box was brought  
In trembling hands defiled.  
Not from my torch, the gleam,  
But from the stars above;  
Not from my heart life's crystal stream  
But from the depths of love.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The office shows the man.—Motto of Earl Lonsdale.

POOR

(Continued from Page Four.)  
mighty little fuss about it. The big noise was elsewhere.

#### NOTHING FOR PROGRESSIVES.

The progressives got nothing. There is no need trying to make it appear that they did. The majority did not mean that they should. Cam Morrison made the dominant crowd yell when he said that Nebraska and New Jersey might learn Democracy from North Carolina, and that this State has nothing to learn from them.

The majority did not like the disposition of the April mass meeting to set a gubernatorial pace. The demand for the initiative and referendum was then so overtopping that it was run over Governor Craigh's veto, and his strong speech. Yet Thursday, nobody had the nerve to offer the measure, either to the platform committee or by convention resolution. It had place among the 19 resolutions of the April meeting, but it never came to committee consideration.

Champions of Wilson on the convention floor played better politics. When E. E. Britton offered a resolution commending the President's Panama policy specifically, C. O. McMichael, asked to refer it to the platform committee. The News and Observer's editor would take no chances with the uncertain temper of that body. There were Kitchin men on it who knew that one of them would not bring a majority report to boost Brother Claude's stand upon the Baltimore platform? And the Britton resolution went through, with McMichael, alone asking that it be referred.

The committee fought it out for more than seven hours. It made, as before stated few concessions to the progressive Democrats who came here in April to make the Democracy head of Teddy. Race segregation would have been slaughtered. Mr. Poe was more interested in this measure than anything that the Democracy could do for his constituency, but sentiment was overwhelmingly against any such politics. The race issue appears to have been the one thing upon which the Progressives and Conservatives were united.

#### IMPOSING LIST OF ABSENT MEASURES.

That platform committee was the whole show. The progressives begged according to some of them, and the conservatives gave grudgingly. The April meeting had been a sore point with them. The progressives pleaded that Wilson had been surprised and humiliated that North Carolina has no primary law, but the conservatives sat in their snug complacency and said North Carolina has elected more Democratic governors than New Jersey.

Governor Craig took no open part until he was called to speak. He assailed the initiative and referendum. He did not then know that his pet aversion had been "fixed" for him by the committee. Everybody expected to see hottest fight of the last decade when the platform was brought out with this measure incorporated in it. But the imposing list of absent measures overshadowed everything else. Throughout yesterday and today, nothing but the convention has been talked. A reward offered for the man who thinks the progressives had anything to do with the convention, has failed to bring him here.

"We will meet you are Armageddon," Charles McMichael said yesterday morning, as he left the delegates shortly after the convention and went to his home. Mr. McMichael thinks some of the progressive Democrats who brought the mass meeting to Raleigh, a meeting by the way largely without mass—have most to congratulate themselves upon. "Why, the committee that did the most talking is the most pleased, though it got nothing that it asked for," Mr. McMichael said. "The mass meeting was planned to head off real progressives in the Democratic party," he said, and Mr. McMichael believes that of all the men who are affected by this convention, J. W. Bailey, leader of the movement, should be the happiest.

The folks sat down upon Messrs. Bailey, Poe, Alexander and the others, do not feel that way about it. They think that Mr. Bailey saw what looked like a great movement away

from the dominant Democracy. He has been heard to say much against the bourbon brand under which he has smarted many years in Wake. Bailey wrote much about the initiative and referendum, the legalized primary and the segregation of the races, though much to his dislike, appealed to him as a party expedient. Mr. Bailey expressed himself many times unfavorable to the Poe proposition to deny negroes the right to buy lands in certain localities, but he felt it to be coming and he was unwilling to stand in the way of it.

"There wouldn't be room enough in a county for men like me and Watts," Pailey has often said by way of distastes for the peculiar brand of politics that Watts carries concealed about his system. They are friends, have been together on Craig, Simmons and prohibition always. But Bailey never concealed his dislike for the Watts way in local contests. And Bailey has always believed that if he and his fellow collector were in the same county they would shake it to pieces until Watts reformed.

For that reason there is no doubt among the jubilant stand-patters that Bailey was fully committed to the progressive move and that he was more interested in it than almost any other. He wanted the primary law and the initiative and the referendum. There is no doubt that Bailey's old friends looked with much dissatisfaction upon his new alliance. And they were most happy of men who yesterday morning read the platform and said a document of significant omissions and platitudinous expressions.

#### DISLIKED THE APRIL MEETING.

The conservatives openly declared their dislike of the April mass meeting which sent up such a noble set of resolutions and presented to the Democracy such a splendid working model.

"If they had not held that meeting we might have adopted some of their recommendations," one of the leaders said yesterday. "But they got a crowd of school teachers and kickers here. We just thought we would let them know that the Democratic party is still boss in North Carolina."

This was significant. There is nobody to say he heard the colloquy but there is a story that Cam Morrison and Dr. H. Q. Alexander came to verbal blows over some of the doctor's recommendations. The rumor is that Mr. Morrison told Dr. Alexander that platform committees are not accustomed to having planks sawed out by men not Democrats, whereupon the doctor assented his Democracy.

Likewise Mr. Poe's Democracy has never been regarded as his long suit. His contribution to the Wilson campaign fund two years ago he declared to be his first. It was used by the News and Observer to prove the superiority of Wilson. But the conservatives remembered it and not all the conservatives were Wilson men. A roll call by counties would be interesting on that proposition. It is certain therefore that the majority resented the minority's assumption that Democracy is the peculiar monopoly of the minority.

#### DANIELS GOES BACK.

Moreover the majority takes a sort of savage delight in believing that Secretary Daniels got out of town before the conservatives upset all the fine plans of the Progressives. This is perhaps not true, as the secretary was due in Washington anyway, but it does show what the conservatives meant to do, and thought they were doing. It shows even more. It proves to them that radical Democracy is in disfavor here, and that even the thought of ascendancy of the Daniels democracy must be discouraged.

A few weeks ago a prominent politician came down here from a trip to Washington and said: "Do you know what this progressive movement means? Of course nobody did. 'I'll tell you what came to me straight in Washington,'" he said, "and if you will keep your ear to the ground you will hear something."

"This is a movement to oust Simmons. Josephus Daniels is to succeed him as leader and four years from now he will be running for the Senate against Simmons. Bailey is to get a big job in the Department of

Justice. That may sound absurd, but it is Washington talk now."

Whether this is believed by conservatives generally or not, many of them do believe it, and they take infinite joy in the first run of things against this alleged uprising against Simmons.

#### SOME OFFICE HOLDERS.

If the roll of delegates could be called there would be a striking response from officialdom. The favorite way of attacking old Republican conventions was calling them "revenue doodlers" and the "pie brigade."

There were the Hammers, Webbs and the Wattset, big three of the western district—district attorney, marshal and collector. Winston, Dorch and Bailey, are not inconspicuous from the east. Hoy, assistant district attorney; Hayden Clement, solicitor; Walter Siler, Solicitor; postmasters in plenty; and representatives in motley, redeemed the convention from blight by unseasonable frost. It was the most slightly attended one in many years. The revenue folks were most welcome. Had there been no officeholders, there would have been an even smaller convention.

#### Mill Owners Will Benefit From Federal Child Labor Law.

Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee has just filed with the House Committee on Labor a written reply to the statements of the three South Carolina mill owners who spoke at Washington recently against the Palmer-Owen federal child labor bill. Dr. A. J. McKelway quotes their own words to show that they would benefit from such legislation.

He reminds the committee that one mill president said at the hearing "If I were today to consult my own immediate selfish interests as to employment, I would be glad indeed not to have a child in my mill under 14 years of age. It is not cheap labor," and Dr. McKelway comments that if this statement is meant to stand, the Congress of the United States will really be doing the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina a service by forbidding the employment of dear labor.

The same mill president, replying to a question from the committee, had congratulated California upon its high age limit and said, "I also believe that in South Carolina, as soon as conditions justify such public sentiment, the people there will make provision also for the education of the children and for the support of the children." Again Dr. McKelway comments, "If Mr. Parker and his fellow manufacturers will cease their opposition to child labor legislation by the State of South Carolina, there will be little left to overcome in the way of securing other conditions for child welfare, and if they had not been resisting such legislation for the past decade and more, South Carolina would not now be affected in any way by the passage of the Palmer Bill."

Dr. McKelway reviews all the familiar arguments in favor of the bill and gives the Census figures for various states to show how large a majority of the population have embodied in state laws and standards proposed in this bill.

#### Will Conscript Him.

Colonel Roosevelt must run for Governor. There must be no alliance with the Republican or Democratic "machines." Charles S. Whitman as a candidate for governor on any ticket is defective and on the Progressive ticket impossible.

Upon these three points 20 Progressive leaders agreed yesterday in conference at State headquarters, 32 Washington Square west. Geographically they ranged from Chauncey J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, to Regis Post, of Bayport, L. I., ex-Governor of Porto Rico.

Most of the members of State Chairman Robinson's advisory campaign committee were there and a dozen others of the party's best qualified counsellors.

Even George W. Perkins swung around to the view that the Colonel must be drafted for head of the ticket.

Just how Conscript Roosevelt is to be compelled to run if he keeps on insisting that he will not do it was not determined. It was the sense of the

meeting however, that the voters demand for him would exercise a very strong appeal to his high sense of duty."

#### Get Together Move is Making Headway.

Word from the west is to the effect that the Republicans and the Moose are making considerable headway in their get-together enterprise. In Buncombe even Colonel Lusk is said to favor the harmony program. Messrs. Duncan and Morehead, following the meeting which was held in this city recently, have communicated with Chairman Walser of the Progressive committee, and Mr. Walser is now sending members of the Moose committee on the harmony proposition.

The Republicans say there ought to be little difficulty in establishing the hoped for harmony, inasmuch as the Roosevelt people command most of the following in this State, and could easily control the situation, should a joint convention be held. In other words, the invitation has come from the minority, and the majority would have little to lose by a fusion. There would be no difficulty, it was pointed out, in making the platform of the reunited force as progressive as might seem desirable to those who have been interested in the Roosevelt cause. Republicans are likewise pointing to the fact that now is the accepted time for their party to attempt something serious in the State since they were only able to black the boards in this State in 1894 and 1896, when the Democrats were in power.

Should the two wings of the party be brought together there is talk of nominating Dr. Cyrus Thompson, against a view to making a campaign against Senator Overman. There is likewise talk of nominating a man like James N. Williamson for Congress in the Fifth District. J. J. Britt in the Tenth District, Linney, Cowles or Seawell, in the Seventh, T. T. Hicks in the fourth, Green of Mitchell, Geo. Pritchard or Colonel Newell in the ninth.

Another thing Republicans are hoping for a single state convention, a big affair, with a view of creating the impression that their party is still alive and kicking.

#### Surfmen in Session.

Elizabeth City, June 9.—Several hundred surfmen from the life saving stations of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Galveston are here attending the 15th annual session of the Surfmen's Mutual Benefit Association.

The Surfmen's Association was organized here 14 years ago with five members. It now has an enrollment of more than 1,400 members.

Roosevelt and Barnes have been paying mutual respects. Up to the present writing it has been mostly fit to print.—Greensboro News.

Most of our Tar Heel politicians are progressive; but with the brakes still set.—Greensboro News.

So Mr. Williamson at Burlington found that the office would interfere with business.—Greensboro News.

Maybe the convention first got the views of Congressman Gudgeon respecting primaries.—The Greensboro News.

The courts of New Jersey have ruled "no seat, no fare." And that seems to be fair enough.—Greensboro News.

Lewis Cass Ledyard says the directors often opposed Mr. Morgan. Did they do it was J. Pierpont was looking?—Greensboro News.

The Raleigh papers are industriously throwing mud at each other. Plenty of ammunition is furnished by the city hydrants, it seems.—Greensboro News.

We see that as usual the authorities in Great Britain have decided to enforce the laws against the acts of the furies.—Greensboro News.

There will be more peaceful Mexicans very soon. Both sides have now got their ammunition, with our kind permission.—Greensboro News.

The joke is on the fans who were counting on taking three from Asheville.—Durham Herald.

If it is only a little mud Raleigh folks have mighty little to be kicking about.—Durham Herald.

A defeated candidate gains little by claiming fraud, even when he can prove it.—Durham Herald.

Carmanza can be depended upon to keep them waiting as long as it keeps him in the limelight.—Durham Herald.

If the mediators do not mix us up in war with Mexico we do not care what they do about it.—Durham Herald.

Of course, the President's foreign policy was endorsed even if nobody knows exactly what it is.—Durham Herald.

And yet Mr. Holton may be willing to try it even if he does not think he can beat Major Stedman.—Durham Herald.

People who think the reports of the Associated Press are biased should have to deal with some of the others.—Durham Herald.

We cannot figure it that Mellen is any better than any the rest of them and accordingly do not know who to believe.—Durham Herald.

It seems that the people will not be given the legalized primary until they make it plain that they are going to have it.—Durham Herald.

And to think that there was no newspaper man at that Goldsboro convention who could do justice to the occasion.—Durham Herald.

The Democratic Progressives of course understand that they will have to best the machine before they can get what they want.—Durham Herald.

Perhaps the reason the State Convention did not go the whole hog in the primary matter was because it felt that it did not have to.—Durham Herald.

We do not know what the Colonel wants, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that he cannot get it unless the people want him to have it.—Durham Herald.

It may be that there was fraud in the third district, yet the convention vote showed that he unsuccessful candidates had but a small following.—Durham Herald.

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If Asheville has been putting up the quality of ball all the season that she has been playing here we are at a loss to understand why she is in the cellar.—Durham Herald.

If we are going to permit the politicians to work the primary to suit themselves as they do the conventions it would be better to do away with it.—Durham Herald.

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**Farriss' Eyes on Glenn.**  
Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn at the proper time will have to yield to the demand of the people of the State. He is the one man to whom the Progressives are looking as a leader. The

trend of affairs will in all probability make this demand sooner than was expected.—High Point Enterprise.

But the dry spell was not psychological.—Greensboro News.

### Summerings of Elon Faculty.

Elon College, June 11.—The members of the Elon College faculty are already dispersed over many states. Several of them will do professional study in summer schools and others will teach in such schools.

Dr. J. O. Atkinson will attend the Blue Ridge Christian Workers Conference and then address the Chautauqua at Virginia Beach.

Dr. W. P. Lawrence is teaching English in the Appalachian Training School, at Boone, N. C. He will spend the remainder of the summer traveling in western North Carolina.

Dr. T. C. Amick is to study in the University of Virginia, doing special work in Physics.

Dr. E. E. Randolph is planning a trip to Columbia and later to the Western Hill Country.

Miss Beesie Upphart, Deau of Women, is doing special graduate work in Expression in Boston, later she will go to Toronto, Canada, for a similar purpose.

Dr. J. U. Newman, Dr. W. C. Wicker, and President Harper are Chautauqua speakers for the Christian Workers School of Methods of the Christian Church to be held at Virginia Beach in July.

Dr. W. C. Wicker will attend the International Sunday School Convention in Chicago next week. He has recently been appointed a member of the Lesson Committee of the International Association and President Harper has been made a member of the Educational Committee of the same Association.

Miss Mildred Atkinson recently elected to the Domestic Science Department, will spend six weeks in Boston, New York or Charlottesville, doing special work in connection with her duties in the fall.

Prof. P. G. Gunter, of the History and Social Science Chair, is now in Texas, but is expected to arrive here shortly. His plans for the summer are not yet announced.

Prof. R. A. Campbell is summering in Maryland. Prof. E. L. Daughtry, Prof. T. A. West, Mrs. Sallie E. Holland and Prof. A. L. Hook in Virginia. The other members of the faculty are on the hill for the present, but will soon be off to various points of interest and study.

### Morehead City Is Bad Resort.

On the front page of the State Health Bulletin for May appears an article headed "Health Facts About Morehead City."

In the article it is stated that the average death rate for Morehead City for the last three years has been over 35 per cent higher than the average death rate in the United States; that the death rate from typhoid fever there for the last three years has been 263 per cent higher than the average typhoid fever death rate in the United States; that the death rate from diarrheal diseases among children (summer complaint) there for the last three years, has been 353 per cent higher than the average in the United States. Other statements, indicating inattention to measures preventive of the spread of disease, are made.

The Board of Health explained its reason in making public the result of its investigations as to health conditions in Morehead City in a statement in which it was stated that "owing to a greater number of inquiries about health conditions at various summer resorts, the Board of Health felt that, as guardian of the public health of the State, it could not reasonably be expected to suppress any longer the facts affecting vacationists, whether they took the precaution to ask regarding the healthfulness of Morehead City or not."

The Board further stated that there is absolutely nothing inherent about Morehead City that should prevent it from being one of the most healthful places in the State. Practically all the excessive deaths are from preventable diseases, nearly all of which are due to the utter lack of any sanitary precaution, outside of a good public water supply.

Of course, the President's foreign policy was endorsed even if nobody knows exactly what it is.—Durham Herald.

### Route 4 News.

An excellent sermon was preached at Brick Church last Sunday by Mr. George Eggle. There will be preaching again on the third Sunday. Mr. L. B. Shepard had the misfortune to lose his foot while on the road. The cause has not been discovered.

We wonder what Frank means by coming over on the route every Saturday night? "Get your bells ready boys."

Several are planning to attend Children's Day at Mt. Hope next Sunday.

Mr. Roy Crouse attended Elon commencement.

It is reported that a fine bee-gum of honey was stolen by some thief last Saturday from Mr. D. R. Shepard's home.

Miss Katherine Curtis, of Newton, is visiting Misses Edith and Georgia Moore this week.

Mr. Willie Barber and sister, of Route 4 visited on No. 10 Saturday and Sunday.

### Charlotte Man on Trial For His Life.

Charlotte, June 10.—Charles E. Trull, white, charged with the murder of Sidney Swaim, white, on the night of May 16, was arraigned before Judge Shaw today. The Trull jury was selected from a special venire of 50 men and the regular jury.

Swaim, a grocer, was murdered Saturday night, May 16, in an alley near his house, the object being robbery, as only a few cents were found on his person when it was known that he had about \$400 on him when he left his store shortly after midnight for home.

Trull had worked in a store next to Swaim's and was familiar with his habit of carrying his money home with him Saturday nights. Suspicion attached to him not only from this fact but also from a conversation overheard by two policemen in the redlight district between two men. Trull was arrested Sunday morning and has since been in jail, awaiting trial. He was unruffled and calm when brought to the court room this morning, and apparently unconcerned as to the seriousness of the charge to which he was to answer.

### Carpenters Are in Demand at Mt. Airy.

Mt. Airy, June 9.—Contractors say that there is more carpenter work in this city than ever before and there are not enough workmen to supply the demand. Many boys from the city school and state colleges are working during vacation as carpenters and the contractors are glad to secure even this labor. Owing to the scarcity of carpenters, none of the Mt. Airy contractors will bid for the construction of the new Southern passenger depot and this contract will go out of town when given out June 12.

Mr. Airy proposed to have a great celebration on the Fourth of July and there was a meeting of the citizens tonight at the Commercial rooms to perfect plans for even a greater celebration than the one of last year. A committee consisting of E. C. Bivens, J. H. Carpenter and John Marion will have charge of the arrange of the arrangements and the citizens are enthusiastic over the prospects for a splendid celebration. Last year's fourth not only attracted a large crowd but accomplished something in the way of advertising the town.

A group of laborers working on the new city streets struck for higher wages yesterday and it is believed that the city authorities will have to increase the wages in order to continue the work which has moved along satisfactorily. The demands for common labor at the quarries and the various buildings in the city is the direct cause of this misunderstanding.

Contractor J. J. Belton, of this city, is now remodeling the bank building at Pilot Mountain, and when completed this will be a modern office for the purpose.

Yesterday the Borden Farm, one of the best in the county, was purchased for \$11,000 by Samuel E. Marshall, of this city, and it is believed that the courts will confirm the sale. This farm was the property of the late Nat Borden and is said to be one

The office shows the man.—Motto of Earl Lonsdale.

### of the first farms in this section.

The work on the Irvin Memorial Hospital here is being pushed rapidly in order to complete it by October 1, when it is proposed to open it to the public. This promises to be one of the best institutions of the kind in the State and is badly needed here.

### Harvest Hands Wanted in the Middle West.

Washington, June 4.—The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, U. S. Department of Labor, has received telegrams from Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota concerning the need of harvest hands in those States, in addition to the request from Oklahoma which appeared in bulletin Dated May 27, 1914.

Persons interested in obtaining work of this kind should apply to the offices in the States named.

It will be necessary for those desiring work to defray their own expenses to the place of employment.

### KANSAS.

40,000 men needed; wages will range upward from \$2.00 per day and board, average probably \$2.50. Large percentage of men will be needed for from 90 to 120 days. Men can go direct to towns in wheat belt in central and western Kansas and be distributed to farmers by local organizations, or write to W. L. O'Brien, director, State Free Employment Bureau, Topeka, Kan., for directions.

### MISSOURI.

30,000 men needed; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day according to experience, class of work and conditions, three to six months work, beginning about June 15. Apply to State Free Employment Offices at St. Louis, Kansas City or St. Joseph, or write to: John T. Fitzpatrick, Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., for directions.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Harvest help needed beginning about July 15; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day and board. Considerable of the former wheat acreage is now in alfalfa and corn and help will be needed through husking. Apply to Chas. McCaffee, Commissioner of Immigration, Pierre, S. D.

### Fire in Shed Does No Damage.

Greensboro, June 11.—The entire fire department was called out to extinguish the blaze in a shed at Glasscock's foundry last night at 10:30 o'clock. The department extinguished the fire before any damage was done. The alarm sounded from box No. 30, corner Lewis and South Elm Streets.

### Christian S. S. Teacher Training Class Graduation.

A very interesting event will take place in the Christian Church Sunday at 5:45 p. m., when thirteen members of the Sunday School Teacher-Training Class will graduate and receive their International diplomas.

At this time the following program will be rendered:

Hymn "Day is Dying in the West." Scripture reading, XIX Psalm. Hymn "Break Thou the Bread of Life."

Prayer Rev. P. H. Fleming. Duet, "The Wondrous Cross," Mrs. J. L. Scott and Rev. A. B. Kendall.

Paper, "Preparing the Lesson for Teaching," Mrs. W. H. Carroll.

Paper, "The Equipment of an Up-to-Date Sunday School," J. R. Foster.

Paper, "The Cradle Roll and Beginners," Mrs. E. M. Morrow.

Paper, "Best Method of Bible Study," Mrs. O. P. Shelton.

Anthem "Go Forward Christian Soldiers," Choir Adams.

Address, "The Sunday School as an Educational Institute," Rev. H. E. Rountree, Greensboro, N. C.

Presentation of Diplomas. Hymn "I'll live for Him."

Benediction. The public is cordially invited.

One guess is that the tolls talk will remain free.—Greensboro News.

Mellen should worry, since he has that immunity bath.—Greensboro News.

### John Q. Finch Shoots Mr. Workman.

Mr. John Q. Finch, who three or four years ago purchased and lived on the Lawrence Holt farm, four miles from this place, later selling the farm to Mr. Combs and returning to Lexington. In The Lexington Dispatch we clip the following which explains itself:

Thursday morning Mr. John Q. Finch, proprietor of Dalrymple Farm, two miles south of the city on the Salisbury road, shot and painfully injured Charlie Workman. The weapon used was a shot gun and the entire load took effect in the fleshy part of Workman's right leg, inflicting a very ugly wound.

It all came about in this way: At the recent term of criminal court Workman was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. He was fined \$25 on costs and in order to secure the payments of the fine and costs, he bound himself to work for Mr. Finch until he had earned enough money to pay up. Mr. Finch had helped him out of trouble before in the same way and he thought he was making a safe investment. This time, however, Workman decided that it was too hot to do farm work and he skipped.

Monday Mr. Finch came to town and had a capias issued for Mr. Workman. He heard that Workman was visiting his brother at Denton, and the capias was sent to Denton. Mr. Workman was not to be found in Denton, nor elsewhere in the community, though Mr. Finch searched the neighborhood diligently for him.

Thursday morning while working about his home, Mr. Finch locked up and saw Workman traveling along the broad highway, Lexington-bound. He ran to the house got his shot gun and followed. Workman saw him and quickened his pace a little. Both were walking and Mr. Finch, being some walker, was gaining. Workman started to run and Mr. Finch commanded him in ringing tones to halt. Workman only ran the faster and Mr. Finch raised his gun and fired. Workman fell and Mr. Finch immediately secured his buggy and brought him to town for medical treatment. Dr. Hill and Dr. Terry attended the wounded man.

After his wounds had received proper treatment Mr. Finch carried the wounded man back to his own home, saying that he felt it his duty to take care of him, after having shot him. At last accounts Workman was still at the Finch home and was recovering rapidly. Unless blood poison should develop he will be out of the bed in a week or ten days.

Mr. Finch is charged with an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and his trial is set for June 20.

### Postmaster Flowers Resigns His Office.

Mt. Olive, June 10.—Postmaster W. J. Flowers, of this place, forwarded to First Assistant Postmaster General D. C. Roper his resignation as postmaster here last night, the same to take effect July 1, 1914. He resigns to assume new duties as chief of police here July 2, 1914, to which position he was elected at a recent meeting of the board of city commissioners, consequently his action in tendering his resignation at this time was no surprise.

Mr. Flowers has been postmaster here for about 13 years, having taken charge of the office in August, 1901, during which time the affairs of the office have been managed by Mr. Flowers and his assistants in a manner most gratifying to the postoffice department; inspectors, who have from time to time investigated his management of the office, always giving him "excellent."

The action of the city commissioners in electing Mr. Flowers, a Republican as chief of police here, in a town controlled entirely by Democratic officials, was the subject of considerable comment, but the general opinion prevails that he will make a most excellent official, and it is not believed that any kick against his retention in office will ever be made.

Shipstuf for boys—Special this week.—Merchants' Supply Co.

POOR