

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

Alamance County Goes Democratic

Alamance County goes Democratic by about three hundred majority. This is the official, but as near as we could get at 10:00 P. M. Republicans made large gains in country precincts where The Dispatch has large circulation.

COTTON SHOW A BIG SUCCESS.

The Cotton Fashions Show Held Here Last Week Caused Wide Comment and Much Interest.

EVERYBODY SURPRISED.

The Alamance Cotton Goods Show held in the Hay Building from Thursday to Monday proved to be the best exhibition ever held in our city. The people thronged the building from the opening to the end.

Much praise is due Miss Mary Freeman for by her the idea was originated and most successfully carried out. After the National Cotton Fashion Show was held in Washington, she immediately gained the idea and patterned the exhibition here like the show there. While the exhibits here were not quite as elaborate as those of the National exhibit the same class of goods was shown here as in Washington. Mrs. Josephus Daniels and Miss Genevieve Clark selected their dress patterns from two bolts on exhibition here that were shown at the National Show.

Glencoe, Elmira and Lakeside carried off the first prize. Mrs. Walter Green had these exhibits in charge, assisted by Mrs. John Barwell, Mrs. James H. Holt, Mrs. A. D. Pate, Mrs. Chester Smith, Mrs. Banks Williamson, and Mrs. Paul Morrow. The columns of the booth were draped with colors of dyed cotton and bolt bands of Franklin Flannels, this being the chief production of Glencoe Mills.

Mrs. James N. Williamson, Jr., dressed in cotton entirely, her head-piece a cotton cap, her slippers made of cotton, assisted by Mrs. O. F. Crossan, Mrs. D. E. Sellars and Miss Mamie Williamson, had charge of the Ossipee Mills. They had on exhibition an old time spinning wheel beside a modern cotton mill, showing the great advancement of the industry.

This mill makes only flannels and won first prize also a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for its exhibition. Mrs. Sarah Bailiff, 81 years old, had charge of the Travora Mills, causing very much comment by her spryness as she sat in her hood and carded cotton with old hand cards, attracting the attention of all the visitors. This mill turns out flannels, whip-cord waffle cloth, honey-comb toweling and checks.

Mrs. L. B. Williamson, Mrs. McBride Holt and Miss Ada Denny had charge of the L. B. Holt Manufacturing Company, which was a wonderful exhibit. An old cotton king was placed on a throne in the center of the booths and around him bolts of gingham, dress goods, suitings, chemises and shirting, the production of the mill. The covering of the floor was a carpet from Elmira and from the center to outer edges was draped in solid blue cloth from Lakeside. This goods being made chiefly for export.

Miss Mary Freeman had charge of the exhibits of the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Co., which consisted of suitings, dress goods, chevrons, denim and outing, and was the most extensive line of the show. Mrs. F. L. Williamson was in charge of the exhibits of Saxapahaw and the booth was designed as a living room, each article was made of cotton, with a figure in the center of an old black mammy wearing a dress

from this mill. Chambray, gingham, carpeting and cotton tubing are made at this mill.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Holt, Jr., and Miss Anna Morgan Faucette had charge of the Aurora exhibits and the plans of the booth were the most novel of the whole show. A booth was made of bolts of cloth resembling a leg cabin, the chimney was made of four bolts of solid red cloth, while 400 bolts, each bolt of different design, were used for the cabin. Only gingham is made at this mill.

Miss Lou Ola Tuttle in charge of the Virginia Cotton Mills, (Swepsonville) had on exhibition the finest exhibits of the show. This mill has all the mills excelled in the making of cotton goods. This mill produces madras, ratines, crepes and Scotch dress goods.

Burlington had her hosiery mills well represented. The Whitehead had on exhibition a display of good grade of hosiery, while the May Hosiery Mill had some of the finest grade. Sellars Hosiery Mill, one of the largest hosiery mills in the State, had machines on display turning out the same product as is made in their mill.

This show has proven to be the biggest success of any exhibition in the State and among the visitors were Mr. Elwood Cox, of High Point, who is simply astonished at the exhibits. His word of praise will be found in another column.

Again in a word of praise to Miss Freeman, we feel safe in placing her at the head of all the original movements.

JOHN BARLEYCORN QUILTS WORK AT STEEL SHOPS.

Off goes John Barleycorn from the pay roll of the Illinois Steel Company. There are three entrances to the South Chicago plant of the company. When the night shift checked in last night over each gateway they saw an electric sign. These read:

Did Booze Ever Do You Any Good?
Did Booze Ever Help You Get a Better Job?

Did Booze Ever Contribute Anything to the Happiness of Your Family?

President E. J. Buffington is behind the move to retire the drinker from the shop's rolls. He hopes, however, that none will be retired, but will choose to quit liquor rather than quit work. Milk vendors will make regular trips through the plant carrying first aid to thirsty men.

Mr. Buffington believes the enforcement of the "dry" rule will minimize accidents and promote the efficiency of the workers.

RURAL TELEPHONES.

The telephone is one of the most profitable business agencies that the farmer can employ. It affords him facilities for keeping in constant communication with the markets, provides a sitting room for the community where the families can assemble and discuss the events of the day without the inconvenience of travel or loss of time, and in sickness and emergencies, it renders a divine service.

North Carolina farmers should encourage the building of telephone lines. Local co-operative companies can be formed and country lines built at small expense.

And there are only about 30 days between the love-sick stage and the sick-of-love stage.

Most men are honest because they wouldn't steal less than \$100,000 and they are never where that amount is lying around loose.

Congratulations to Country Precincts

The Dispatch congratulates the Country Precincts for the independence shown in Tuesday's vote, but they were unable to overcome the purchasable town vote where many voters pay little tax. The farmers must organize for self-protection—this is their own salvation. Begin now for two years hence.

Newlins, Pattersons, Cobles and Albrights Townships went Republican and other country precincts reduced the Democratic majority. All will be Republican two years hence. The towns alone retained the usual Democratic majority.

A SIXTY CENT DRESS AND \$2,000 DIAMOND.

Happy Contrast Showing Splendor of Cotton Goods for Material in Dresses.

BURLINGTON COTTON FAIR.

The Greensboro News of last Monday carried the following article:

A Greensboro man who was in Burlington the past week attending the cotton goods fair asked a lady the cost of a handsome dress she was wearing and was informed that the sum of sixty cents. On the fingers of one of her hands were diamonds estimated to cost around \$2,000. This gentleman declared that the dress of cotton goods looked as beautiful as a dress of fine silk would have looked.

This illustrated one of many striking ways by which the value of cotton goods for wearing apparel was illustrated at Burlington. The entire exhibit was described as remarkable. All the ladies wore dresses of cotton goods and their appearance was decidedly striking, and emphasized how attractive cotton goods might be.

To Miss Margaret Freeman many compliments were directed for working up the idea being assisted by the ladies of the Holt, Williamson, Baker, Hawwood, White, Sellars, Whitehead and May families.

The exhibit was such a success that this visitor wrote as follows:

"A great deal has been said and written about all sorts of plans and schemes to relieve the distress of the South in the present crisis due to its great commercial product 'King Cotton' being temporarily a drug on the market.

"Southern statesmen have talked looks in the halls of Congress in an endeavor to put into effect some sort of legislation by the national government that would bring about this very much needed relief. But Congress has adjourned and cotton is selling at seven cents a pound, and buyers uncertain at even this figure.

"All over the South the people of the towns and cities have talked and talked and exploited more schemes, notably the 'buy-a-bale' movement, which is a great many cases has resulted in transferring a dead account from one bankrupt to another, and even in the most favorable circumstances has resulted in tying up just so much capital for an indefinite period.

"As in all financial crisis, however, some plan is finally evolved which will restore conditions to their normal state. To the great majority of the people who have given this subject much thought it is now believed that the logical solution of the problem is in the wholesale substitution of cotton goods for wool, silk and other fabrics.

"A little calculation will prove that if the 20,000,000 women in the United States will for one year wear cotton dresses exclusively, it will take from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales of cotton to make this cloth. Add to this 100,000 bales for cotton hosiery, another 500,

000 bales for lingerie (whatever that is), and it can be seen that with a little help from the men the 3,000,000 surplus is taken care of, the mills begin to hum the Georgia farmer does not need his 'Merrytorium,' and everything is lovely and everybody is happy.

"Among all the agitation and talking and planning up to date, three things have actually done something. First: Washington City had its cotton goods exhibit, and the leading women of the land bought and wore cotton dresses that were the admiration of everybody who were fortunate enough to see them.

"Then Greensboro, through its chamber of commerce, bought and paid for 100,000 'Wear Cotton' buttons that will be widely distributed, and a little later one is to have a cotton goods exhibit that will out-do Washington, and its 4,500 women will 'wear cotton' as has been described in this article.

"Then comes BURLINGTON—Busy Bustling Burlington. In the center of a county in which are located about 30 of the leading cotton and knitting mills of the South, it is peculiarly fitting that this little city should be one of the first to hold a cotton goods fair, to exploit the great variety and beauty of the products of its mills.

"The writer of this article had the good fortune to spend a few hours in Burlington on Friday and carefully examine the display of cotton goods (fabrics of every description. Every booth of the 15 cotton mills and the three knitting mills would have been a credit to any world's fair ever held.

"There were cabins and castles built entirely of bolts of cloth. The curtains and tapestries were cotton, the carpets on the floors were cotton, and every yard of every fabric of the four or five hundred kinds and styles were of every fibre cotton, and all made in or near BURLINGTON.

"There were every conceivable style and color of knit underwear and half hose and whole hose, all the product of the Sellars, Whitehead and Daisy hosiery mills. Then the infinite variety and beautiful patterns of dress goods, arranged most attractively and made by the Holt-Granite, Aurora, Saxapahaw, Bellefont, Alamance, Carolina, Oneida, E. M. Holt Flaid Mills, Glencoe, Elmira, Lakeside, Travora, Ossipee, Hopedale, Virginia Cotton Mills and King Cotton Mills.

"Every dress worn by the ladies in charge was of cotton goods manufactured by some one of the above named plants, and not a single dress or wear—let would attract most favorable attention and comment on any street of any city in the land."

EXCLUSIVE.

A young man had decided to join the Episcopal church, but his family were all Baptists, so he thought he should be immersed when baptized and on going to the rector of the Episcopal Church he made a request for such a baptism, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The rector decided that it could be quite easily accomplished and would speak to the Baptist minister about it.

The Baptist minister, on hearing this, was quite delighted and readily agreed to baptize and take the young man into the church the following Sunday morning, but said the rector: "He just wants you to baptize him and he wants to join my church."

The good Baptist minister then replied by saying: "We do all our own washing, but we don't take in other people's washing."

The completed lists are said to show that only forty-four persons reported incomes of a million dollars or more. Nobody in this office did.

Democratic Majority Reduced Nearly Half

DORIS BLAKE SAYS:

"The Average Man's Pay Envelope Means Just Two Looks to Him—One When He Gets It and One When He Hands it Over to His Wife."

"I am 18 years old. I've worked for my living since I was 15. My employer, who is 52, has asked me to marry him. He is a widower with a married son. He tells me I shall have every comfort in the world and a good time. He is wealthy. I don't love him. But I'm tired of working. What would you advise?"

"Pauline."

Don't marry him, Pauline! Marrying for comfort is the worst possible motive that could drive a girl into matrimony. It is bad enough to marry for comfort when there is not the disparity in years that there is in your case. But it is just plain suicide for a girl of 18 to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather.

When 18 marries 52 she may get all the comfort and luxury that money can buy but she cannot escape a tremendous lot of unhappiness and discontent thrown in. A relative of mine at 19 married a man of 54. Not long ago she told me if I could ever be the means of preventing a girl in her teens from marrying a man in his fifties that I would be doing the girl a favor which should merit her undying gratitude.

"I married for comfort," she said. "I married for the sake of what I called a 'good time.' When Harry tried to argue with me that I could not be happy without love I laughed. Love was easy to laugh at then. But love has laughed last in my case. It has been laughing at me ever since I married for comfort. I haven't even a child to love."

"And life is terribly colorless without love! I've changed my ideas of a good time. For you cannot have a good time with the wrong person. I have traveled. I have fine clothes and every luxury—but I have never thoroughly enjoyed them."

"An occasional meeting with Harry—the lover husband I might have had—leaves me in a state of superlative discontent. I have won everything I was ambitious to win. But in winning it I have lost the one thing worth while in life."

"Comfort means a lot to most girls. But there is nothing satisfactory about it when it is combined with a man who irritates you to death. We are as unloved to each other as May and December cannot help but be."

The girl who marries an old man for his money is like a pet dog in a luxurious kennel with a heavy chain around its neck.

Men are not as smart as they imagine they are. It takes a woman to tell a real blonde from a chemical blonde.

Democratic majority reduced nearly half from two years ago. The fight is the interest of the tax payers just begun and will be waged the harder for the next two years.

With about four hundred Republicans disfranchised by failure to pay poll tax by time law requires. The party made splendid showing. Conditions will be different two years hence.

GET BUSY!

When men sit around and twiddle their thumbs and tell each other business is "going to be bad," their predictions are apt to come true—for them.

Times are as good as we make them and no better.

the "live wires" are not complaining. They are hustling.

They are not waiting for opportunities. They are making them.

Turn to the advertising columns of The Dispatch and you see the men who are going after business NOW.

They are getting it, too.

In a small South American state which had recently undergone change of the administration the new potentate summoned an artist and ordered new designs for all the official uniforms.

"I wish showy costumes—very showy," said he, "for people are impressed by them. I have here some sketches that I myself have made. Look them over and be guided by these ideas as far as possible."

The artist examined the sketches carefully. "This," he said, turning the pages, "is evidently for the navy and this is for the army, but, if you please, what is this—a long plume on a three-cornered hat, yellow dress coat, trimmed with purple, and—"

"That," replied the chief of state, gravely, "is the secret police."—Everybody's magazine.

Two Scotchmen met and exchanged the small talk appropriate to the hour. As they were parting to go supperward Sandy said to Jock:

"Jock, mon, I'll go ye a round on the links in the mornn."

"The mornn?" Jock repeated.

"Aye, mon, the mornn," said Sandy. "I'll go ye a round on the links in the mornn."

"Aye, weel," said Jock, "I'll go ye. But I had intended to get married in the mornn."

It is funny how empty a man can be when he is full.

As Predicted the Entire Country Has Gone Republican. Full Particulars in our Friday's Issue.

TENTH REPUBLICAN.

As we go to press the news is flashed that the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina has gone Republican. After all we have, something to be thankful for.

"UNCLE JOE" COMES BACK.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon comes back to Congress by today's election. Whoopee!

There isn't any great need to teach Sexual Knowledge in the school to insure happy marriages. The way to insure happy marriages is to teach Unselfishness in the schools.

A man may have his doubts about his wife. But he will always bet that his watch is right.

POU CARRIES SON AT STATE UNIVERSITY ON GOVERNMENT PAY-ROLL.

Young Pou Draws \$1,600 Per Year for His "Services."—Carries Smithfield Boy—Young Wellons Attends W. & L. College But Draws Government Pay as Janitor—Overman Is Criticized—The Philadelphia Inquirer Refers to the Junior Senator as "the Most Distinguished and Senior Nepotist in Public Life."

Washington, Oct. 22.—A mild sensation was caused on both sides of the capitol this morning when the Philadelphia Inquirer reached Senators' and Congressmen's desks with a Washington story under the caption of "Families Cared for in Federal Jobs; Wives, Daughters and Sons of Senators and Congressmen on Payroll."

The part of the story which caused more than ordinary interest among Tar Heels was that part which referred to Senator Overman and which charged Representative Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, with carrying his son, George R. Pou, on the government payroll as assistant clerk to the committee of which the elder Pou is chairman, while at the same time young Pou attended the State University at Chapel Hill.

The Daily News correspondent laid the story before Congressman Pou and asked if it were true. Mr. Pou admitted that it was. He also admitted that at the present time he is carrying the son of James Wellons, a Smithfield attorney, on the pay roll of his committee as janitor while young Wellons is attending Washington and Lee University.

Referring to Senator Overman, the Inquirer says: "The fact must be taken into consideration that the Senate first of all is the upper body, and beginning with the most distinguished and senior nepotist in public life we have Senator Overman, of North Carolina. Senator Overman misses few chances to appoint relatives and near relatives to office. Within the past few months he has engaged with his committee his daughter, Kathryn B. Overman, in the capacity of messenger to the committee. Messengers, it must be recalled, have duties which under hardly any conceivable circumstances could be properly within woman's sphere."

"The employment of Miss Overman in this capacity therefore stands out as one of the most flagrant instances of the abuse of senatorial prerogative that we have. Senator Overman did not neglect the masculine members of his family, however, for Harry J. Overman, his brother, is a file clerk."

As chairman of the claims committee Mr. Pou is allowed two clerks, a secretary and a janitor. James R. Collic, of Louisburg, is the chief clerk and receives a salary of \$2,500. Mr. Collic has been out of town for the best part of this summer.

George R. Pou, assistant clerk, receives \$1,600. George is attending the University of North Carolina.

Robert Wellons, son of James Wellons, is the janitor of the committee and receives \$720 a year. Wellons is a student at Washington and Lee University.

T. E. Ward is Congressman Pou's secretary and he has been here practically all the time and has performed the work that has been done.

The 1913 official register of the United States, which gives the names and salaries of all employes in the Government service, shows that "Jesse F. Millikin" is the janitor to Mr. Pou's committee. This apparently is the place which Mr. Wellons now draws the salary. No one here knows "Millikin."

According to Mr. Pou's own statement young Wellons has never attempted to perform any duty on his committee for which he draws a salary.

Late tonight Mr. Pou issued the following statement to the press: "The Philadelphia Inquirer criticizes me for appointing my son, George R. Pou, assistant clerk to the committee on claims and for permitting him to attend the University of North Carolina since September 1."

"It is true that I did appoint my son George to that position and shall keep him as long as I am permitted to fill the place provided he does as good work in the future as he did when he was here. During 14 years I have helped more than a score of young men. When the 63rd Congress was organized my son had equipped himself to be a stenographer and typewriter. I gave him a \$1,200 job. He made good and I have no regrets except he is not with me right now."

"Everybody expected Congress would adjourn about September 10. My son asked if I would not arrange for him to pursue his study of law at the University of our own state instead of continuing at Georgetown University in this city. I let him go with the understanding that he would arrange to have his work done until Congress should adjourn. This was done and there is a young man in this city now who does his work and who is also attending school. The clerk in the office tells me George made a good clerk to the committee. Several members of Congress have complimented his work. I saw no reason why I should not give him the place. Of course he will have to be at his post when Congress meets in January or put some one else in his place."

SENATOR OVERMAN EXPLAINS.

Senator Overman explained the story carried in the Philadelphia paper that at one time Miss Katherine B. Overman, daughter of Senator Overman, was on the roll as clerk to the Senate Rules Committee, by saying that Miss Overman's name was put on the pay roll for one month while he had no clerk and that he used the money derived from this position to pay girls whom he employed to address franks and envelopes to send out to his constituency. The junior Senator declares that not a penny of this money ever went to a member of his family.

Representative Webb, Senator Overman and W. J. Martin, the latter of Davidson college, today invited President Wilson to speak in Charlotte during February next at the Laymen's Meeting. The President will consider the invitation and render a decision later.

The Tar Heels were accompanied by J. E. Duckworth, of Brevard. Mr. Duckworth is 81 years old. He told the President that he had 18 children, 11 of whom voted the Democratic ticket. The others, he said were girls and would vote when equal suffrage was permitted.

Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, was today elected a member of the executive committee of the American Bar association.

NEPOTISM IN HIGH FAVOR.

The Inquirer's Washington story concerning "Families Cared for in Federal Jobs" follows:

Nepotism is seemingly in high favor with the Southern Democrats of the 63rd Congress. A review of the pay-rolls of the disbursing officers, both of the House and of the Senate, evidences this fact in convincing fashion. While it is true that the House is possessed of a greater majority along this line than is the Senate, it must be recalled that the House is five times as populous as the chamber at the north end of the Capitol. The fact must be taken into consideration, however, that the Senate first of all is the upper body, and beginning with the most distinguished and senior nepotist in public life, we have Senator Overman, of North Carolina.

Senator Overman misses few chances to appoint relatives and near

relatives to office. Within the past few months he has engaged with his committee his daughter, Kathryn B. Overman, in the capacity of messenger to the committee. Messengers, it must be recalled, have duties which under hardly any conceivable circumstances could be properly within woman's sphere.

A FLAGRANT ABUSE.

The employment of Miss Overman in this capacity therefore stands out as one of the most flagrant instances of the abuse of senatorial prerogative that we have. Senator Overman did not neglect the masculine members of his family, however, for Harry J. Overman, his brother, is a file clerk.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, has both a wife and a brother in the service. Dixie Gore, the son, is clerk to the committee of which the senator is chairman, and Caroline E. Gore is a messenger on that committee.

Senator Vardaman employs James K. Vardaman, Jr., his son, as clerk to the committee on conservation. Senator Thompson, of Kansas, employs his son, William F. Thompson, as messenger to the committee on expenditures in the department of commerce. Senator Thornton, of Louisiana, has a son as assistant clerk to the committee on pensions.

All of these employments, although permitted, are deprecated by the national legislatures of both parties, who refused to engage in this system of reducing the high cost of living in Washington by increasing the family income.

SAME THING IN HOUSE.

Over in the House the most striking instance on nepotism is furnished by Representative Pou, of North Carolina. Mr. Pou has a son, George R. Pou, serving as a clerk to the committee on claims and drawing the salary of \$1,600 per annum, who has performed no official duties for many months. Young Mr. Pou is now a student attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C., 500 miles away from Washington, with neither effort nor intention to be present in Washington. In other words, Uncle Sam is paying the expenses of the education of young Mr. Pou.

Chairman Lloyd, of the committee of accounts, employs his brother, Samuel R. Lloyd, as clerk to the committee. Mr. Lloyd also has other relatives, near and distant—at one time he had five on the payroll of the House. His brother-in-law is one of the assistant doorkeepers of that body. Representative Clark, of Florida, employs Edward Clark as clerk to the committee on public buildings and grounds, and James Clark, his brother, as messenger.

ANOTHER STUDENT.

Representative Carlin, of Virginia, has arranged that his son, C. Keith Carlin, serve as assistant clerk to the committee on the judiciary, of which Mr. Carlin is a member. Young Mr. Carlin is a student in Georgetown University. Representative David E. Finley, of South Carolina, has arranged that his son, David E. Finley, Jr., serve in the capacity of clerk in the clerk's office of the House.

Representative Gregg, of Texas, employs a relative, W. R. Gregg, as clerk to the committee on war claims. Representative Watkins, of Louisiana, who is chairman of the committee on the revision of the laws, has his son, W. K. Watkins, for clerk to that committee. Representative Shackelford, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on public roads, has a near relative of the same name serving as clerk to that important committee.

But most striking of all instances in the house is furnished from grand old Texas; Representative Martin Dies is chairman of the committee on railways and canals. Mrs. Dies, his wife, is clerk to the committee.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

Winter is the season of large necessities.

Many things have to be provided for the home. Wardrobes have to be refurnished.

Careful buying means the satisfaction that comes from good quality and fair prices.

The lamp to light the way to sure knowledge.

And the best buyers' guide to be found anywhere is the advertising in a live newspaper like The Dispatch.

Advertisers meet in open competition.

They present their cases squarely and it is for the public to choose.

Showing How Young People Sometimes Do.

The army of love, led by Major Gen. Dan Cupid, charged upon the register of deeds office Saturday, the assault being successful, as the deputy register, Roy Jones, surrendered and granted three marriage permits immediately after showing the white flag. In Cupid's army were two brothers and a brother and sister. One of the first brothers secured license to wed the sister of the third man applying for and securing license. Said act removed two of the opposition. Then the brother of the first man and the brother of the girl that married the brother of the other brother secured permits.

Then one of the first brothers escorted the sister of the brother to the girl to a minister and one wedding occurred. The remaining brother, or in other words half the first pair of males that approached the register,

and the brother of the girl under up men qualified to "tie knots" and the day's work so far as these four representatives of two families were concerned, was over.

Immediately after these men and one lady had left the office three or four more bashful appearing parties entered the room presided over by Mr. Jones who fervently looked at the clock and earnestly requested the hands of the time telling mechanical device to move forward until they assumed a perpendicular aspect. But the clock was two hours off and there is no telling, without referring to the deputy register, how many more surrenders to Dan Cupid were made during the remainder of the afternoon.

All of which goes to prove that Guilford county is leading the State by a large majority when it comes to weddings. Register Rankin and Deputy Register Jones read the statements in various paper from other county seats in the state telling of from 15 to 20 licenses issued during the month with a sarcastic smile on their face and with a remark that that is a fair day's record. During three days of this month 16 were issued here.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly.

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood and builds up the system. A true tonic for adults and children. See

How vastly will it help the cotton situation to keep some hundreds of gentlemen in Washington indefinitely! Still it is the first time that we had realized that Washington hotel keepers had any connection with the cotton situation.

Important Precaution.

"Are you mixed up in this disturbance?" asked the policeman. "No," replied the law-abiding citizen. "I'm neutral." "Then why do you want to talk to me?" "I want my neutrality definitely understood. I don't desire to take a chance on what sometimes happens to the innocent bystander."—Washington Star.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

REFORMED CHURCH, Corner Front and Anderson Streets. Rev. D. C. Cox. Sunday School every Sabbath at 9:45 A. M. Preaching every First and Third Sabbath at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mid-Week Service every Wednesday 7:30 P. M. Everyone Welcome.

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Adams Avenue and Hall Street. Rev. James W. Rose, Pastor. Preaching every Fourth Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid Society First Sunday Afternoon.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Church of The Holy Comforter. The Rev. John Benner Gibble, Rector. Services every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 A. M., Third Sunday, 7:30 A. M. Holy and Saint's Days, 10:00 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. The public is cordially invited. All Pews Free. Fine Vested Choir.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Corner Church and Davis Streets. Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. John R. Foster, Superintendent. Christian Endeavor services Sunday Evenings at 6:45. Mid-Week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday, after the Second Sunday in each month. A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for Visitors and for Strangers.

FRONT STREET M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, Rev. D. H. Tuttle Pastor. Peace to those who enter. Blessings to those who go. Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with offering for Church charities, First Sunday in each month. Sunday School, every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:00 P. M. Board of Stewards meet on Monday 8:00 P. M., after Fourth Sunday in each month. Woman's Missionary Society meets 4:00 P. M., on Monday, after 1st and 3rd Sundays. Parsonage, corner W. Davis and Hoke Streets. Pastor's Telephone, No. 168. Ring—Talk—Hang Up—"Busy."

WEBB AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, Rev. F. B. Noblett, 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 10:00 A. M. A. M. H. F. Moore, Superintendent. Everyone Welcome.

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.

N & W Norfolk & Western Ry

October 18, 1914. Leave Winston-Salem: 6:30 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Memphis Special for Southwest, also main line trains North, East and West with Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars. 2:10 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the North and East. Pulman 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 11:30 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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Donald McIver, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. B. R. Sellers, Superintendent. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. The Public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. M. W. Buck, Pastor. Sunday Worship, 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. J. L. Scott, Superintendent. Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 3:00 P. M. Church Conference, Wednesday before First Sunday of each month, 7:30 P. M. Observance of Lord's Supper, First Sunday in each month. Woman's Union, First Monday of each Month, 3:30 P. M.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, East Davis Street. Rev. George L. Curry, Pastor. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after First Sunday in each month. Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:30 Every Sunday Evening. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. J. G. Rogers, Superintendent. Good Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all these services.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH, Front Street. Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor. Morning Service 11:00 A. M. Vespers 7:30 P. M. Services every Sunday except the morning of Third Sunday. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Prof. J. B. Robertson, Supt. Teachers' Meeting Wednesday 7:30 P. M. (Pastor's Study). Woman's Missionary Society, First Thursday, Monthly, 3:30 P. M. L. C. B. Society, Second Thursday, Monthly, 7:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting, Second Sunday at 2 P. M.

PROSPERITY AT HOME

THERE IS NOTHING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO US THAN THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COMMUNITY.

PROSPERITY AT HOME IS BASED ON LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The values of our real estate increase. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash AT HOME instead of sending it to the BIG CITIES. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

But if we send our money to the mail order houses, that is the last we hear of it. If enough money is sent to the mail order houses from our community we may easily put our local merchants out of business. By diverting our trade from our local storekeepers we can easily make it impossible for them to maintain their stores.

Every dollar sent out of town to mail order houses detracts just so much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the storekeepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should ALL send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "For Sale" signs on the stores themselves?

AND WHEN THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE ALL ADVERTISED FOR SALE, WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF OUR OWN HOUSES AND LOTS?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no bidders for undesirable real estate. The towns became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by this concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Every dollar of this enormous income was diverted from storekeepers in small communities. Every dollar sent in to that great mail order concern, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, detracted from the prosperity of some community, struggling to become a center of population, but retarded by the shortsightedness of the citizens who sent their money out of town in preference to helping towards the prosperity of their own community.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. Those who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would be best advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. You need the help of every dollar in order to make a better community in which to live. You need the prosperity of this community to make your property of greater value and to give you the benefits of a better community in which to make your home brighter, more desirable and worth more in dollars and cents.

We must all consider these matters. We must stop and think, before sending our dollars to the mail order houses, that our co-operation is necessary to the upbuilding of our community and that, for our own selfish advantages, even with no other motive, we must patronize home institutions and keep our dollars at home so that they can work for the advancement of our own prosperity.

We will all find that it is a fact, when we consider the question from every viewpoint, that we can buy as cheaply and as profitably from OUR LOCAL MERCHANTS as from a mail order house, and we then know what we are buying, instead of buying a "pig in a poke."

KNOW ABOUT THE WAR.

The other day while Herb White, the traveling salesman, was driving overland to see a customer or two in an interior town, the driver pointed to a cabin partly hidden among the white oak timber, relates the Macon (Mo.) Chronicle:

"There lives a man," he declared "who never heard about the war."

"Shucks!" said Herb. "Everybody has heard of it."

"This man hasn't," returned the driver, decidedly. "I'll bet you the price of the trip he hasn't."

"I'll take it," returned the salesman. "I don't believe there's a man, woman or child with sense enough to come in out of the wet who hasn't heard all about it."

"I'll make it \$5 if you say," observed the driver as he hitched his nage to a small tree amid the brush on the roadside.

"Five goes," said the traveler. It looked like the ground about the cabin hadn't been touched since the Indians left. There was no sign of a fence. A great lot of chips was scattered in front of the ancient domicile and there was a long with the marks of many blows of the axe and an old grindstone. An old man wearing a hickory shirt, pants in boots and a tangled mass of white hair and beard came out. He was smoking a home made corn cob pipe with a short stem.

"Howdy, Joe," he saluted the driver.

"Howdy, Uncle Bill. We just stopped a minute."

"Won't you set down?" invited the old man.

"No," replied the driver. "We ain't got long to stay. Herb and me got to arguing and we drove up about the way you know about it?"

The old man's eyes lightened up. He knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and brought out a couple of cane bottom chairs.

"Set right down, fellers," he directed. "I know all about it. I was right there with old Pap Price from the start—Lone Jack, Lexington, Wilson's Crick, Helleny, Luka and Chicky-nugy. Why, boys, I seed the whole thing. I did! What pint was you 'spurin' over?"

NOT CERTAIN.

"What's the matter?"

"She has rejected me again. She says this is final."

"Did she say how final?" inquired the older and more experienced man.

—Washington Star.

COTTON GOODS BALL.

The most fashionable event in the campaign for the popularization of cotton goods will be the cotton ball to be held November 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel under the auspices of the New York Southern Society.

The official announcements state the object as being:

"To augment a fund for the relief of Southerners in need and to increase the use and popularity of cotton fabrics."

"The committee hopes that all those who are in sympathy with the present need of the South will attend in person and induce their friends to come. The presence of young people is especially desired."

"Cotton costumes are not obligatory but the committee earnestly hopes that all ladies attending the ball will wear cotton gowns and gloves, that cotton in every detail may be the dominant note of the evening. Gowns made in the fashion of the colonial period will be especially appropriate. Those who find it inconvenient to wear cotton frocks may purchase cotton dominoes in the ladies' dressing room at one dollar each.

"Cotton gloves for gentlemen will be appropriate and they are requested to wear buttonholes of cotton bolls which may be purchased at the entrance to the ball room.

"Tickets at three dollars each may

be purchased upon application by mail or telephone to Mr. Stephen L. Snowden, secretary of the New York Southern Society, at 34 Pine Street, N. Y., (Telephone 3832 John.)

"A limited number of boxes are to be had and will be assigned to those who apply for them in order in which the applications are received by the secretary of the society.

"Boxes seating twelve are \$55. Including admission.

Boxes seating ten are \$45. Including admission.

Boxes seating eight are \$35. Including admission.

Music will commence at 9:30 o'clock.

A special supper for which tickets may be purchased in the ball room at two dollars each, will be served at tables in the hotel restaurant.

Hon. William G. McAdoo is honorary chairman. The committee includes Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Duke, Miss Mary Duke, Mr. W. A. Erwin, of Durham; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bryant and Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duke; Senators Benjamin Tillman and Lee S. Overman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, of Spray; Mr. and Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Senator Simmons and many others.

52 ACRES

4 miles South of Burlington

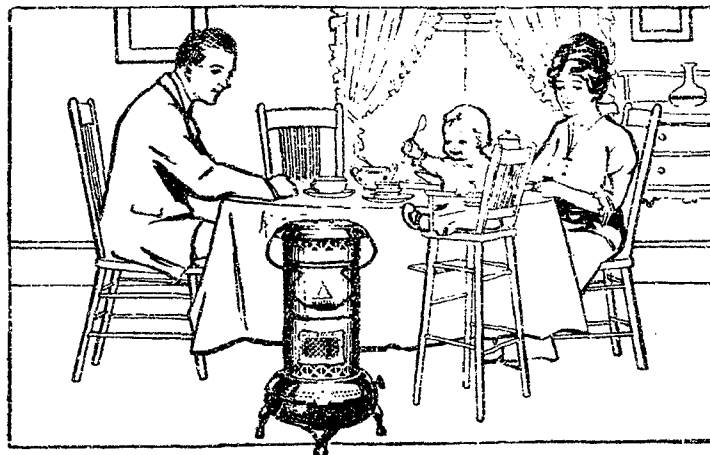
--- no buildings ---

well wooded, in fact more than enough to pay for place.

For a CHEAP FARM this is it \$1500.

Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Co.

W. E. SHARPE, MANAGER.



CHASE THE CHILL FROM THE BREAKFAST ROOM

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

START the Perfection Heater going five minutes before the breakfast hour; by the time the family gets down the whole room is warm and cozy.

The food tastes better — everybody feels better. It's a bully morning send-off for the whole family.

The Perfection is an ever-ready comfort. It is light — you carry it wherever extra heat is needed — sewing-room or cellar, bedroom or parlor. It burns kerosene — easy to handle and inexpensive — and costs nothing when not in use. It is smokeless and odorless.

At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle Trade-Mark.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (NEW JERSEY) Norfolk, Va. BALTIMORE

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

NAY, NAY, PAULINE.

The Wilson administration sent a battleship laden with gold to help the rich Americans who were in Europe, on a pleasure trip get back home. Now we suggest that this same administration send a lot of gold, silver or currency, down here in the South and buy the poor farmers' cotton who worked and almost sweated drops of blood to make it, while his rich northern brothers were idling away their time in luxury. Now, come clean, Mr. President, you have just as much right to send government agents down here and buy up the distress cotton as you did to help the wealthy people out of Europe.—The cotton farmers are flying the distress signal, say, Mr. President, won't you come to their relief?—Clinton News Dispatch.

WAR WILL BRING MORE FRENCH TRADE TO U. S.

Paris, Oct. 24.—French trade aggregating 1,800,000,000 francs or \$360,000,000 a year is thrown into the market as a result of the war. Such was the total value of goods purchased by France last year from Germany and Austria, the balance of trade being in favor of Germany to the amount of 205,000,000 francs and in favor of Austria to the amount of 54,000,000 francs.

Local committees are being organized with a view to placing this business to the best advantage. The committee of industrial and commercial defense is taking up the interest of small manufacturers, who have not been in touch with the foreign consumer in a way to enable them to

make new connections directly. Proposals are being made to English business organizations with a view to an exchange of visits in the two countries of representatives of commercial and industrial concerns. The importance of this work to the United States may be understood from the fact that of the purchases from Germany last year there were 177,000,000 francs in machinery, while France purchased from the United States only 57,000,000 francs in this line. Germany supplies 103,000,000 francs in cereals, while the United States supplied 35,000,000.

A Rome dispatch says that all the houses around Trieste and Fasana, Austria, have been razed or transformed into hospitals.

The Twice-A-Week Dispatch

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

The State Dispatch Publishing Co. Burlington, N. C.

Subscription, One Dollar per year, payable in advance.

All communications in regard to other news items or business matters should be addressed to The State Dispatch Publishing Co., and not to any individual connected with the paper.

All news notes and communications of importance must be signed by the writer. We are not responsible for opinions of our correspondents.

Subscribers will take notice that no credit for subscription for The State Dispatch will be honored at this office unless it is numbered with stamped figures.

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

HAPPENINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 1.—The United States Bureau of Education, in the form of Bulletin No. 20, distributes to the school officers and teachers of the Southern States and other portions of the United States where hookworm is prevalent a dissertation entitled "The Rural School and Hookworm Disease." The treatise is prepared by Dr. John A. Ferrell, a North Carolina and a graduate of the State University, who is assistant director general of the International Health Commission.

The United States Bureau of Education bulletin of which Dr. Ferrell is author, indicates the progress of the hookworm campaign in the South, the infected territory yet untouched, and the methods that the rural school can adopt in furthering this campaign. A map in the bulletin photographs the States in the South where the county dispensaries have operated and the number of counties in each State where the disease has been eradicated.

Dr. Ferrell emphasizes the importance attached to the efforts of the rural school in eradication of hookworm when he says: "It is through the rural school whence the infection has come, that the remedy must come. The measures necessary for permanent control of hookworm disease are health supervision, health instruction and perfect sanitation. The rural school can aid in health supervision; it can supplement and drive home health instruction; and above all it can teach good health and clean living by being itself a model of sanitation for the community."

The appearance of this bulletin marks the sixth United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, receiving country-wide recognition, of which North Carolinians and graduates of the State University, have been authors since early in 1912. The educators and their subjects are: William S. Myers, "Country School for City Boys"; S. B. Weeks, "History of Public Education in Arkansas"; Zebulon Judd, "Cultivating School Grounds in Wake County, N. C."; R. H. Wright, "Training Courses for Rural Teachers," and J. A. Ferrell, "The Rural School and Hookworm Disease."

SCHOOL NEWS. The Community Fairs held last week at Spring, Hawfields and Friend-

ship were great successes. The weather was ideal. The people were very busy but representative crowds were present. The exhibits were good of field crops, live stock, sewing, cooking, school products were all in evidence and showed well. A splendid educational address was made at Spring by Prof. Z. V. Judd, of the Wake schools and Dr. Hill, President of the A. & M. College made an excellent address at Friendship. Members of the department of agriculture were present at all the places and made instructive addresses with samples of their special line right before them for illustration.

The Community Fair brings the fair directly to the people. It brings instruction to the people about their own things and their own conditions. It was an encouraging sight to see them out on the grounds studying with an instructor, horses and cattle, while the ladies were in the building eagerly learning what were good articles in the sewing room and pantry and the ways and means of producing them.

The recent entertainments at the various schools proved to be pleasant and profitable. The Halloween Party at Glenhope cleared \$8.00, Fiddlers' Convention at Eldermont \$11.45, Woodlawn Halloween \$12.00, Shallowford Halloween \$18.50, others have not been heard from. These funds will be invested in libraries, equipment and supplies.

The Teachers will hold their second meeting of the year in the Court House next Saturday. A special program is in store for each the Primary and Upper Grade teachers' departments. Several items of interest to all will be discussed: Teachers' Assembly, Community Week and several other things. A large crowd is expected. The hour for beginning is 10:30, union dinner at 1:00.

ALTAMAHAW NO. 1 ITEMS.

The news of the neighborhood is scarce this week. People are busy sowing wheat, gathering corn and going to corn shuckings.

Uncle Josh entertained a number Friday night and Saturday night with his fiddle, dancing and his funny jokes. It was quite interesting to hear him. Hope we may hear him again soon. He will be at Altamahaw Wednesday night.

Mr. John W. Faucette is sick at this time. We hope he may soon be well.

Mrs. John Durham and brother, Leik Lovelace, spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lefton Saunders.

Misses Annie Matkins and Alene Bouldin and Mr. J. T. Barham spent Sunday at Mr. J. R. Smith's.

Rev. Joe Brown preached at Shiloh Sunday morning and will preach again the first Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Let everybody who will come out and hear him, for he is an excellent preacher.

Mrs. Ubert Smith and son Mitchell, are spending several days this week visiting her father, J. W. Faucette.

Mrs. J. M. Jordan is improving, we are glad to note.

Mrs. John Jordan spent last week with her mother, Mrs. J. R. Smith.

GENERALS OF COMMERCE.

Across the water generals have been fitting great armies in a war of destruction.

Here at home the generals of commerce have been planning new battles of construction.

We have been looking to our finances, to our shopping, to new avenues of production.

We are marching on to the greatest prosperity America has ever known.

If ever there was a time for aggressiveness it is now.

If ever time was ripe for advertising it is now.

If there ever was a time the newspapers stood out as a foremost advertising medium it is now.

NOW.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Braids Add the Popular Military Effects—Popular Trimmings.

THE COSSACK SILHOUETTE.

New York, Nov. 1.—The most popular of all trimmings for dresses suitable for street, motor, or evening wear is fur, fur—and again fur. Fox, wolf, fitch, mink, caracul, chinchilla and different kinds of lambs' wool, from the wide, curly kind to the tight, curly kind, are used for different costumes. But among the most popular of these furs is beaver, possibly because one or two of the famous Parisian couturiers were using it when the war broke out.

Nutria is often used in place of beaver and so closely resembles it that only those very familiar with furs are able to tell them apart. This nutria is the fur of a South American aquatic animal, resembling the otter, and called a coypou. The North American otter is also being used for those who can afford such a luxury, a coat of otter costing a small fortune. As a novelty, African monkey fur continues to rank first. It is a long-haired fur, and when finishing the bottom of a tunic, the edge of a hat, or bottom of the sleeves looks like an irregular silk fringe.

The wide bands of fur which are used on the bottom of the full skirts, or tunics, are a strong reminder of the costumes of the Russian, the Pole and the Cossack. With this as a beginning, the designers have harked back for inspiration to costumes of Russians and Tartars of the Middle Ages. Wonderful evening coats are made like the costumes of bartering Tartar tribes. The material is a heavy brocade, almost of the texture of silk tapestry, while the figures scattered across its surface are Oriental in origin. The garmen is cut very close-fitting at the shoulders, and with sleeves set in, which flare at the bottom where they are finished with a band of fur adds weight and richness at the bottom of the coat, which flares out in deep godlet ripples.

Secondary only to the fur comes braiding. The popularity for this is no doubt due to the war abroad. For all we may talk of the barbarity of war our hearts go out to the soldier who is fighting for his country, whether he be English, German, Russian, Austrian or French. There is a glamour about war to the uninitiated which is reflected in the trimming and cut of our clothes.



A Coat Showing the Lines of the Cossack Silhouette.

Wide braid is used on the bottoms of skirts and tunics in place of fur. Narrow braid binds the edges of tail-orec costumes and soutache, Hercules and round braids are used for braiding dresses, belts, panels, collars, and cuffs in attractive designs. Wider braid and cord are made into frogs and buttons for the closing of coats and down the fronts of dresses, giving the military effect. Even modified epaulets, made from black or blue braid, are soon on frocks.

Close in the wake of braiding comes beading. Many handsome frocks have belts which are beaded in some at-

tractive design in colors rich and dark, which adds snap and smartness to the entire frock. One blue dress made after the popular Moyen Age style had a belt which widened in front and dropped rather low. This was entirely covered with a beaded design in bronze beads, with now and then a red bead which served to accentuate the center of the conventionalized flowers. Color combinations of small beads may be used most effectively to add the touch which tells upon an otherwise somber dress.

Embroidery is also used to a great extent this year. Not the fine small embroidery, but the large sprawly variety, which is done in more or less coarse silk or wool and is most effective. In the illustration of the coat the Cossack silhouette, which I have spoken of in the fore part of this letter may be noted. The closeness of the coat at the shoulders and the flare at the bottom show the latest cut for coats. Skunk fur is used for the rolling collar, the cuffs and the bottom of the coat. Frogs add the military note which is so popular on coats of many styles.

This same style may also be seen in coats of fur and fur cloth, while the bands in this case are of contrasting fur. A long-haired fur on the short, close fur, or a fur of merely contrasting color, are combined into a coat of luxurious warmth and good style.

SENATOR WAS PRACTICING.

The Yanceyville Sentinel is responsible for the following fold at the expense of Mr. E. F. Upchurch, of Caswell, one of the candidates for the State Senate from this district:

Dr. Malloy, who loves a joke as good as any man, is telling a rich one on Senator Upchurch. The campaign opens Thursday, let it be remembered. While Doc was on his way to visit a patient off the road some little distance from town, his attention was attracted by an unusual noise coming from a dense patch of pines. Alighting from his machine he investigated. A nearer approach convinced him that some one was making a powerful Democratic speech. What was his surprise when peeping through the undergrowth he got a glimpse of Senator Upchurch, standing upon a stump with hands lifted to heaven, hurling his oratorical thunderbolts at some imaginary Republican foe. Doc says that no such speech was ever made in Caswell, save that historic one of George Anderson's hidden among the foliage of that big poplar, rehearsing for his introduction of Governor Glenn which so terrified old Fane from an adjacent field that he thought the end had come and Gabriel was sounding his horn. Doc stood it awhile, and then clapping his hands, hollered "Yarboro! Yarboro! Yarboro!" Doc says the senator ran like a turkey, riding down saplings with utter disregard for his life and his breeches.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following letters remain in the postoffice at Burlington, N. C., unclaimed by the person to whom addressed October 31, 1914:

- Art Bowers, Cyrus Clark, A. M. Hawkins, C. O. Thompson, Londa E. White, Getter Williams, C. H. Nugent, Miss Mattie Brown, Mrs. Selvia Lee, Mrs. Lu Lavcoson, Miss Hassie Moore, Miss Alice Smith.

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

O. F. CROWSON, Postmaster.

UNKIND COMMENT.

"See, darling," and Mrs. Justwed held up for her husband's gaze three mirrors arranged so as to give as many reflections. "I can get a triple view of myself!" "Humph!" gurgled her brute of a man, struggling with his collar. "You seem to be quite popular with yourself!"—Judge's Quarterly.

If there were any truth in the rising theory the milkmen would have all the money in the world.

RICH WHILE IN PRISON BUT POOR OUT OF IT.

Tacoma, Oct. 22.—Well-to-do in prison, a paper out of it, this is the status in which Edward Stublely aged 53, released after five years' imprisonment at McNeil's Island, finds himself. On the top of this Stublely, who is of English birth, has heard that the Federal authorities are talking of deporting him because of his prison record.

Stublely was convicted at Seattle on four indictments of using the United States mails to defraud, and was sentenced to eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$500 on each count. The sentences were to run consecutively. When they had all been served Stublely still had the fines hanging over him. He was told if he would sign a pauper's oath the fines would be canceled.

"I have \$10,000 in different Washington banks," the man told the officers, "and I will not sign a pauper's oath because it would be untrue."

Stublely gave the names of the banks and the sum on deposit in each. Investigation revealed that there was none of his money in the banks. Brought to this city after he had applied for his release, Stublely today learned the result of the inquiry into his finances.

"My last dime, I suppose, has gone into my defense," he said. "The lawyers tell me I have not a cent on deposit left of my \$10,000."

THE RISING TIDE OF EXPORTS.

After all the war cloud may prove to have a silver lining, or rather a golden one. The latest developments in the business and financial situation are far different from what the pessimists were predicting only a week or two ago. All talk of stagnation in our export trade has ceased, and alarm given over the settlement of our debts to Europe is disappearing as millions of credits are transferred to New York to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, Germany and Russia are amking or planning to make here.

The new buying movement affects a great variety of interests. Except cotton, which so far remains in a class by itself, all forms of rural industry are benefited. September shipments of wheat, flour, corn and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meal products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are laying many thousands of horses.

But the market for manufactured goods appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of materials of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition clothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage in home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plait, durable quality, 60 per cent wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

A banker quoted in The Sun estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of \$3,000,000,000. The figure may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign credits, and practically every dollar not only diminishes unemployed and enhances gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities.—The New York Sun.

FOR SALE.

at once stock of General Merchandise and fixtures at a bargain. Best stand in Burlington, and rents reasonable. If interested see or call W. E. Spoon.

CO-OPERATION.

The Dictionary Meaning: "The act of operating jointly with another."

The Manufacturer's Part: The act of producing an article of substantial worth and creating a demand for it by advertising.

The Retailer's Part: The act of stocking his shelves with the article so advertised, displaying it on his counters and in his windows, thereby supplying the demand created by the manufacturer.

The Newspaper's Part: The act of working with the manufacturer, retailer, and consumer, to bring about the "greatest good for the greatest number" in the easiest and least expensive way—through its own ADVERTISING COLUMN.

An ad in The Dispatch is true cooperation.

Problems before the city government in its endeavor to relieve what the Mayor called the most acute labor condition since the industrial distress of 1893 and 1894, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the special Councilmanic Committee on the Unemployed, at which the Mayor, the City Solicitor, City Controller, members of the Civil Service Commission representatives of the city's foremost charities and all members of the Mayor's cabinet were present.

TRYING TO MAKE WORK FOR THE IDLE.

The situation in regard to the numbers of unemployed and relief proposition, was outlined by R. M. Little, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity. He said that 70,000 people were now out of employment in Philadelphia and that before the close of the Winter the number would reach 100,000. The present condition, he pointed out, is 20,000 above a normal state. He praised the idea advanced by John P. Connelly, chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils to place persons at work on city improvements as soon as possible and promised that organized charities would take care of the needy if the city would employ the employable.

Even the greatest war of all times has proven "the ill wind that blows no good" as it has proven an excuse for every Democratic failure and now everything evil is dated from the beginning of the war in Europe. One Democratic paper says that the allies (Republicans, Progressives, and Independents) are pressing us very hard and our only hope is in defensive tactics.

Democratic tariff tinkering resulted in not producing enough money for Democratic extravagance and so a war tax is necessary to hide its failures, men out of work, living higher than ever before, our industries going to ruin and no sign of improvement in the near future. It is time for the voter to act.

The old fashioned woman who used to pat everything she had in her stocking now has a daughter who puts everything she has on her back. Of course the girls know that they show almost the entire stocking when they climb on a summer car. That is the reason why they haven't widened the skirts any.

CHILDREN'S COLDS TREATED EXTERNALLY

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, Pres. of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., says: "In the last few years we have used VICK'S PNEUMOLIN and SALVE constantly, and our belief in its efficiency has grown with continued use until in such cases we now rely entirely upon it, and have discarded the use of vapor lamps, internal medicines, and everything of the kind." Sample on request. At all drug stores. See the ad in The Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C.

POOL

School Tablets

Big Lot of School Tablets just received.

Freeman Drug Co.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Addie Ray spent Sunday with her parents on Graham No. 1.

Miss Eloise Guthrie, of Raleigh, is here for a few days with friends.

Miss Blanche Thomas, of Elon College, spent the week-end here with her parents.

Mr. Horace Whitsett, of Reidsville, spent Sunday here with Mrs. L. D. Merdor and family.

Miss Georgie Garrison, who has been in Bishopville, S. C., will arrive home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sharpe, of Mebane, spent Sunday on No. 2, with Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Garrison.

Mrs. J. M. Wright, of Crawfordsville, Ind., spent the week end with Mrs. Homer Moore.

Miss Zora Whitt, of Greensboro, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Flossie Stone.

Mrs. J. L. Chambers, of Charlotte, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Holt, Jr.

Miss Annie Maude Mebane is in High Point the guest of her sister, Mrs. Colon Vuncannon.

Miss Julia Cates, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cates.

Mr. T. A. Ingle, of Greensboro, spent Sunday here with his daughter, Miss Nina Ingle.

Mrs. J. A. Minnis, who was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago, remains in a very serious condition.

Miss Elizabeth Coultrane, of Greensboro, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Alex Keck returned to her home on No. 1 Sunday, after spending a week here with her son, Mr. Robert Keck.

Misses Agnes Faucette, Lois Workman and Sadie Trolinger, of the Normal, spent Saturday and Sunday here with their parents.

Dr. Glasscock, of Greensboro, is here attending the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Meador, who was given poison through mistake. She is getting along very well.

Mr. Albert Heritage, who has been connected with the Hagcnback-Wallice circus for the past two years, came this week to spend the winter here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Heritage.

Rev. D. C. Cox was given an entire surprise Sunday, this being his birthday, by his children. Upon reaching home from his services he found his ten children all waiting for him together with Mrs. Cox. A bountiful dinner was served and the evening spent pleasantly.

Rev. Raymond Browning, the noted evangelist who has conducted such gracious and far-reaching revivals in many churches of North and South Carolina, will begin a series of meetings in the Front Street M. E. Church on Sunday, November 28, to continue for two or three weeks.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH BANQUET.
The Burlington Christian Church held their annual banquet Friday evening from 8 until 11:30 o'clock in the spacious hall over the Burlington Motor Co., Garage.

The hall was decorated with a profusion of potted plants, while the tables were decorated with lovely dahlias and chrysanthemums. A delicious banquet was served by the members of the Star and Junior Philathea Classes to over two hundred guests.

The banquet was followed by a business meeting of the church. Reports of the year's work were read by the secretaries of the different organizations of the church, which showed the church had been making progress along the various lines during the year.

After the business meeting the guests were delightfully entertained with a literary and musical program, which was as follows:

Piano solo, Miss Hennie Malone.
Reading, Miss Nellie Fleming.
Piano duet, Misses Mary and Beulah Foster.
Reading, Mr. D. R. Fonville.
Piano duet, Misses Hennie Malone and Bessie May Walker.
Male quartette, Messrs. Kendall, Vestal, Fonville and Cates.

These annual banquets have proven to be a very enjoyable feature of the social life of the church and are much enjoyed by the members.

MRS. J. M. HAYES DEAD.
Mrs. Maggie F. Hayes, wife of Mr. J. M. Hayes, died at her home near Piedmont Park last Friday night from a complication of diseases, and was buried at Pine Hill Cemetery on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. Hayes was the daughter of Mr. J. J. Taylor, and was born near Elaud 47 years ago. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for about 32 years.

She is survived by her husband, J. M. Hayes; two daughters, Mrs. Geo. E. Wyatt, of Mebane, and Margaret Hayes; two sons, Messrs. Roy Hayes, of Goldsboro, and Hal, who is in school here; seven brothers and three sisters.

The funeral was held at the home Sunday afternoon and the interment at Pine Hill Cemetery, the services being conducted by Revs. Curry, McIver, and A. F. Isley.

The floral offerings were among the prettiest ever seen at this place, there being quite a number sent from out-of-town, and quite a few from R. F. D. No. 8, of which Mr. Hayes is the carrier.

DEATH OF MISS PATTIE SWAIN.
Miss Pattie Swain died at her home on North Park Avenue Saturday after an illness of many months with cancer. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a robust Christian life. Her suffering was intense, yet she bore it all patiently, and expressed herself freely that she was ready to go.

She is survived by a brother, Mr. W. O. Swain, and sister, Miss Rosa Swain.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle conducted the funeral services at the home and the remains were laid to rest in Pine Hill Cemetery Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"HURRY ON, TIME, I WANT MY NELL."
"Exhibit A" in the \$50,000 breach of promise suit of Miss Nellie Viola Richards against Henry Weiz Fry was disclosed yesterday.

It is a love letter, one of fifty similar missives which Miss Richards says she received from Fry. Miss Richards lives at 4151 Lake Park avenue. Fry is a member of the St. Paul firm of Weiz-Mangler Company, wine and liquor merchants.

"TO BE—NOT MAYBE"
The text of the "exhibit" follows: "St. Paul, June 12, Friday Not September Morn—My Little Wife-to-Be (not maybe):

"I truly should have answered your little lonesome letter B4 now, but, dear, you know my failing as a correspondent. I just don't seem to find time to write, and when I do just can't find anything to say, but you know I love just one little girlie anyway, so it will be all right.

"Gee, honey, but your 'old man' has been one lonesome fellow; just can't make myself think that I have been away from you only a few days. It truly, dear, seems like years and

you know how long they are. I just say to myself over and over, 'Harry on, time, I want my Nell,' and then when we are married (you get the underscore) we just won't want the time to pass so fast, as we will want to use all the time that is allotted to us in our short lives, eh?"

"WON'T DADDY LOOK OLD?"
"I wanted to write to you last evening at home, but, sorry to say, but it's true, we didn't have a sheet of paper in the abode, and as it was raining (it seems it has rained ever since I came back) didn't venture out to the drug store.

"Was up to see the doctor yesterday with mother about my eyes. He says I have wonderful sight, but that they are strained. Gave me some eye lotion and a salve, and must come again next week, when he probably will give me glasses. Then won't your daddy look old and dignified.

"Gee, sweetheart, but life and the world seem to have taken on a different aspect since I have asked for and got you. Doesn't it all seem wonderful, dear, now?"

GEE, BUT IT'S LONESOME.
"As I write this it is raining outside, with an occasional clap of thunder, and dreary and dark, making it awful dismal, and as a consequence your boy feels awful doleful and lonesome. Girlie, I don't think I have wished for my girl to be at my side more than I do be great when we do finally get together right this moment. Honey, won't it be for good—the planning and working we will do together—always looking forward to make each other happier."

"Well, honey, there is nothing of much import happened since I started writing, so will draw the pen across the page for a close. Fondest regards to mother and all. Will write very soon, again. Your good old man.

"HENRY."

The letter was given out by James Edgar Brown, attorney for the plaintiff.

The suit was filed in St. Paul. Miss Richards claims that Fry promised to marry her. The engagement was announced and she prepared her trousseau. Then Fry's engagement to another woman was announced, according to Attorney Brown.

WELL DESERVED.
The Praise That Comes from Frankful Burlington People.

One kidney remedy has known merit. Burlington people rely upon it. That remedy is Doan's Kidney Pills. Burlington testimony proves it reliable.

Mrs. Sarah Andrews, Webb Ave., and Anthony Street, Burlington, N. C., says: "I suffered a great deal from pains in the small of my back. I had such bad headaches at times that I could not get about. I was dizzy, too. Finally I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got some. They relieved me."

RE-ENDORSEMENT.
On March 15, 1912, Mrs. Andrews said: "All I have ever said about Doan's Kidney Pills holds good. I know that they are the best of all medicines."

Mrs. Andrews 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. Andrews had—the remedy backed by home testimony. Ask all stores, Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

FOR SALE!
years old, works in any harness, sound and gentle, one sorrel mare 7 years old, a little under-size, works in any harness. Cause for selling, I want to buy an automobile. Will sell for cash or time. Cates Undertaking Co., Claud Cates.



\$3.50 TO \$5.00

Queen Quality

\$3.50 TO \$5.00

MADE FOR THE MILLIONS

Every season finds more women seeking the protection that comes with the trade-mark of "Queen Quality" Shoes. The number of "Queen Quality" customers is now up in the millions. But this is nothing surprising to those who know the Queen Quality Shoe. The only wonder is that any woman can be induced to wear any other.

Sold only by
Foster Shoe Company
BURLINGTON, :: :: :: NORTH CAROLINA.

Fall Opening AT GOODMAN'S

We have just opened up a Full Line of **MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING. Also MEN'S and BOYS' SHOES.**

Prices on all lines reasonable, consistent with Good Quality.

BE SURE

To visit THE HOME of GOOD CLOTHES and inspect Our Stock before making purchases.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

When seeking information, you see a specialist. Why. Because you get best service than why no: sell your hides, furs, wool to specialist, get best possible prices and service. Come and you will convince yourself.

Very Truly Yours,

LEVIN BROS.
DEALERS IN HIDES, FURS, WOOL, BEESWAX, TALLOW, RUBBER METAL ETC.
PHONE 505

RAAPH'S PLACE.

The only cash store in town, nothing charged, nothing delivered.

When you trade at Ralph's Place, you do not have to pay others peoples bad debts.

Full line fruits, candies, cakes, crackers, salted and roasted peanuts fresh all the time, all kinds cold drinks, tobacco, cigars, snuff, canned goods, coffees, oranges and apples.

MISS LILLIE SHATTERLY, Mgr.
RALPH'S PLACE, The Ladies Store

ALAMANCE COUNTY'S Largest and Strongest Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

Unanimously Elected!

This Bank was unanimously elected as a **DEPOSITORY** for the funds of **Widows, Orphans, Democrats, Republicans and Progressives.**

It was elected on its record of fair and square dealings to its patrons and on account of its being **The Strongest and Safest Bank** in the County. We will pay you 4 Per Cent. Interest on your money and you can get it back any time.

ALAMANCE LOAN & TRUST CO.,

"The Bank With the Chimes."

Burlington, :: :: North Carolina.

VICK'S Group and PNEUMONIA SALVE

ITS FOOL FRIENDS WHO HURT THE MOST.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Now that Congress has quit and everybody has departed for his home and constituents, a few comments on the performances of certain Congressmen in recent weeks is in order.

Those who have kept track of the situation know that a few talkative senators and Representatives have advertised the South in a way that sane citizens are ashamed of. It is apparent to many that loud-mouthed "friends" of the "poor cotton farmer" actually prevented legislation that might have helped in this hour of distress.

It is admitted by members of the little group that went far beyond what the President would stand for that Representative Henry helped to defeat measures that were destined to aid the farmers.

The three bills that Senator Smith urged last Thursday when Congress was on the eve of adjourning could have been put through the House, if Mr. Henry as chairman of the Rules Committee, had operated with the President and the House leaders. But instead he insisted upon his wild schemes and delayed action on the Glass amendments and the warehouse bill.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, one of the eight Senators who agreed to table the war tax measure if they could not put through a cotton amendment, gave the whole story of the conspiracy that came near embarrassing the Wilson Administration to the extent of humiliation. In a speech in the Senate yesterday he said:

"The whole proceeding with which we are confronted today assumes the proportions of a farce. It is nominally for the purpose of compelling some sort of legislation for the relief of the cotton growers of the South. That proposition, so far as this congress is concerned, became ancient history several days ago. The present sham battle that is going on has in it all the elements of a deliberate deception. There is no prospect of this congress doing anything with that question.

"The matter has been tried out to the satisfaction of those of us who are willing to risk our political fortunes in an attempt to help those people. We felt that if the Democratic party could not respond to the demands of that section and people at this time, there never would be created a condition that could lay upon the conscience and honor of that great party obligation to them.

"As a matter of tactics a number of us agreed that so far as we were concerned we would make manifest to the Senate in a way that was not to be misunderstood, the fact that we put relief to those people above everything else, and were willing to burn our bridges behind us in our efforts to be of some service to them. To be more specific, we deliberately determined to ride down if the necessity of the case went to that point, the war tax bill, and defeat it absolutely. We put it on the ground that if the calamitous condition in the South was not properly understood and could be brought to the attention of others only by paralleling their condition with ours, we were willing to be instrumental in making that fact known in a way that nobody would misunderstand.

"The House of Representatives, I may say, to the extent that I am permitted to comment upon it, tried out to the finality of repeated roll calls an attempt to do something short of what should have been done, but in a way of substantial relief. That was denied. Now, why make a grandstand play about trying to do something when you know you cannot do it? As the Senator from Mississippi said yesterday, those people know exactly what is going on here, and why it is going on, and they have the capacity to distinguish between the bogus and the genuine.

"When we permitted this war tax bill to pass and could not rally enough of Representatives from the cotton-growing States to defeat it, if necessary, far as his question was concerned we abandoned all hope

of definite and adequate relief. Having done that under our system of government we have to go back to the people, or we have to submit to what the majority saw fit to do. Now, there is not any reason why we should attempt to put a different face on the situation. We have made every effort that we can make. Senators here know what they want to do. We have appealed to them. We presented our case as earnestly as we knew how.

"That proposition was turned down. An effort was made to go outside regularity and to say to the Administration 'If you seek to interpose the force of your influence against the passage of that measure then we have a right to assume that you are not sufficiently advised as to the demoralization that obtains in the Southern section of his country. If the only way that we can bring that to your notice is to refuse to pass the war tax bill and permit you to become familiar with that condition through the demoralization in the Treasury Department, we are willing to go to that length.' At least, I was; at least two others were, and in a nominal way, several more.

"I do not intend to protract my attendance on this session much longer. I have come to a point where not advising others what to do, I am going to take care of myself. My trains leave this evening at 8:15, but I think this vaudeville ought to stop, and I think this Congress ought to get away from here."

Senator Overman showed real courage and fine judgment in not joining in the conspiracy to defeat the war tax bill. He went just as far as he could, and then stopped. His course was manly and his record is clean.

MAKING PROGRESS IN COTTON PROBLEM.

The South Carolina Legislature Framing Bill for Bond Issue.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 17.—Satisfactory progress in framing the bill which will authorize the issue of probably \$50,000,000 of four per cent. three year bonds by the State for the purchase of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 10 cents per pound has been made since sessions of the joint Senate and House Committee began yesterday, and expectation today was that the bill would be completed for introduction in both houses Monday night.

This measure will be based largely upon the proposals of Senator Bankhead in his address to the Legislature Thursday night, it is said. Provision for submitting the question of issue of the bonds to a referendum vote in the general election November 3 will be made.

In its details the proposed measure will provide, it is planned for the expenditure of \$50,000,000 by the State, to be obtained by the proposed bond issue, in the purchase of cotton, which will be held two years, if necessary. The bonds will likely be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and provision

made for making actual purchases of cotton with certificates secured by bonds ranging in denomination from \$5 to \$50, which will be acceptable as circulating medium, and as security for the issue by the Federal treasury of emergency currency to 90 per cent of their value.

STATE WAREHOUSES.

The establishment of a State-controlled cotton warehouse system will be essential to the success of this proposed method of obtaining relief in this emergency, it was stated. With the passage through the Senate of the McLaurin bill, authorizing the operation of a warehouse system, and receipt of a favorable report from the lower house on this measure, where it is expected to meet slight opposition, the framers of the bond measure expressed complete satisfaction in the prospects for passage of the warehouse measure.

Coupled with the provisions for a bond issue will be reductions requiring reduction of cotton production next year. The Senate will resume consideration next week of the reduction problem and it is considered probable that a vote will be reached before the end of the week. In the lower house,

the bill, requiring reduction of acreage by two-thirds, has been passed, and sent to the Senate.

AS TO SALE OF BONDS.

In discussions of the bond measure it was pointed out that no effort would be made to sell the bonds to Northern capitalists. Such action was generally regarded as impossible because of the unique nature of the issue and the depressed condition of finance.

Though the opinion generally held was that the bonds will be interest-bearing at a rate likely not to exceed four per cent, the possibility of either a six per cent or a non-interest-bearing paper being determined upon was admitted as a detail the committee will be forced to work out.

Assured by Senator Bankhead that the bonds will not be taxable under the national act imposing a 10 per cent tax on certain bonds, the committee is quoted as expressing a feeling of relief in this regard. Banking experts and lawyers appeared today and yesterday before the committee and outlined their views, generally expressing approval of the measure in its incomplete state.

Senator John L. McLaurin and Representative Claude N. Sapp are attending the conference of Governors of cotton-producing States at Memphis as a delegation from the Legislature, and will make their reports Monday night, when both houses again convene.

Women have their part, and a very important one, too, in the terrible war in Europe. The good women of the Confederacy here in our own Southland have a very definite idea of what that part is. They are the angels hovering as closely to the lines as they dare or are permitted, caring for the poor wounded men, nursing the sick, and making every possible sacrifice for the comfort of the soldiers. Some of the highest ladies in all Europe are making these unselfish sacrifices and are thereby adding glory to the name of woman. The dispatches state that Lady Beatrice Barclay, the wife of Sir George

Barclay, British minister at Bucharest, is one of the principal workers in the ambulance department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which is the senior Red Cross organization in England. Lady Beatrice Barclay is an American by birth and training being the daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman of New York City, and the great grand daughter of John Jay, the first American minister to England.

An Englishman, meeting an Irishman, greeted him thus:

"Are you good at measurement?"

"I am that," said Pat.

"Then can you tell me how many Sheets I can get out of a yard?"

"Well," replied Pat, "depends on whose yard you get into."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Summer Coughs Are Dangerous.

Summer colds are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious Throat and Lung Troubles, including Consumption. Dr. King's cold promptly and prevent complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles at your druggist.

Has Your Child Worms?

Most children do. A coated, furred Tongue; Strong Breath; Stomach Pains; Circles under Eyes; Pale, Sallow Complexion; Nervous, Fretful; Grinding of Teeth; Tossing in Sleep; Peculiar Dreams—any one of these indicate Child has Worms. Get a box of Kickapoo Worm Killer at once. It kills the Worms—the cause of your child's condition. Is Laxative and aids Nature to expel the Worms. Supplied in candy form. Easy for children to take. 25c., at your Druggist.

HOW ABOUT YOUR UNINVESTED FUNDS?

If you are at a loss to know where to place them, will not a First Mortgage loan on Real Estate appeal to you? This is the only kind of security we handle, therefore, if you wish to loan your funds at the highest lawful rate of interest, with absolute security, then place them with us, for in addition to the real estate security, our company GUARANTEES the payment of principal and six per cent. interest, and we pay the interest promptly Semi-Annually. We have at this time Several Thousand Dollars in first mortgage real estate bonds in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$500 and \$1,000

For further information, write or call on

CENTRAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Live Stock Insurance.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

J. M. BROWNING, Pres.

W. W. BROWN, Mgr.

A. V. RAY, Sec. & Treas.

POOR

THE AMENDMENTS.

This matter of voting to change the Constitution is, to my mind, a very serious thing. This great fundamental Constitution which guarantees to us our rights and privileges, should be held by us as a very sacred thing. And we should not under any circumstances undertake to change it until we know exactly what we are doing, and what the results would be in the event of a change. Some of the most enthusiastic supporters of the amendments insist that the voter should cast his ballot for the amendments whether he understands them or not. Take the advice of your leaders. Say they, and go it blindly. If the political leaders were too wise to make a mistake and too honest to deceive then it might be safe to follow their guidance. Now let us notice as briefly as possible these amendments. The first is not very important. You can call a fellow Richard or Dick and he will answer to the call in either case.

The second amendment provides for a fifty per cent. increase in the pay of the members of the Legislature. In other words it allows each member six dollars per day instead of four dollars per day. Now, I think four dollars per day is enough. I mean four dollars in cash, for "psychologically" he gets two dollars worth of honor and that would make it equal to six dollars. There are plenty of good men who would be willing to take the job for what the present Constitution provides. Besides, this is a time that calls for judicious retrenchment along all lines and, the practice of the most rigid economy in all public, as well as private business.

For lack of space I shall not notice any of the other amendments except the tenth, and the seventh. The tenth in my judgment contains some merit and I may support it. It seems to me, however, we can make the maximum school term six or eight months, provided we have money enough, regardless of what the Constitution says about the minimum term.

The seventh amendment is the most important one and is pronounced by some of our ablest lawyers and statesmen a dangerous one. Others claim that it is perfectly safe and is the "one thing needful." The sole object of this taxation amendment is to get more money with which to run the State and County governments. The question is how to get the money. The zealous supporters of the amendments say vote for this seventh amendment and it will Reform The System of Revenue and Taxation, but no intimation is given as to how this reform is to be brought about. In all the able arguments I have read favoring the amendments, I have not seen a single suggestion as to what method shall be used to obtain a "just and equitable" tax valuation on all real and personal property. The advocates of the amendment say that the small farmers and the poor tax payers in our towns and cities, pay more than their "just and equitable" part of the taxes, which I think is true. They also say that much valuable real estate in our cities is valued at less than half the real money value. To illustrate, a piece of property in Raleigh which is worth and would readily sell for \$125,000 is valued at \$60,000. That property is not assessed high enough but how can the assessment be made and higher?

There are hundreds of men, perhaps thousands throughout the State who do not list their intangible property such as money in banks, solvent credits, etc. They should pay tax

on this intangible property but how are you going to make them do it? If this increased revenue is to be obtained by a "just and equitable" tax valuation of all real and personal property why can't it be obtained under the present Constitution? It seems to me it could be done. The plan I suggest may seem foolish and impracticable. I have never seen it in print or heard it spoken of, but it occurs to me it might be made to work successfully. It is this: Let the County Commissioners appoint in addition to the regular township assessors or a non-partisan revising board of assessors for the county composed of three good men, one from each political party. Also the members of this Revising Board of Assessors should be selected with reference to the different industries in the county to their business qualifications and their knowledge of property values. Let the Revising Board be composed of a good intelligent farmer whose judgment would be considered good with reference to land value, an intelligent town or city business man whose opinion of the true value of town property would be accepted, and a good lawyer. Let this Board have power to examine the books of banks, loan and trust companies, and all other institutions where records of intangible property are kept. Let them compare such records with the lists sent in by the Township Assessor and Tax Lister and in that way it occurs to me the tax dodger might be caught and his intangible property put upon the tax books.

The advocates of the amendments say place a lower rate upon intangible property and it will cause the heretofore dishonest owner to list his property. That theory is wrong for a man who would be dishonest for a dime would be dishonest for a nickel. Law is not designed to persuade men but to compel them to do right. The segregation plan of requiring the tax on the real estate of public service corporations to be applied to State purposes would prove detrimental to the interests of Alamance County. The Southern Railway pays into the County \$9,541.85. The five schools along its line in this county would lose considerable revenue, the entire system with reference to these schools would have to be revised and the financial deficit caused by the change would have to be met by obtaining money from some other source. That would mean higher taxes and the individual owners of real and personal property in the county would have them to pay. I may be mistaken but I have been honest and sincere in what I have said and if the amendments should be adopted and should prove to be what is claimed for them I shall be glad to acknowledge my error in judgment and apologize to any who may have been misled by reading this article.

J. A. W. THOMPSON.

Failed to Endorse the Amendment.
When the Democratic state convention failed to endorse the constitutional amendments which The Landmark thought a blunder at the time and is more convinced, as time passed, that a mistake was made, many Democrats, in answer to criticism of the action of the convention contended that it was unwise to make the amendments a party matter, as they are non-partisan measures. But when a number of Democrats and Republicans, who are ardently supporting the amendments, met by agreement at

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. 25c.

Raleigh last week and formed a non-partisan organization to conduct a non-partisan campaign for the amendments, some of the same people who insisted that the Democratic State Convention was right in not endorsing the non-partisan amendments, criticized this meeting of Democrats and Republicans in support of what they hold is non-partisan matter; and they intimate that no good can come of affiliating with Republicans for any purpose. Indeed some Democrats have intimated that inasmuch as some of the Republicans are supporting the amendments it would be well for the Democrats to let them alone.

Some of this is partisan narrowness that cannot be fittingly characterized in parliamentary language; but the plain purpose is to defeat the amendments while pretending to be for them. The Landmark was frankly surprised when the Republican State Convention endorsed even a part of the amendments. It expected Republicans to tell the people to beware of them; that it was a Democratic scheme. But when the Republicans were big enough and broad enough to endorse the main amendments, it is amazing to find Democrats so small that they would oppose what is really the work of their own party because Republicans are willing to accept it.

While the amendments are non-partisan and can be supported by any and all citizens, regardless of political affiliation, it was a Democratic State Administration and a Democratic Legislature that, after facing a deficit in the State's revenues which had existed for years, for which after many efforts no remedy had been found, decided that it was necessary to amend the constitution; it was the legislature and the governor that appointed the non-partisan commission to propose amendments to the constitution and provided for an extra session of the Legislature to pass on its work. The commission spent several weeks in discussing the amendments and an extra session of the Legislature was called at great expense to pass on its work. The result was the amendments now before the people.

The Landmark is saying the Democrats are responsible for the amendments in no partisan sense. It is not trying to claim the credit for the party, for Republicans in the Legislature and on the commission responded nobly to this apparent need of the State. But it would like to ask those Democrats who profess to be afraid of the amendments because Republicans favor them, if they think a Democratic governor and a legislature with an overwhelming Democratic majority were a party to putting up a job on the folks? Were a party to spending thousands of dollars of the State's money to put up something that is not a benefit to the State that has a trick in it? Of course they don't think so, but that's what their speech and actions mean. Any voter who honestly does not think the amendments are for the best has the right to that opinion. For him we have no criticism. But we're talking about the folks who profess to fear the amendments because Republicans favor them. In these are the enemies of the amendments who haven't the nerve to stand out and oppose them in the open. They would defeat them by underhand methods; by insinuations.

Furthermore, these professedly

straight-laced Democrats who fear anything Republicans favor, have something else to think about if they are so concerned about the party. Suppose the amendments are defeated. The Democrats will have to take the responsibility for their defeat; the responsibility for spending so much in preparing measure they refused to support. Worse still when the legislature meets next winter it will face the same deficit it has faced for several years. The State's fiscal system does not provide sufficient revenue. They have tried many schemes in the past and all have failed. Bond issues can't go on indefinitely. The people won't stand for that sort of arrangement. No opponent of the amendments to this good hour has offered any plan to revise the State's fiscal system and correct the inequalities in taxation. The people may stand for a continuation of the present system but The Landmark does not believe it. It believes that unless there is a real change, a genuine reform, in the State's fiscal policy, there will be good reason for Democratic concern two years hence.—The Landmark.

The Banker and the Farmer.

The Observer has found much of encouragement in the growing friendship between the banker and the farmer and of the increasing spirit of co-operation between the two. Their relationship is becoming closer with each passing season and the present condition of the country has

How to Give Quinine to Children.
FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness or ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for Zounce Original Package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

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PHONES 80-G HOURS 7-8 p. m.

only served to demonstrate the factor this co-operation has become in the economic life of the country. This very subject was the basis of a recent address by Mr. F. W. Thompson, president of the Farm Mortgage Banking System, a part of which was given in The Observer a few days ago. Mr. Thompson holds that the banker has learned from experience that the risk of loss on money loaned to farmers assisting them in their agricultural development and the raising of their crop is about as small and insignificant as could be reasonably expected in the handling and granting of credits. Mr. Thompson says there is a class of business which has been able to mobilize credit to such an extent upon fixed capital as that represented by the farm. The country banker has been able to diffuse throughout the United States funds to the extent of approximately four billions of dollars, all secured by liens upon farm lands, and through this

means, together with the short term loans made by the country banker to the farmer, has been a very important factor in the wonderful agricultural development of the United States at the present time.

It would have done no harm just at this time, and possibly a lot of good, if the world's series could have gone right along for two or three weeks more. It is the only thing that has come along in many weeks past that was sufficient to detract the attention of the American people, even temporarily, from the big war in Europe and the "hard times" talk that scared business into its hole. If the series could have continued for two or three weeks longer, the people might have forgotten about the war and the "hard times."

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.
The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE STILL OPEN TOBACCO SELLING BETTER

This is to inform the tobacco farmers that we have with us the representatives of the **American Tobacco Company, The British, Imperial, Reynolds Tobacco Company, Liget & Myers**

and other local companies who are ready to pay you the highest prices for your tobacco, and we think that you will make no mistake by trying the Farmers Warehouse with a load of tobacco at once. We wish to thank all those who stood by us in the past and trust we will be able to do as much for them this year as ever before. We have kept our warehouse open all summer for the benefit of the farmers who came to town, with or without tobacco and we hope they will appreciate our efforts in their behalf and come to us with their tobacco.

We have with us this year Mr. Ernest H. Murray and Mr. Walter J. Garrison, who will look after your interest while at the Farmers Warehouse. We know the tobacco business here, having been raised in the county, and can handle your tobacco to the best advantage. We will look after your interest and help you in any way we can. When you want to know anything about the market write or phone us at number 43 and we will be glad to inform you.

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P. S. Watch this space for prices and market conditions. We will try to keep you posted all the time through this medium. Prices getting better now.

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Are often short and decisive. One of the most important assets in such an engagement is your appearance.

You are sure of your appearance if you are wearing a SUIT made by H. GOLDSTEIN.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The International Sunday School Lesson for Next Sunday, Nov. 8.—
Temperance Lesson.

SOWING AND REAPING.

GALLATIANS VI. 1-10.

1 Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.

2 Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.

3 For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.

4 But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another.

5 For every man shall bear his own burden.

6 Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things.

7 Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

8 For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.

9 And let us not be weary in well-doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

10 As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Gal. vi. 7.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sowing and Reaping, Galatians vi. 1-10.

Tuesday, The Righteous and the Wicked, Psalm i.

Wednesday, Divine Woes upon Excess, Isaiah v. 8-24.

Thursday, Effects of Debauchery, 1 Kings 13-21.

Friday, Corruption and Punishment, Jeremiah xxi. 3-14.

Saturday, Self-Denial, 1 Corinthians 8.

Sunday, Christian Liberty, 1 Corinthians x. 23-31.

WARNING AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

This is a wonderfully built and wonderfully furnished world. It contains everything that we need for our bodies, even down to medicines. Medicines are harmful if taken too freely, and so God did not put them where they would be handy. He hid them in the ground and in the plants that shoot up from it. At first we did not even suspect their existence; but when sickness came and we began to experiment with things to find relief from pain, we made some wonderful discoveries. We found that medicines extracted from certain herbs or fruits would not only relieve bodily pains, but would drive away mental anguish also. Some would bring relief by stimulating and exhilarating, others by producing stupefaction or sleep. For example, in some countries, as Syria, men found wonderful exhilaration in the fermented juice of the grape. In some parts of the east they found exquisite sensations of delight by chewing the betel nut. The Chinese found that they could forget their troubles by smoking opium, a drug which translates one into a wonderful land of ecstatic dreams, but eventually leads one to the land of death beyond. In India they sought solace in hashish; in South America, in coca; here in America the Indians soothed themselves with tobacco.

But as time went on men found that the things which they used to soothe their nerves and bring sensations of delight to their depressed spirits left them more miserable than ever and often gave them a horrible craving for more which they could not resist, and in their efforts to satisfy this craving they indulged in dangerous medicines in ever-increasing quantities. Moreover, they turned from the milder medicines, such as wine, and sought stronger potions. By and by they learned how to distill alcohol from grains and fruits, and this powerful drug in the form of whiskey or

brandy gave them such delightful sensations that they thought they had discovered the water of life. But it has proved to be the water of death, for it has destroyed more lives than anything else that man has ever discovered.

And still the deadly business goes on. So great is the craving for these poisons that millions of weak men daily risk their health, their fortunes, their reputation, the happiness of their families, their very lives, to indulge in them; while hundreds of thousands of men many of whom would not touch these deadly poisons themselves, spend their lives in dealing them out to their weaker brothers for gain. And this is not all. Many others who would scorn to sell whiskey the deadly cigarette—a poison which wrecks a boy's nervous system and awakens in him a horrible craving for drink and drugs which, if not overcome, will often lead him either to the insane asylum or a drunkard's grave.

For thousands of years wise men have known that self-indulgence means self-destruction, and they have not ceased to lift up their voices against the crime of surrendering to one's evil appetites. No wise man among the ancients knew more about this evil than Paul. He spent his life preaching among heathen peoples who were engaged in destroying themselves by every imaginable form of self-indulgence. They were especially fond of spending their nights in drunken carousals. Paul would go from one heathen city to another and tell the people about Christ; and some of them would accept Christ as their Savior and turn from their sins, and he would organize them into Churches. And when he went away he would write letters to them to encourage them to continue faithful. And in these letters he would not forget to warn them against the danger of returning to their old ways and indulging their evil appetites. They belonged to God, he reminded them, and they must glorify God in their bodies as well as their spirits, which were God's.

Among those to whom he wrote were the Galatians, a wild Gallic people who had migrated from the Rhine in Europe, nearly three hundred years before Christ and settled in Asia Minor. In writing to the converts whom he had made among them Paul told them, among other things how to overcome the evil desires of their animal nature. If they would only surrender themselves fully to God and follow the promptings of his Spirit, they would not think of following their sinful impulses. But he realized that many of them were weak, and he went on to tell those who were strong how they should treat their weak brethren when they fell into sin.

THE LESSON EXPLAINED.

"Brethren," said Paul, "if one of you should give way to temptation, you who remain faithful (who follow the promptings of the Spirit and not your evil appetites) should take him in hand and correct him and bring him back into the right path; and ye should do it in a spirit of gentleness, remembering that under similar circumstances you might also yield, and that if you did not you would want to be forgiven. Remember he is your brother and that it is your duty to help your weak brother with his burdens and thus fulfill the law of Christ, which requires you to love your neighbor as yourself. Remember also that if you are inclined to be censorious and unforgiving it is because you feel your superiority; and when a man imagines that he is superior to his brethren he deceives himself for such a feeling is unchristian and proves that he is not what he thinks he is; instead of being something, he is nothing. You must not assume that you are righteous because you appear to be better than your neighbor. Instead of judging yourself by your neighbors' conduct, you should prove or test your own work or conduct. If your own conduct is found to be good, you may rejoice in it, but do not rejoice because you do not happen to be guilty of the sin into which your neighbor has fallen. For every man must bear his own burdens—that is, he is responsible for the burden of duty that is placed upon

his shoulders."

At this point it occurred to Paul to remind the brethren that it was their duty to support their preachers. "He that is taught in the word," he said, "should communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things"—that is, he to whom the gospel is preached should help to provide for the wants of the preacher. Then he went on to utter solemn warning. "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived," he said. "Don't imagine that God can be mocked that you can run roughshod over his laws and not bear the consequences of breaking them. It is God's law that 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap'; and if you sow to the flesh (that is, if you seek to satisfy the evil desires of your selfish animal nature), you will reap corruption or death; and if you sow to the Spirit (if you follow the impulses of your unselfish spiritual nature, strengthened as it is by God's Spirit), you will reap eternal life. Therefore let us sow to the Spirit continually; let us not be weary in well-doing."

THE LESSON APPLIED.

Let us apply these words and see what they require of us. First, if a boy should yield to the temptation to drink or smoke cigarettes or indulge his evil appetites in any way, those of us who have resisted these temptations should not criticize him harshly, but should gently take him in hand and try to bring him back to right ways, remembering that we too might have fallen into the same temptation; and if we had, we would have wanted our companions to treat us with the spirit of gentleness. Secondly, we must remember that God's laws apply to us as well as to other people, and it is foolish for us to say that drink and cigarettes may hurt others, but will not hurt us. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" and this is as true of us as it is of Johnny Jones or Mary Smith. Thirdly, we should not be weary in well-doing. Perhaps we are doing our best to rid our land of the deadly poisons which are destroying so many of our friends, and we can see little good results from our efforts; but let us be patient. If we are engaged in a good work—if we are really doing our work for God and our fellow men—we can afford to be patient for we have the promise that we shall reap if we faint not. For our Golden Text is a promise as well as a warning. It is a promise for those who sow that which is good as well as a warning for those who sow that which is evil.

LESSON QUESTIONS.

Why is it unsafe to drink or smoke cigarettes to soothe the nerves or make one "feel good"?

What effect does cigarette-smoking have upon the nervous system? upon the mind?

To what does it lead?

Who were the Galatians?

What did Paul say to the Galatians about the way to overcome the evil desires of their animal nature?

What did he say about the way they should treat their weak brethren who gave way to their evil desires?

In what sense must every man bear his own burdens?

What great law did Paul want the Galatians to keep before them (verse 7)?

What is meant by sowing to the flesh? to the Spirit?

If we cultivate the evil desires of our animal nature by indulging them, what will be the result?

If we cultivate the good desires of our spiritual nature by following our spiritual impulses, what will be the result?

It may be that women pose around the house in combinations as depicted in the cuts in the advertisements. But so far we have never witnessed a flock of men playing football and leapfrog in their union suits, as per the cuts in the ads.

Through the thunder of the captains and the shouting of the attentive ear can detect the still small voice of the black bass calling and calling.

When a man picks up an umbrella by mistake he never picks up a worse one than his own.

ALTAHAW NO. 2 ITEMS.

I have not heard from No. 2 in some time, so thought I would give a few sketches.

Everybody is very busy preparing to sew wheat.

Miss Alene Bouldin spent Saturday afternoon visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charlie Waynick.

Mrs. M. H. Simpson is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. J. I. Bouldin.

The little child of Grady Simpson has had a severe case of whooping-cough. We are glad to say it has improved at this time.

Prof. Sharpe, teacher at Oakwood, took dinner Thursday with J. L. Bouldin.

Miss Alene Bouldin visited Miss Annie Matkins on No. 1, Sunday. She, Mrs. Annie and Mr. Staly Garrison attended preaching at Busick's School House Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Joe Brown will preach at Shiloh Sunday, the 15th.

Mr. Wade Gwynn and Miss Georgia Ware were married Sunday, the 25th. We wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. Jasper Garrison was on No. 2 Sunday for a short while. Will give No. 2 again next week.

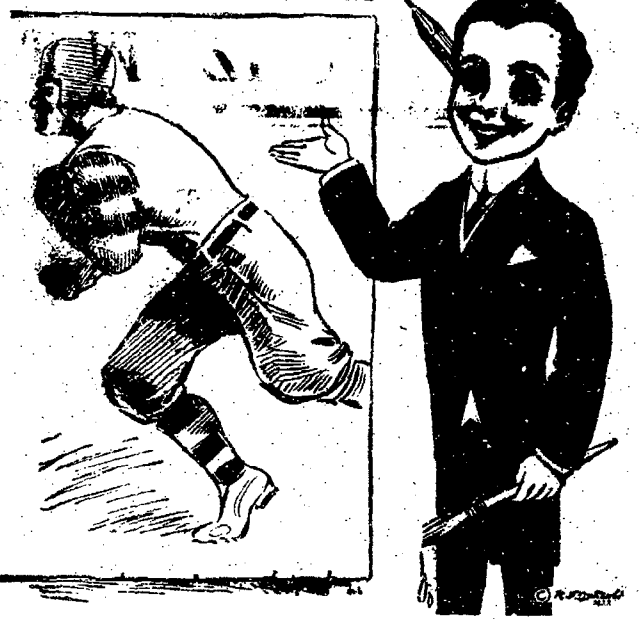
When a woman watches another woman cook a meal she always goes around and tells the neighbors that the other woman uses too much butter.

NOTICE!

My daughter, Callie Nixon, 17 years old, has left my home, and hereby forbid all persons to employ or harbor her.

(Signed) J. N. NIXON, Colored, Burlington R. F. D. No. 5, Box 28.

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OUR CLOTHING IS NOT SLUNG CARELESSLY TOGETHER JUST TO SAVE A DOLLAR BUT IS MADE BY SKILLED TAILORS WHO KNOW HOW TO MAKE CLOTHES AND WHO USE CARE.

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ELIMINATING WEEVIL

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Come and see the MEADOWS MILL, with patented WEEVIL SPOUT, separate weevil and all other objectionable matter from the grain before grinding.

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Come to us and profit, Come to I. J. Mazur and you will save the difference.

I. J. MAZUR,
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POOL