

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU AND YOURS.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915

FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF THE BANKS OF THE RIVERS

Germans and Russians Waging Important Battle in Poland While Austrians Have Been Driven Out of Greater Part of Galicia.—Lull in Flanders and France.—London Celebrates New Year's Eve With The Usual Dinners and Dances but With Less Gaiety and on a Smaller Scale.

GOV. COLQUITT DECLARES PRESIDENT A FAILURE

Executive of Lone Star State Denounces Men Who Are at Head of the Government—Mexican Policy Assailed.

By O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 2.—The Wilson Administration has been the greatest failure in the history of the Presidency. The South is a land literally flowing with milk and honey; it has made one of the biggest and best crops in its history, and yet, because of the utter incompetence of the men in charge of the Government, its business is prostrated, its credit is impaired, and thousands of its people are starving.

The Administration's tariff law was pledged to lower the cost of living, and it has had the contrary effect. By putting raw materials on the free list and keeping the protective tariff on manufactured goods, it has condemned American farmers by hundreds of thousands to peonage and has enabled the manufacturers, getting their raw materials cheaper, to charge higher prices for their goods, which they have done. Hides were free-listed, and shoes have gone higher. This is true of virtually every single item similarly treated in the Administration tariff law. The American workman pays more for the finished product, and both are robbed to further enrich the protected manufacturing trusts and combines.

The Administration's foreign policy has been imbecile. It has allowed England to dictate conditions as to cotton shipments to European countries that enabled the English spinners to rob the American cotton growers of half the value of their crop.

England stopped American shipments until the English spinners had bought their supply at 6 1-2 cents a pound and stored it in Texas and other Southern warehouses. Then England consented to declare cotton not contraband, and France followed suit a day or two later. Our government weakly submitted to England's dictation, playing into the hands of the English spinners and betraying the American cotton growers as completely as if this country were an English vassal State.

If I had been President I would have served notice on England's Premier that our foreign trade in cotton and other non-contraband commodities was going forward with or without England's consent, and if necessary I would have sent American ironclads to England's door to enforce that notice.

The Administration's repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption in violation of the party's national platform was another weak surrender to England. If free tolls for American ships had not been repealed hundreds of American-owned ships flying a foreign flag would have come under the American flag to get the benefit of exemption and we would today have an American merchant marine competent to carry our goods to foreign markets. We have no such merchant marine, and to supply it the Wilson administration is proposing to spend the taxpayers' money buying a subsidized national shipping service.

"EGREGIOUS FAILURE" IN MEXICO.

The Wilson-Bryan management of the Mexican affair has been an egregious failure. They landed an American army in Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag, and have brought it back without getting the salute. They now ask Congress to appropriate more than \$500,000 to pay the expenses of that ridiculous expedition. For what? What did it accomplish? It set all Mexico aflame against the Americans, not only in Mexico, but in Texas, where all along the north bank of the Rio Grande there are ten Mexicans for one American.

It brought on a reign of terror all along the Texas border, so that when the Federal Government refused to afford protection for our people in their own State, I was forced to send 1,200 Texas troops down there to give it. Mexican bandit gangs were crossing the border into Texas, raiding and terrorizing our scattered people. Women and children were huddled together in brick houses, menaced with murder and worse. My desk was flooded with telegrams from Chambers of Commerce, bankers, (Continued on Page Four).

MR. THURSTON WRITES. ALAMANCE COUNTY LEADS OTHER 99 COUNTIES

Dec. 28, 1914.

Mr. Editor:— Please allow me a few words of commendation on the following subjects, which I noticed in The Charlotte Daily Observer of the 27th, inst.:

First: I do hope that our General Assembly, when it next meets at Raleigh for the purpose of legislation, will unanimously pass a bill prohibiting the shipping of whiskey into North Carolina from any other State, or in any way its coming into this State.

The law will not permit my maintaining a nuisance on my lot that is offensive to my neighbors. Then why should another State be permitted to ship whiskey (the broth of Hell) into our State to impoverish, damn, and blight its citizenship? To make widows and orphans. To surround them with rags and poverty. To cause their hearts to bleed with sorrow by a fluid brewed in Hell, and brought to fruition in their lives through the workings of the powers of Hell; working through its agent the whiskey agent the whiskey producer and seller, who derive their power to operate from State and National Governments.

It is a pitiable moral standard of any so-called civilized nation, that has not reached any higher conception or more intelligent knowledge of the Eternal Truths, taught in the Holy Bible and by the Savior of the world of Mankind, (Jesus Christ of Nazareth, the Incarnate Son of God), than that a large per cent. of its citizenship demands its national government to license to sell whiskey (the broth of Hell) to ruin men, morally, physically, mentally and every wise and to damn their immortal souls in Hell.

I Cor. 6:10: "Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor DRUNKARDS, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." Then there is no place left for the poor drunkard but Hell. There is no place for the poor fellow in this life. Who wants to hire a drinking man to work for him? Who wants him handling their money? Toating keys to their valuables? Does the Church member or the up-to-date business man that votes the whiskey ticket (and that works against absolute State-wide prohibition) want the drunkard for a companion? For a son-in-law? Why not? He is largely the product of their influence or efforts. What does whiskey do? It is directly or indirectly responsible for 95 per cent. of the crime committed. Has it done any good? No, none. It is a burning shame, the way men of great influence and power, and law-makers (many of both classes have disgraced the Church records with their names) dodge this issue and lay down on the job and sneak away from duty. Why? Which, do many of these men of responsibility love the better? Duty, truth and righteousness on the one hand, or the bottle of red liquor on the other?

My countryman, let's put the welfare of humanity about our selfish appetites above the dollar and above everything else that is sordid, base and low, and respectfully say to other States, "You cannot make North Carolina a dumping ground for your broth of Hell, thereby increasing pauperism and crime and putting a heavy burden upon our tax payers."

Second:—I have read very carefully the report of the state tax commission. This is certainly a very able, lucid and credible report. It gives large information and splendidly outlines legislation that is very important.

The present tax system is a FARCE from the standpoint of truth and honesty, fairness and justice. Many a

Tomato Club Girls of Alamance Lead The Counties of the State in Quantity and Quality of Canned Products.

The following report will show something of the work done: Last January the County Board of Education and the County Commissioners each appropriated \$100 for carrying on the Tomato Club Work in the County. The State gave \$200, thus making \$400 available for the work. Nine Tomato Clubs were organized in the County with the following agents in charge:

Miss Flora Patton in charge of the Clubs at Spring and Swepsonville, salary \$150.
Miss Eunice Homewood in charge of Clubs at Friendship and Oakdale, salary \$50.
Miss Mabel Moore in charge of Club at Saxapahaw, salary \$25.
Miss Mary McVey in charge of Club at Sylvan, salary \$25.
Mrs. M. J. McFarland in charge of Club at Mebane, salary \$25.
Miss Mary White in charge of Club at Hawfields, salary \$25.
Miss Edna Reinhardt, supervisor of all Clubs, salary \$75.

In the nine Clubs 100 members were enrolled. Ninety per cent. of the members enrolled have reported. These reports show cans and jars filled for market and home use to be as follows:

Number containers filled	55,165
Vegetables sold fresh	\$226.25
Money Value	\$7,039.65
Cost of Cans and Labor	\$1,778.25
Profits	\$5,268.45

The champion Club of the entire State is the Maywood Club, supervised by Mrs. J. D. Ross. This Club put up 10,682 No. 3 Tin Cans, 1,640 glass jars, 100 gallons vinegar, and sold fresh \$25 worth of vegetables. These things represent \$1,563.00 in cash values.

Twenty-five Counties had exhibits in glass at the State Fair in Raleigh in October. Alamance products won First Honor on that exhibit. Twelve jars were taken by a representative of the Washington Department of Agriculture to Washington to be photographed for Bulletins. Of the 12 jars, 7 went from Alamance.

The Round-Up Meeting of the Tomato Club Girls was held in the Court House in Graham, Saturday, December 12th. At this meeting the county prizes were delivered as follows:

For Largest Yield, first, gold bracelet, won by Miss Bettie Vau Tapscott; second, trio geese, won by Miss Mary McCulloch; third, club pennant, won by Miss Lola Smith; fourth, club pennant, won by Miss Julia McCulloch; fifth, box club stationery, Miss Georgia Isley; sixth, box of club stationery, won by Miss Novella Isley; seventh, box of club stationery, won by Miss Lalah Williams; eighth, box club stationery, won by Miss Louise Cook.

For the most Profitable Yield, first, gold brooch, won by Mrs. Parks Moore, nee, Miss Beulah Morgan; second, club pennant, won by Miss Vear McBane; third, box club stationery, won by Miss Rosa Johnson.

For the Best History and Booklet, first, gold locket, won by Miss Litsy Isley; second, club pennant, won by Miss Elizabeth Scott; third, box club stationery, won by Miss Maud Ross.

For Greatest Amount Canned Products other than Tomatoes, first, gold neck chain, won by Miss Margaret Homewood; second, club pennant, won by Miss Ina Evans; third, box club stationery, won by Miss Hattie Evans.

For Best Daily Record Book, first, \$1.00, won by Miss Vevia Lewis; second, club pennant, won by Miss Swannie Craton; third, box club stationery won by Miss Laura Marlette.

Every year Alamance County sends out of her borders \$1,200,000 for food products alone. We can surpass other COUNTIES IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY, why do we not all join the canning clubs? This \$1,200,000 belongs to the farmers of Alamance if they know how to claim it.

conscientious Christian man, who has thought this matter over in the proper spirit, is paying taxes at about 100 cents on the dollar valuation, while the great mass of our citizenship are dodging this burden in many ways, and many of them in every conceivable way. Where is the righteousness of using such methods to obtain money? Then why should various interest pay for full taxable values, and other interest in the same town pay on 25 to 50 per cent. of their taxable value?

As this honorable commission suggests let us hope that the Legislature will promulgate such laws as will put all of our taxable property on the tax books, and at full taxable value and then give us a low rate. This will show the correct aggregate wealth of the State. It will also show a very low rate which will be inviting to prospective purchasers, and will give color and tone to our professed moral standard. This will be a great blessing to us.

With love to all and malice to none, I am,

Very Truly,
W. C. THURSTON.

CITY UNION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baraca-Philathea City Union will be held at the Webb Avenue M. F. Church on next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. All the classes that are members of the Union are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be considered. The public is also invited to attend.

It is understood that a program of interest will be prepared and will be rendered at the meeting. These meetings are always very helpful to Baracas and Philatheas and all Sunday School workers.

DIED.

Near Long's Chapel, in Alamance County, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1914, Betsy Jane Hill, wife of Walter I. Hill, departed this life at the age of 63 years, 5 months, 27 days. Mrs. Hill had been a devout Christian for many years and died trusting in Jesus. The funeral and interment at Longs Chapel conducted by Rev. J. W. Holt.

The sad, sad waves around Europe are afraid to say anything on account of the mines.

GOOD BYE TO THE TROUBLES OF 1914.

The bells of New Year's eve ring out a peck of troubles.

But, after all, 1914 was not as bad a year as some of us feared.

It has taught us many valuable lessons. It has made us more self-reliant.

We are in better shape to welcome 1915.

What will the New Year be?

It will be just as good as we make it and no better.

Begin planning TO-DAY. Look to the future with courage.

Be aggressive.

ADVERTISE--

Let the world know you intend to make 1915 your biggest business year.

CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUBS A GREAT HELP

Circulation of Money Among Burlington People Kept Business Up—The Clubs Are Now Open.

The Burlington merchants are enthusiastic over the good results of the Christmas trading season which, to general appearances, was as good in Burlington this year as it has ever been. It was difficult to detect any material falling off in the purchasing, even though there was war in Europe and rain in Burlington.

The one thing which, above all others, is given credit for the good trading is that movement that has been encouraged here by the banks to save money for Christmas. As a result of the saving of pennies, nickels and dimes through all the past year the general run of the public had snug little sums awaiting to be used in the purchase of Christmas gifts. The banks here had sent out checks a few days before Christmas aggregating \$30,000.

This amount, when distributed among the merchants, alone made trading good. Too, there was a good condition, or as good as could be expected over, in the pocket books of others who reside here; the tobacco growers, truck growers, and raisers of provisions generally received their share of the money in circulation, and all were in fair shape to enter into the Christmas spirit of gift giving with the usual ability to purchase.

The clubs offer a splendid opportunity for individuals to save for themselves, or for church societies to start a fund or for individuals to start funds for some worthy cause.

BUSINESS IMPROVING SAYS THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Wilson told callers today that all the information reaching him indicates that business in the United States is steadily improving.

ROOSEVELT AND WILSON.

Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy is the severest to which the administration has been subjected.

The Tribune has always sympathized with the motives and purpose of the President's refusal to recognize the assassin, Huerta.

We have felt from the beginning that government in Mexico was insecurely established on assumption and that the United States government could not, without offense to its own principles, accept in even mood whatever the knife or revolver offered in the shape of a president of Mexico.

It is not assumed that the argument is one concerning morals. No American defends government by assassination.

If one man may win the presidency by killing his chief, another man may, and thus revolutions multiply. The Tribune's disagreement with President Wilson's policy would not start where Col. Roosevelt starts, but it would come substantially to the same conclusions that the former president reaches.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, proclaiming their resolve not to intervene in Mexican affairs, did intervene. They made their intervention at once effective and futile.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan did adopt the Constitutionalist. The ideas of Mexican revolutionary chiefs with regard to morality and humanity are so offensive to our ideas that such an adoption was dangerous.

We say sincerely that President Wilson's ideas with regard to Mexico were as noble as they were fated. He wanted to see a democracy established to the south, to see agrarian injustice ended and brutal authority supplanted by just authority.

Mr. Wilson had certainly elementary duties to perform. He, as president of the United States, was expected to see that regard of American citizens was imposed people would might be reluctant to display it.

It is undeniable that he subordinated it to what seemed to him to be the greater object of establishing good government in Mexico. He and Mr. Bryan not only favored but aided the Constitutionalist.

Their own perplexity in the face of these facts must have been great, but they stood steadfastly and even defiantly by their program. Huerta was to go; agrarian reform and social justice were to be brought to Mexico by such men as Villa and Carranza.

They became opportunists. They accepted whatever came along. To break with the Constitutionalist meant to throw down the instrument by which they hoped to accomplish their purpose and they tried to cajole Villa to adopt better methods.

The undertaking was precarious and it is yet. It was not intervention by the open use of force and at the expense of life, but it was intervention. It put responsibility for Villa, Carranza, etc., upon the American administration, and this is the responsibility which Col. Roosevelt effectively brings home.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, in truth, had no policy with regard to Mexico. They had merely hopes. They were disturbed when they found that an American force had to be sent to Vera Cruz, but were successful in restricting that adventure so that it brought no advantage to the United States, although it was the highest advantage, again, to the Constitutionalist.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are not in control of their own reputations as statesmen. A number of Mexican patriots have control of them.

Exasperated friends of the President ask: What would you have done? The answer is another question: What heretofore have American governments always done? They have seen that American rights were respected. They have seen, where they assumed even a slight degree of responsibility, and we do assume it with regard to Mexico, that cruelty and inhumanity, waste and destruction, were not rebuked and uncorrected.

The politician who boasted during the campaign that Alamance County had two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars invested in good roads has gone to the war where liars are rewarded for lying. Oh, rats! it's cruel to remind a liar that he has lied.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.

- 1. If possible, be on time. You need at least five minutes after coming, to get warm or cool, to compose your body and mind and to breathe a prayer before the service begins.

if you are the first to enter, and leave all vacant space at the end next to the aisle. 6. Speak a bright cheery word to as many as possible, at the close of the service. If you are a stranger, ask one of the ushers to introduce you to the pastor or to some of the church officers. This will always insure you a hearty welcome.

embarrassed when attending church when no attention is paid to them.—Editor.)

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

BUSINESS AND COTTON MILL MEN.

Senator Simmons says he does not fear Republicans getting together to fight President Wilson.

But what is more serious to him is the attitude of certain business interests which seem to be praying for the downfall of the new tariff act.

He says it is strange, with the demand abroad for our manufactured goods, that some manufacturers do not seek foreign trade. Cotton mills, he says, "are waiting" for something.

"Can it be they hope for a tariff wall and prefer that to seeking foreign business?" Senator Simmons hits business interests hard. Especially did he hit cotton mill men.

Says they prefer to be protected rather than to seek business. Not long ago, Senator Simmons or some body, boasted that all the cotton mills were running full time. But that was before the election.—Times Mercury, Hickory.

Well, let him scorch them. They all voted for Wilson and they are now getting what they voted for.—Ed.

WHEN A MAN IS POOR.

"A man is poor when he has lost the confidence of his friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe in him; when his character is honeycombed by deceit and punctured by dishonesty. He is poor when he makes money at the expense of his character, when he does not stand clear out, supreme in his idea. When this is clouded, he is in danger of the worst kind of poverty. To be in the poor house is not necessarily to be poor. If you have maintained your integrity, if your character stands forth square to the world, if you have never bent the knee of principle to

avarice, you are not poor, though you may be compelled to beg bread."—Chapel Hill News.

The people of MeColl, S. C., have inaugurated a movement which would be a benefit to any town or community. The following circulars were distributed: "MOBILIZE—Let all patriotic citizens enlist. We do not mean to enlist in a bloody war but a crusade against hard times. There is a movement on foot urging all the public-spirited men of MeColl and community not to cancel his entire indebtedness but to pay what little he can on all his outstanding obligations. This can injure no one, but on the other hand it is his plain duty, and besides will wonderfully lighten the burden of the obliging creditors, and without a doubt will infuse a livelier spirit into the condition of the times."

The high positions in business life go to the men who can prevent waste. It should be the same in public life.

But suppose every cotton mill proprietor in the South should vote the Republican ticket it could hardly effect the result of the 1916 election

PE-RU-NA The Traveler's Companion

Mr. Arthur L. Pierce, 2418 Sheridan Ave., St. Louis, Mo. "The curative value of Peruna is truly wonderful. I think it especially valuable as a specific for catarrh of the system, and for a man who has traveled for years as I have and who is certainly exposed to irregular meals and uncomfortable sleeping accommodations, Peruna is one of his best and most needed traveling companions. It throws off a disease and keeps him well. I therefore heartily recommend it." Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

To get started with you we make you the following offer: Send us \$1.50 for 1,000 Frost Proof Cabbage Plants, grown in the open air and without freezing; grown from the Celebrated Seed of Bolgina & Son and Thorburn & Co., and I will send you 1,000 Cabbage Plants additional FREE, and you can repeat the order as many times as you like. I will give you special prices on Potato Seed and Potato Plants later. We want the accounts of close buyers, large and small. We can supply all.

ATLANTIC COAST PLANT CO., YOUNGS ISLAND, S. C.

BRING

Those old chairs, beds, tables, dressers etc to BURLINGTON, N. C., at the Corner Davis & Worth Street have them repaired a stitch in time saves nine.

MASK & FISHER

WHY PAY MORE?

When you can buy at these prices. Sugar 6c loose roasted coffee 15c. Arb coffee 20c snowdrift lard 10c. These are only a few specials, everything else just as cheap. Large line holidays goods, see us before you buy.

Plain Price Variety Store, Court House Square - - Graham, N. C.

VICK'S Croup and SALVE

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. Ross, 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 Benners 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.

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 meet 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. Everybody Welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. M. W. Beck, Pastor. Sunday Worship, 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. J. L. Scott, Superintendent. Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 8:00 P. M. Church Conference, Wednesday before First Sunday of each month, 7:30 P. M. Observance of Lord's Supper, First Sunday in each month. Woman's Union, First Monday of each Month, 3:30 P. M.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

East Davis Street. Rev. George L. 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. E. 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 3 P. M.

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

NOVEMBER 22, 1914. Leave Winston-Salem. 6:30 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Memphis Special for South west, also main line trains North, East and West with Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars. 2:00 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the North and East Streets. Pullman Steel Electric Light Sleeper Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York. Dining Cars North of Roanoke. 5:00 P. M. daily except Sunday for Martinsville and local stations. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 10:20 A. M., 1:20 P. M., 9:35 P. M. Trains leave Durham for Roxboro, South Boston and Lynchburg, 7:00 A. M., daily, and 5:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. W. B. Beville, Pass. Traff. Mgr. W. C. Saunders, Gen. Pas. Agt.

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BOOSTING OR KICKING.

Some people are unreasonable about
everything, and appear to think that
if you are not boosting, that you are
kicking, they will not admit there
is a middle ground, that you can be
dissatisfied with the way some things
are managed or done and yet not be
what is usually termed a kicker. Just
because you do not agree with every-
thing a person does is no reason that
you must be termed a kicker, and be-
cause you do not voice an objection
to a great many things that are being
done is no reason why you should be
termed a booster, there certainly must
be a middle ground some where. Hon-
est and just criticism is oftentimes more
beneficial than an acquiescence, where
your position has to be taken for
granted. People who pay close atten-
tion to public affairs should not hesi-
tate to commend or criticize whenever
they feel that the public good demands
it, but fear to offend very often leads
people to close their eyes or ears, and
escape an unpleasantness which they
desire to avoid, those who pride them-
selves upon being what is termed good
and law-abiding citizens cannot escape
responsibility by passing by on the
other side so to speak, they should
face the issue and let the consequences
be what they may. There is a middle
ground as between boosting and kick-
ing. There is no middle ground be-
tween doing your duty as your con-
science dictates or shirking. It
might be well for some people to get
this proposition squarely before them,
and to meet the situation like men.
Our position seems to be misunder-
stood as to our attitude regarding the
coming prosperity or partial return of
confidence which is making its ap-
pearance in many sections of the
country. Some of our Republican read-
ers say that we are boosting something
which does not put in its appearance,
and we must admit that it is a little
slow making its appearance, a little
by little to a close business student or
observer it can be seen, a way in the
distance it's true, but coming never-
theless. We trust our Republican
friends will not misconstrue our at-
titude in this particular. We are
aware that business is rather slow and
money hard to get, but the country
is getting large orders in certain lines
from the warring nations, and these
orders are helping our manufacturers
in many ways, the high prices prevail-
ing for grain in the West enables the
Western farmer to buy our manu-
factured products in this way the west-
ern prosperity affects us also. It is
true that about all the business we are
getting is the direct result of the war,
and but for the war, business would be
cotton indeed, but business is busi-
ness whether from the result of the
war or from any other source, and
what we want is prosperity, while we
all want the war to cease, yet if they
are to continue fighting, we as a pro-
ducing nation might just as well reap
what benefit we can from it. The
way to keep from buying from us is
to stop fighting, this nation is going
to sell to them as long as they will
buy.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We appreciate the many items of
local news furnished us by our many
correspondents during the year just
closed. Our readers have enjoyed your
items more than you can know, some
of you think some your items were
not appreciated, but we are in position
to know that they were. We wish to
thank all of you personally and make

an urgent request that all of you
continue to act as our correspondents.
In this connection we wish to say that
we would be glad to have a few more
correspondents in localities where we
are not now represented. Acting as
correspondent for a news paper is
worth as much almost as a school
term, because it learns you things that
you do not learn in school; it puts you
in touch with many things that you
would not otherwise notice, and tends
to fit you for the battles with the
world, by all means act as correspond-
ent for some paper—if not The Dis-
patch, then some other good paper.

RINGING OUT THE OLD, RINGING
IN THE NEW.

Last night beginning thirty min-
utes before twelve and continuing thirty
minutes after twelve, the church
bells of the city pealed forth beau-
tifully, and they had an able ally in
the Graham fire whistle. The latter
had a mournful as well as a doleful
sound, and while it all meant the
dawn of a new, and we trust a better
year, still it was with a mingled sor-
row that we listened to its dying
echoes. We are all glad to welcome
the new year, and to bid farewell to
the old, still who knows or can tell
what the new year will bring forth?
1914 was bad in many respects, yet
those of us who are left have many
things to be thankful for, the least we
can expect from 1915 is that it will
treat us no worse than did 1914.

We wish for each one of The Dis-
patch family a happy and prosperous
New Year, 1915. We trust you will
not encounter any troubles, but if you
do, we hope they may be little ones
and easily disposed of. To those who
remain with us during the coming year
we promise the best, most readable
and up-to-date twice a week News
paper that visits your home. That
the family circle may not be broken
by death or otherwise is the sincere
wish of the management of The Dis-
patch.

This is rather a fatal admission
coming from the Democratic Attorney
General of the state, when the Republi-
can party was in power, the Demo-
cratic politicians said the Republican
party was responsible for the increase
in crime within the state, and that if
you would turn the scales, you would
hear the song of the mocking bird
again be heard in the land, but they
change tunes now and say that crime
is on the increase, yes crime is on the
increase and will keep on increasing
just so long as the public officials make
favorites of the law breaking class.
There are a certain class in almost
every community that can almost de-
fend the law, as well as the morals of
the community and yet escape punish-
ment because they stand in with the
politicians and the politicians are
afraid it will hurt the party if they
bring them to account for their mis-
doings. The good people know this to
be true and yet, they are partly re-
sponsible for this very condition. They
wink at these violations and are them-
selves afraid to buck the politicians,
for fear it will also hurt the party.
Such hypocrisy is unworthy of even
things who call themselves men, let
alone men who are supposed to be
made in the image of the Master.
What think ye, good people of Ala-
mance County, and the State of North
Carolina?

When we say business is picking up,
we do not mean that prosperity is
knocking at every man's door, but we
mean that conditions are gradually
getting better not that they are get-
ting just as good as can be, or that
they are getting as good as they were
under the Republican administration,
but that they are improving general-
ly speaking, it may be in sections, it
may be in just some lines, but what
affects one eventually affects all. But
it takes patience and perseverance by
those interested in order that they
may reap the full measure of the in-
crease, to fret and fume just keeps
you from enjoying what little mea-
sure of benefits that come your way.

With wheat a dollar and forty cents
per bushel in the West, the war cer-
tainly is doing somebody good, of
course those of us who have to buy
think it mighty hard, and it is to the

GOV. COLQUITT DECLARES PRESIDENT FA FAILURE.

(Continued From Page One).

stock men and other responsible citizens, praying for protection
at points all along our 1,200-mile frontier.

The Federal Government had only 60 troops at Brownsville
to cover more than two-thirds of that long border. When I rushed
the Texas State troops down there, stationing a company at
each of the principal border towns, I instructed them not to cross
the river nor in any way violate the neutrality law, but at all
costs to protect the lives and property of Texas people.

Secretary of War Garrison telegraphed me that he thought it
unwise to have two military forces occupying the same territory
under separate commanders and suggested that I withdraw the
State troops. I wired him that I would withdraw the Texas troops
when he sent an equal number of United States regulars to take
their place. And I kept our men there until he did send an equal
number of regulars to replace them at every place where our men
were stationed.

I understand they had everything prepared at Washington to
have me indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and put in a Federal
prison, on the assumption that I meant to invade Mexico—a pal-
pable absurdity, which only men utterly ignorant of the situation
could have entertained. It is a fact, which the country does not
know, that when our Texas troops arrived at Brownsville the
Mexican commander at Matamoros, across the river offered to
surrender that city to the commander of the troops of United
States calvarymen. The commander at Matamoros evidently be-
lieved the Texas troops meant to take his city, and thought the
United States troops more friendly than the Texans. The Wash-
ington conception of our business on the border was as ridiculous
as that of the Mexican commander.

CALLS IT ENCOURAGING BANDITS.

Wilson and Bryan have stood by encouraging one gang of bandits
after another, while people were being butchered all over
Mexico, while the vast American interests in that country were
being confiscated and shot to pieces, and today the Mexican
chaos is worse than at any time since Madero was assassinated.
Villa is the dictator of the country, and I understand that all he
wants is to be chief of police of the City of Mexico, with control
of the gambling concessions in the City of Mexico and Juarez.

Our government has kept England and Germany from restor-
ing order in Mexico, and has itself done nothing but contribute
to the disorder and lawlessness by its vacillating "watching and
waiting" policy—if it can be called a policy. The property inter-
ests of Mexico and the big American exploiters of Mexican re-
sources have got control of the situation absolutely, and these
same interests have got the ear of our Government at Washing-
ton.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS "FAKE."

"The Administration's anti-trust laws are barefaced fakes, so
far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned.
These laws please nobody else so well as they do the Standard Oil,
the Steel and other great trusts.

"I believed at first that the Federal Reserve Banking Act was
the Administration's one meritorious achievement, but national
bankers tell me it is going to prove a failure. The control of the
system, in practice, appears to rest in New York City instead of
Washington.

"I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the
Democratic regime. The policies of the Democratic Administra-
tion have wholly failed either to curb the monopolies or to lower
the cost of living for the people, and they have materially con-
tributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment. The
Administration valorized \$20,000,000,000 worth of corporate se-
curities owned in the North and East by a Treasury Department
order to national banks to loan money on listed securities at not
less than the closing quotations of July 30, 1914.

But the same Administration, when asked to allow the people
to use a quarter of a billion dollars of their collective credit for
two years to save them from losing \$500,000,000 on their cotton
crop, regarded valorizing as violative of sound government.

The President stood in the road and condemned the South,
which made him, to heavier loss and more widespread misery
than it has known in three generations. He vindicated an obse-
lete theory of political economy, but he mighty near ruined the
country doing it.

I raised among my personal friends in Texas more than \$10,000
for the Wilson campaign fund, and the only favor I asked of him
was that he appoint men who would aid the Texas State govern-
ment to enforce law and order along the Mexican border. It was
my earnest desire to assist in making the Democratic national
administration a success, but I would not sacrifice the honor of
my State nor the welfare of her people to win the favor of any
administration.

At no time have I failed to get courteous treatment from the
Mexican revolution. I sympathize with the Mexican people, but
I also sympathize with Americans who have property rights in
Mexico that ought to have been protected.

person whose wages is the same, but
this is a big country that we live in,
and it is hard to adjust things to every-
man's advantages without some get-
ting hurt. The thing to do is to econ-
omize and work the harder, of our
manufacturing enterprises will just
keep humming we can all keep the
wolf from the door.

W. J. BRYAN TO BE IN RALEIGH.

Raleigh, Dec. 30.—Secretary of
State William J. Bryan, will be one
of the speakers at the North Caro-
lina conference for Social Service
which meets here January 28-30, was
announced here today by Clarence
Poe, secretary of the conference. Jo-
sephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy,
will also speak. It was also stated
that Secretary Bryan will address the
General Assembly, that will be in ses-
sion at that time.

Read the article relative to the
Christmas Savings Club in this issue.

ELON COLLEGE ROUTE 1 ITEMS.

Christmas is gone! We hope that
everybody has enjoyed themselves, es-
pecially the children who wrote Lear
Santa such nice letters.

Mrs. D. L. Williams and children
are visiting her sister in Greensboro
during Christmas.

Mrs. B. E. Lowe and Miss I. B. Lowe
visited Mr. W. J. Dimont Sunday
morning. Also Mr. Joseph Christman.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Tickle, of Char-
lotte, spent Christmas with her father,
Mr. J. M. Gerringer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tickle and
Miss Mamie Tickle visited Misses
Blanche and Marcie Gerringer Monday
and Tuesday.

Mr. Dan Williams and Bose Lowe
visited W. J. Dimont Monday.

The following were visitors at Mr.
J. R. Shepherds Sunday: Mr. W. J.
Dimont, Mrs. George Crompton and
children, Messrs. Joshua and Z. F.
Fargis and Misses Debba and Malissa
Dimont.

Mr. C. W. Shepherd and sister, Miss
Ada Shepherd visited Misses Malissa
and Corda Dimont Saturday evening.

Mr. Ralph Williams, of Gibsonville
visited his grandmother Saturday and
Sunday.

We are listening for the wedding
bells to ring for a few of our young
people in this community.

Mr. P. Williams visited at W. J.
Dimont's Tuesday.

Misses Lou Heritage, of Burlington,
visited Mr. Clarence and Miss Lil-
lian Tickle this week.

News is scarce this week. Will
try to write more next time.

SAXAPAHAW ITEMS.

Misses Blanche and Rebecca Scott,
of Graham, are spending the holidays

with Misses Ethel and Bonner Wil-
lamson.

Mr. G. W. Roberson, of Chapel Hill,
is at home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, of Swee-
sonville, returned home Sunday after
spending the holidays with the latter's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips.

Mr. John Mariett, of Dunn, is the
guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Will Mariett.

Mr. J. P. Winghamam, of Sweepon-
ville, returned Tuesday, after spend-
ing a few days at home.

Mr. George Williamson, Jr., of Davi-
dson College, is at home for the hol-
idays.

Mr. W. G. Lloyd, of Guilford Col-
lege, is at home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cates, of Ala-
mance, are the guests of the latter's
mother, Mrs. Lula Churchfield.

Professor John Glenn, principal of
the graded school returned Monday,
after spending a part of last week
with friends in Marion.

Miss Sallie Durham, of Asheville,
is the guest of her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Joseph Durham.

Mr. Charles C. Lindley, of Elon Col-
lege, is at home this week.

Mr. Dewitt Boone returned home
from Virginia, last week.

Miss Laura Mann, of Chapel Hill, is
the guest of her grandfather, Dr. E.
D. Mann.

ONLY ONE CHANCE.

They were walking in the moonlight
on a romantic country road.

"Nothing could ever come between
us, could it, dearest?" asked Claud
sensively.

"I can't think of a single thing,"
replied Elsie, "unless I should be en-
gaged to some other man."



PUT IT UP TO THE HEN.
WE HAVE THE STUFF THAT
WILL DO THE WORK.

WHAT IS TRUE OF THE HEN? IS ALSO TRUE OF
THE COW.



If Chicken Chowder won't make your hens lay,
they must be roosters.

Purina Poultry Feeds are sold only in checkerboard bags, by
If you want more milk and butter, consult us.

Merchants Supply Co.
BURLINGTON, and GRAHAM, N. C.
Full Line All Kind Horse and Mule Feed, and Other Things For
Man and Beast.

We wish to thank you for your Liberal Patronage and wishing you a happy and prosperous 1915.

Freeman Drug Co.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell are visiting in Mebane. Mr. Lewis Cates is suffering this week with a very bad finger. Mrs. P. A. Hayes, from Greensboro, is visiting Miss Mary Freeman. Miss Olivia Smith returned yesterday from Greensboro, where she visited friends. Miss Martha Taylor, of Leakesville, is the guest of Mr. Layton, of The City Drug Co. Misses Daisy and Lucy Rogers, of Durham, spent the week with Miss Edith Walker. Miss Myrtle Bunch returned Friday from Leasburg, where she was the guest of friends. Mr. W. F. Strader, of Atlanta, Ga., spent some time here with his mother, Mrs. T. A. Strader. Mr. John Vaughn and sister, Louise, of Greensboro, visited Miss Jennie Vaughn this week. Mr. J. D. Strader, of Reidsville, spent some time here during the holidays with relatives. Mrs. W. C. Thurston went to Greensboro today to be with her daughter who is in the hospital there.

Mr. James Thacker and family spent the past week the guests of relatives and friends in Randolph county. Mr. James H. Fogleman and son, Talmage, of Greensboro, were visitors in the city a few days last week. Mr. and Mrs. John Huffines, of Reidsville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ausley, on Front street, this week.

Miss Maye Syerly, of the faculty of Catawba College, spent the first of the week with Misses Carrie, Anna and Salla Cox. Mr. A. K. Sharpe, of Rock Mount, and T. M. Sharpe and daughter, of Aberdeen, are visiting relatives here for a few days.

Mrs. Frank King and daughter Charlotte Dean, of Philadelphia, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McPherson. Mr. W. H. Cooper, of Graham, spent a few hours in the city yesterday, returning from Greensboro, where he was visiting his brother.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Satterfield and little daughter, returned yesterday from Greensboro. They will leave tomorrow for Durham, where they will make their home. The Burlington Bakery is daily receiving orders and the people of the town are well pleased with this new concern. They make all kinds of pies, cakes and both milk and malt bread. For anything you need just place your order with the Burlington Bakery.

Miss Lelia Judson Tuttle, sister of Rev. D. H. Tuttle, who for the past five years has been a missionary to China, under the auspices of the Woman's Board of the M. E. Church, South, is visiting her brother for a few days. She is expected to address the Front Street M. E. congregation on next Sunday evening.

MR. E. A. HOLT INTERVIEWED. I am delighted to know that Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne is to attend the

Social Service Conference and make an address," said Mr. Erwin A. Holt, of Burlington in Raleigh yesterday. (Tuesday) "It will be a privilege to hear Mr. Osborne. "I have great faith in him. When a man of wealth voluntarily undertakes prison reform, assuming the onerous duties and responsibilities of a prison warden as Mr. Osborne has done it looks to me that that man is in earnest. "I believe that Mr. Osborne's influence for prison reform in this country is going to be very great. The Social Service Conference is to be congratulated on securing the promise of Warden Osborne to come to Raleigh." Mr. Holt, who is in the cotton mill business, was asked about the outlook for cotton mills. He replied that he thought he saw some signs of improvement. "The mills have been in hard lines," he said. "It is true that cotton has been very low, but the most of the mills have not been able to borrow the money needed to enable them to lay in large stocks of cotton. Besides, as soon as cotton goes down the mill is expected to sell its product at a correspondingly lower price. But I hope better times are ahead for everybody."—News and Observer.

MR. AND MISS FIX ENTERTAIN. Miss Carrie Meade and Mr. Joseph Fix delightfully entertained a number of their friends last evening between the hours of eight-thirty and twelve at their home on Webb avenue, in honor of their house guest, Mr. Ben Muse, of Durham, who returned this fall from an adventurous trip in Mexico. The evening was spent in playing various games and in delightful conversation until eleven o'clock when delicious refreshments were served in the dining room. Mr. John McAdams added much to the pleasure of the occasion by an interesting recitation. Miss Lucy Brown favored with a vocal solo, and Miss Thelma Stafford, Frances Price and Lucy Brown rendered selections on the piano. The reception was pronounced a success by everyone. The following enjoyed the occasion: Misses Dorothy Faucette, Gladys Brown, Lucy Brown, May Ker Hall, Esther Taylor, Louise Murray, Martha Page, Lucile Page, Frances Price, Virginia Height, Hattie Walker, Ruby Teague, Sadie Montgomery, Carrie M. Fix, Nina Ingle, Thelma Stafford; Messrs. Allen Gant, Norman Garrett, George Fowler, Sam Bason, Raymond Barrett, Buck Bradley, Kilby Page, David Ezzell, John McAdams, Ervin Montgomery, David Curtis, Walker Love, Willie Terrell, Melvin Stafford, C. D. Price, Ben Muse.

A GOOD WOMAN PASSES AWAY. Mrs. Nellie Sutton died at her home near Burlington on December 17th. Mrs. Sutton was born, December 17, 1830, her eighty-fourth birthday having occurred on the day of her death. In 1847, in Guilford County she was married to Benjamin Sutton. To them were born eight children. Five of these survive her: Mrs. W. C. Wicker, Guilford County; Mrs. E. L. Dickens, Alamance County; Mrs. Emma Cook, Graham; Mrs. J. M. Fogleman, Alamance County, and Mr. John Sutton, of Alamance County. She leaves, beside these, eighteen grandchildren

and twenty-two great-grandchildren to mourn her loss. Her husband died eighteen years ago. She was a member of the Christian Church for fifty years. She was a truly Christian woman, a good wife, and a loving mother. Her health had been failing for a long time, but she did not take to her bed until the night before she died. She suffered intensely but showed true Christian patience in her sufferings. Her relatives find comfort in that she was not afraid to die, but went forth with a glad heart to meet her Savior. She was buried beside her husband in the churchyard at Bethlehem. Rev. A. F. Isley, her old friend and neighbor, conducted the services. While we mourn her loss, let us bow in humble submission to the will of Him Who doeth all things well, and let us believe that it is all for the best.

DEATH OF MR. JOE H. GILLIAM.

One of our best men has gone to his reward. Joe H. Gilliam died Friday, Christmas Day, at 1:30 o'clock, age 63 years and a few months. Mr. Gilliam was one of our best men—good neighbor, good to the poor and needy. He had been a member of Bethlehem Christian Church for many years. He leaves a widow and seven children—three girls and four boys. Three children passed away many years ago, who will be in Glory to meet their father. Mr. Gilliam will be greatly missed in this community. It never was too rough for him and his good wife to visit the sick and lend a helping hand. He was laid to rest at Gilliam's Church on Saturday at 2:30 o'clock. The funeral was conducted by Rev. J. W. Holt, his pastor. The family have our sympathy. A FRIEND.

BENNETT-REITZEL.

On last Wednesday at 2 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, at Hartsboro, Miss Lois Reitzel and Mr. W. H. Bennett were quietly married. Owing to illness in the bride's family the marriage was a quiet affair, only immediate relatives being present. Mrs. Bennett is a cultured young lady, a graduate of the State Normal College, and King's Business College. She is the niece of ex-Judge Coble, of Statesville, and has many friends there and here who congratulate Mr. Bennett upon winning her for his bride. Mr. Bennett is one of the county's best business men. After several weeks of touring the Northern cities, they will return and be at their lovely country home, near Liberty.

SANAPAHAW NO. 1 ITEMS.

Miss Alice Newlin, of Winston-Salem, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Newlin, near Saxapahaw. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Newlin and little Kermit spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lewis. Miss Bessie Guthrie, who is in school at Guilford College, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Guthrie. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Braxton and children, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Newlin. Miss Bessie Lewis, who teaches at Apex, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lewis. Messrs. Floy and Graham Russell are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Russell. Mr. F. C. Newlin spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nicholson and also Mr. and Mrs. Ben Nicholson.

GETS ORDER FOR 65,000 TONS OF STEEL.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 29.—Orders for 65,000 tons of high carbonized steel rounds appeared in the Pittsburgh district today, 50,000 tons for France and 15,000 tons for Russia. Recently 26,000 tons of this grade of steel, used in making shrapnel shells, were shipped to Europe. It is estimated \$6,000,000 worth of trenching tools, galvanized sheets, wire and projectile steel, have been bought in Pittsburgh for the European belligerents in the last two months. All this helps our business here. If the Mexican generals are a little slow about it we might volunteer to furnish them something to fight with.

REFORM.

The need of reformation, or the idea of a better method, impresses itself on our minds at each failure in life. Let us not forget that some things must grow worse, so they will more powerfully impress our minds in order that they may grow better. It has ever been that the surest way to reform is the growing aggressiveness of the sin which is to be eradicated. Often we allow ourselves to be led step by step in a growing evil, everything seemingly all right. When suddenly the crash comes. Many a man has awakened to this fact at the closing of the prison gates behind him. To yield to selfishness, and cultivate prejudice and the spirit of rebellion is very easy, but to obey reason and cultivate wisdom quite difficult. Everything in the world that is governed and transacted by man, while under the influence of selfishness and its attendant vices, needs reforming. This is as true of a nation as an individual. "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord," is as true today as when given us by David in the Psalms. All militarism and all war is contrary to the principles and teaching of Jesus Christ. For He said, Matt. 26:52 "All they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword." Congress has appropriated to the army and navy \$235,000,788; to pension old soldiers \$180,300,000; for government expenses, rivers and harbors bill included, \$169,390,488; showing up an amount of \$415,360,788, the direct cost of militarism to the taxpayers of the U. S. The words of St. Paul in Rom. 13:14 today flame in new meaning when set over against the sudden barbarian relapse of Europe, "But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ and make not provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof." For personal application these poignant words are self-acting. Any man can verify them out of memory of his own sins; every temptation that ever overcame him fell on him by way of some open gate when he had left "provision" for a sin that he had not feared and hated with all his soul. Statesmen have well known that just beneath the surface of even the most civilized communities there lies dormant a savage lust for killing and ravaging—a fierce joy in the murderous business of war, yet they deliberately "made provision for the flesh to fulfill" that one of its most persistent lusts. They have justified themselves, their taxes, their conscriptions, their hoarding of military materials, by offering beneath their breath that war is inevitable. Paul could have told them anyway why it was inevitable. War came because it was provided for. Any sin will come in, as the apostle too well understood, at any place where a door is left open for it. Preparing for war is bound to cause war. In round numbers there are now 250,000,000 more people at war than are living in countries which are at peace. The world has 53 independent governments, of these nine are at war. Superiority of artillery will not decide what is right, neither will calling workmen from their tasks and naving them to proceed with bayonet and shredded with shrapnel nor blowing up cities that are the result of generations of constructive effort. But the reform we need must lie in placing the government of ourselves and our country on the principles given us by Jesus Christ, Himself. Men do not object to their iniquity being placed on Christ's head, but they will not submit to the government being on His shoulders. "Talk if you will, of hero deed. Of clash of arms and battles wonders. But prate not of your Christian creed Preached by the cannons murderous thunders." D. C. COX. Burlington, N. C.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER.

This year's sweet girl graduate is next year's gay debutante and the tired housekeeper of year after next. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

HE NO LONGER SAW A RABBLE.

He no longer saw a rabble, but his brothers seeking the ideal.—O. Henry.

Greetings and Thanks.

WE DESIRE to express to our large and growing number of friends our thanks for the confidence they have shown in this bank by the business they have given us, and the kind words expressed in our behalf, during the past year. You have made the year 1914 a good year for us and on January first, our stockholders will receive the usual dividend of eight per cent. and a nice amount will be carried to surplus account. We thank you for this, and we wish you a most Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

We are now members of the most powerful banking system in the world—the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, backed by the United State Government, and as strong a financial institution as can possibly be created. Only those banks who are members of this system can participate in the benefits it extends to banks. Only NATIONAL BANKS can join the system.

We are expecting all our old friends to remain our to make many more. To those who have been depositors during the coming year, and, in addition, we expect of this bank during 1914, we extend thanks, sincere and true, and to those who did not patronize us during 1914, we extend a most hearty welcome to start the new year by opening an account with us.

Join YOUR NEIGHBOR and the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATE and do your banking business with The

First National Bank BURLINGTON, N. C.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following letters remain in the postoffice at Burlington, N. C., unclaimed by the person to whom addressed December 26, 1914: J. J. Cheek. Al Collier. Walter R. Cook. E. M. Carter. Jack Carroll. E. W. Borbis. A. G. Hampton. Wilbert Lowe. Jim Murphy. Wm. Princew. Roser Richfoury. Sam Smith. A. B. Vaughn. Mrs. J. J. Thomas. Miss Helen Moody. Lilyann Buntun. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "Advertised" and give date of advertised list. O. F. CROWSON, Postmaster.

Conditions in this country may not be as good as they have been, still we seem to have a little left with which to help the Belgians.

BENEDICTIONAL KISS.

It is the custom in many sections of the United States for the clergyman who performs the ceremony to kiss the bride. The kiss from the clergyman is a relic of the benedictional pax, which was a charm calculated to bring all marriages to a happy ending.

It seems there is always work for the charitably inclined to do.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL.

Health is Worth Saving, and Some Burlington People Know How to Save It.

Many Burlington people take their lives in their hands by neglecting their kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidney sufferers. Here is a Burlington citizen's recommendation. J. A. Harder, Davis Street, Burlington, N. C., says: "I was troubled a great deal by backache and dull pains through my loins and sides. I often noticed that the kidney secretions were unnatural and passed entirely too frequently. Upon the advice of a friend, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the Freeman Drug Co. I had used them but a short time before my kidneys were normal."

Mr. Harder is only one of the 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 Mr. Harder had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."



A PRETTY FOOT

Many a pretty foot owes its reputation to "QUEEN QUALITY" Shoes. To supply graceful curve to a homely foot and to accentuate those of the pretty one is a science that but few can claim proficiency in. And among the first of these stand the makers of "Queen Quality." Then consider with this, the attractiveness of an economical price (made possible solely by their immense production) and you have a combination quite irresistible.

Foster Shoe Company Sole Agents, Burlington, N. C.

Good Things.

For your nice Cakes, Pies and every thing good also milk and Malt bread. Give your order to the Burlington Bakery.

CHILDREN'S COLDS TREATED EXTERNALLY

Dr. Henry Louis Fildes, Pres. of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 8032, "In the last few years we have used VICKS' Vapo-Rin and VICKS' Group and SALVE constantly, and our belief in its efficiency has grown with continued use. In such cases we now rely entirely upon it and have discarded the use of vapor lamps, inhalant medicines, and everything of the kind." Sample on request. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00. Vicks Chemical Co., Shreveport, La.

COLDS & LaGRIPPE

3 or 6 doses GGG will break any case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. Price 25c.

A BACHELOR'S PRAYER.
—
Backward, turn backward, Oh, Time
in your flight,
Give us a maiden with skirts not so
tight;
Give us a girl whose charms, many
or few,
Are not so exposed by much peek-
a-boo.

Give us a maiden, no matter what
age,
Who won't use the street for a va-
deville stage,
Give us a girl not so shapely in
view;
Dress her in skirts that the sun can't
shine through.

And give us the dances of days now
gone by.
With plenty of clothes and steps not
so high;
Put Turkey Trot, Capers and butter-
milk glides,
The hurdy-gurdy twist and wiggletail
slides,
And other such bunny hugs all on the
level
As products of hell, inspired by the
devil.

Then let us feast our tired optics
once more.

On the "genuine woman" as sweet as
of yore.

Yes, Time, please turn backward and
grant our request
For God's richest blessing—but not
undressed.

—B. P. O. E. Bulletin.

LITTLE GIRL.
—
You've a verry narrow skirt,
Little girl,
Are you sure it doesn't urt.

Little girl?
That's a mincing little stride
Where the street is wild and wide,
Are you sure there's room inside.

Little girl?
What will happen if you slip,
Little girl?

Aren't you fearful it will rip,
Little girl?
You would better take a sack,
So if anything should crack,
It would serve you coming back,
Little girl.

Let the bottom out a bit,
Little girl,
It is much too tight a fit,
Little girl.

As the matter sadly stands,
You'll be walking on your hands,
And in that event—my lands,
Little girl!

—Buffalo Evening News.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
At the entrance of a Wisconsin
church during a revival: "Come in
here or go to hell."

In Evansville, Ind.: "Haberdasher
and Shirt Tailor."

In Des Moines: "Guaranteed Crack-
ed Eggs, 27 cents. Cracked eggs, 24
cents."

In a Compton, Ia., hotel: "Bathroom
rules: 25 cents per bath excluding
persons boarding here and occupying
rooms by the week, and please keep
hand off the wall while bathing."

"Mexican Bullets Kill American:
Protest Made."—Headline.
Sh-h-h! Sit Down!!!

SERVING JESUS DAY BY DAY.
—
Serving Jesus, day by day,
Makes me happy all the way.

Fills my heart with love and grace,
Making earth a heavenly place.

Serving Jesus, day by day,
Keeps me singing on my way,
Makes my pathway shine so bright
With God's lovely, hallowed light.

Serving Jesus, day by day,
Drives all sinfulness away,
And brings blessings rich and sweet
As we sit at Jesus' feet.

Serving Jesus, day by day,
Keeps me on the "narrow way,"
Leading to that home above,
Which is filled with peace and love.

"THE ORPHAN CHILD."
—
They say I was but four years old,
When father went away;
Yet I have never seen his face
Since that sad parting day,
He went to dig the precious gold,
'Neath California skies;

Dear teacher, show me on this map
Where that far country lies.

I begged him, "father do not go,
For ever since my mother died,
I love no one as well as you."

And clinging to his side,
The tears came rushing down my
cheeks,

Until my eyes were dim;
Some were in sorrow for the dead
And some in love for him.

He knelt and prayed to God above
"My little daughter spare;
Until me both shall meet again,
Oh! keep her in Thy care."

He does not come, I wait for him
At evening twilight gray,
Till every shadow wears his shape,
Along the grassy way.

I muse and listen all alone,
When stormy winds are high;
And think I hear the tender tone,
And coil, but no reply.

And so I've done these four long years,
Within my lonely home;
Yet every dream of hope is vain,
Why don't my father come.

Father, dear father, are you sick?
Upon a strange shore.
Grandmother says it must be so,
Oh, write to us once more.

And let your little daughter come
To smooth your restless bed,
And hold the cordial to your lips,
And press your aching head.

Alas, I fear me he is dead,
Who will my troubles share?
Oh, tell me where his form is laid,
And let me travel there.

On mother's tomb I love to sit,
Where green branches wave;
Oh, who will help an orphan child
To find her father's grave?

THE TOILER'S BLESSING.
—
This is the gospel of labor,
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from
above

To live with the men who work.
This is the rose he planted,
Here in the thorn-cursed soil—
Heaven is blessed with perfect rest,
But the blessing of earth is toil.

—Henry Van Dyke.

BOMBARDED.
—
They read to me of Antwerp,
With the raining of the shells,
Of the battle on the Marne,
And a thousand lesser bells;

And they told of great bombardments,
And I turned my eyes above—
For here we sit in the sunshine
While they bombard us with love!

Oh, little ones, forever,
On the fortress of your dream,
You pound my old intrachments
With your laughter and your gleam;

And the far-away old battles
Have no meaning in this light
Of the resy wars of fancy
That my loved ones come to fight!

Bombarded! Yes, bombarded
With such kisses soft and sweet,
The music of their laughter
And the patter of their feet;

And if my foot be falling,
What of it, Captain Dear,
If all the love me follow
And the lips of love lean near!

—Baltimore Sun.

ZEKE ON LIBERTY AND POLITICS
—
Says Zeke to Bill, "I'd like to know
If this here country's free,
And if it ain't why do they say
So much about this Liberty."

"This Liberty, I'd like to know,
What is it, anyhow?
Can I with axe, or club or hoe,
Knock down Old Jason's cow?"

"And then, when asked about the same

I stand straight up and vow
It was in this here freedom's name
I killed Old Jason's cow.

"You say 'twas purty sorry biz,
And I eagree with you,
It looks like doin' what I had
No sorter right to do.

"Now if this country's free I say
And people speak their will,
And put a law upon the books
That seems to fill the bill.

"Why don't they let the law stay thar
And give the thing a chance?
But long they come with politics
And start their little dance.

"Our Congress has justpassed some
laws
That speak the people's will,
Now let them stay thar on the books,
Because they fill the bill.

"If Liberty means politics
I say right here and now,
I'll take my axe, or club or hoe,
And kill Old Jason's cow."

SHREWD OLD MAN.
—
The Brooklyn Eagle tells of this
conversation:

"You're an old married man. What
do you do when your wife begins to
scold?"

"Encourage her. I talk back—dis-
creetly of course. I say tantalizing
things. I make foolish excuses. I
stammer and get husky."

"But doesn't that make her a good
deal madder?"

"Of course it does. That's the in-
tention. I want her to get so mad
that she won't have any voice left
to ask me for money."

"Gee, I wonder if I'll ever get as
hardened as that?"

Why is it not a good general policy
to have the Farmers' Union and the
County Teachers' Association meet
together once or twice each year and
discuss these problems common to
both? Here is another chance to get
home and school together and we must
neglect no chances.

BASHFUL CLERK.
—
A pretty young woman stepped into
a music store the other day, says The
New York Sun. She tripped up to the
counter where a new clerk was assort-
ing music, and in her sweetest tones
asked:

"Have you 'Kissed Me in the Moon-
light?'"

The clerk turned half way around,
looked at her and answered:
"It must have been the man at the
other counter. I've only been here a
week."

SHE OUGHT TO BE SHOT.
—
Kansas City, Dec. 26.—One woman
learned recently how to get a seat on
a crowded Kansas City street car.

Whether her maneuver was made pur-
posely or by accident is not known,
but she obtained a seat just the same.

The woman carried something wrap-
per in a blanket. She watched it care-
fully and handled it tenderly as she
entered a Rockhill car at the Union
station.

Several men jumped to their feet.
"Have my seat," said an aged man
with a courteous bow.

The woman accepted.
One corner of the coverlet fell and
the passengers saw a gayly painted
wooden doll such as is used by ventri-
loquists instead of a baby they thought
she was carrying.

A few laughed. The courteous old
man grew red in the face. The wo-
man looked out the window until she
reached her corner.

The esteemed New York World
thinks Mr. Bryan and our own Jo-
sephus, are too small for the jobs that
they are trying to hold.—Well, we
"Spect" so, but then we suppose the
President selected the biggest men in
his party for his cabinet.—Say do you
get us Josiah?

Speaking of honesty—there is the
man who married his landlady rather
than beat her out of his board bill.

One good talker detests another, but
they both love a good listener.

DISTURBING INFLUENCES

When Disturbing Influences cause unsettled conditions in business, the investor's mind naturally turns to the most nonfluctuating and time tried investments, namely, Real Estate and First Mortgage Real Estate Loans. Look at the Real Estate we own and offer for sale.

200-ACRE FARM—Located on the public road, one mile off macadam road leading into Graham, N. C., being 8 miles southeast of said town, about 125 acres of this land is level clear of rocks, stumps and gullies, and in open cultivation. The open land is about one-third chocolate loam soil, balance gray, and an excellent farm for grain, grasses, cotton or tobacco. This farm is well watered with several ever-flowing streams, about 100 acres under wire fence, one 5-room frame cottage, also large feed and stock barn and plenty of wood and timber. All of this farm could be cultivated with machinery. There is also a good Graded School within one-half mile of this farm. We can sell this farm for \$25 per acre.

197-ACRE FARM—10 miles southeast of Mebane, N. C., located on public sand clay road, Rural Route, also phone line, about 100 acres in open cultivation, good level land, about 3-4 red soil, balance gray and remainder in woodland and timber. This farm is well watered with two ever-flowing small streams, also two wells of good drinking water, good 6-room frame residence, very large three story frame feed and stock barn, first floor cemented and arranged for cows, second floor for horses, third floor for feed and also large driveway through it. The buildings on this farm are worth \$2,000.00. We can sell this farm for \$5,000, part cash and balance on easy terms.

165-ACRE FARM—Two miles west of Mebane, N. C., fronting on public road for one-half mile, good 6-room two-story residence, good feed and stock barn, well watered with ever-flowing streams and adjoining Back Creek, about 65 acres in open cultivation, 50 acres open land is chocolate loam, balance red and gray soil and a good Graded School adjoins this farm. This is a good farm for grain, grasses, cotton or tobacco and abundance of wood and good market for same at \$2.25 per cord at Mebane, N. C. We will sell this farm for \$3,500.

150-ACRE FARM—12 miles north of Mebane, N. C., near Murray's Store, located on the public road, 60 acres in open cultivation, balance in wood—three tobacco barns, one packing house. This is one of the best tobacco farms in our County for sale. We can sell this farm for \$4,000.00.

125-ACRE FARM—2½ miles south of Mebane, located on public road, about 50 acres in open cultivation, balance in woodland, pine and oak, 1-2 of this farm is red soil, balance gray, good 6-room two-story residence, newly painted, very good barn, fairly good orchard of apples and peaches, well watered with two ever-flowing streams, also good well of water on back porch of residence and good Graded School within three-fourths mile of this farm. This is a good farm for grain, grasses, cotton or tobacco. We will sell this farm for \$3,750.

79-ACRE FARM—2½ miles south of Mebane, N. C., located on new graded road from Mebane to Swepsonville, being macadamized from Mebane out to within 1-2 mile of this farm, also within one-half mile of Hawfields Church and Graded School. All of this farm lays well and can be cultivated with machinery, 10-acres in open cultivation remainder woodland, pine and oak, all well watered with several ever-flowing streams, gray soil, good farm for grain, grasses, cotton, truck or tobacco. We will sell this farm for \$20 per acre.

80-ACRE FARM—2 miles east of Mebane, N. C., located on public road, good red soil, lays well to cultivate and enough wood and timber on this place to pay for it. For quick sale, \$20 per acre.

75-ACRE FARM—One mile south of Mebane, located on macadam road leading out to Swepsonville Mills. The timber on this place has just been cut off, and would make a splendid farm when put in cultivation. The soil is mostly good red soil, and lays fine. We will sell this place for \$30 per acre.

55-ACRE FARM—One mile southwest of Burlington, on the macadam road leading out to Alamance Mills, also on the new sand clay road, 5-room frame residence, large feed and stock barn, good well of water, also plenty of running water, 40 acres in open cultivation, balance in woodland. We can sell this farm for \$4,500.00.

70-ACRE FARM—On new sand clay road from Mebane to Hillsboro, 3½ miles east of Mebane, N. C., 5-room residence, plenty of running water, good well of water, plenty of wood and timber, about 30 acres in open cultivation. We will sell this farm for \$1,500.00.

50-ACRE FARM—6 miles south of Hillsboro, N. C., on the new sand clay road, all in wood. Will sell this farm for \$500.00.

45-ACRE FARM—One mile west of Mebane, N. C., located on new sand clay road from Mebane to Burlington, 4-room residence, tobacco barn, small store building, good orchard, about 25 acres in open cultivation, and balance in woodland. A good farm for grain, truck or tobacco. We can sell this farm for \$1,800.00.

50-ACRE FARM—Adjoining city limits of Burlington, all in open cultivation, about 3-4 red soil, balance gray, good 6-room frame cottage, large stock and feed barn, one silo, one dairy barn and good orchard. This is the best truck and dairy farm in our city for sale. We can sell this farm for \$10,000.

13-ACRE FARM—One-half mile south of Mebane, N. C., 2-room log house, well watered, about 1-2 red soil, balance gray. We will sell this farm for \$35 per acre.

We also have at this time \$10,000 to \$15,000 in First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds in denominations of \$1-00, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$400, \$500, and \$1,000 secured by double their amount in Real Estate and fully guaranteed by our Company as to title, principal and interest and we pay six per cent. semi-annually

CENTRAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

W. W. BROWN, MANAGER.

Burlington, N. C.

N. Y. FASHION LETTER.

The Horse Show Stamps New Fashions—Sand Shades Preeminate in Frocks and Suits for Mid-Winter—The Smart Velvet Hat.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Horse Show has been the attraction of a week in New York. The horses groomed until they shone and in the pink of training came first of course in the minds of the people, but the clothes worn by the women came a close second.

Designers from all over New York assembled there to note what the society women favored for the event of the early winter, and to temper their new designs accordingly.

The boxes were filled with a crowd of people dividing their attention between the horses and the clothes worn by other women. With fewer Parisian styles the trend of fashion is a question much more interesting to the greater number of people than it has been.

The suits which were the most prominent were those with a coat having a long and rippling tunic. These were usually worn with the fuller skirts which rippled out beneath them. On all were deep bands of something, fur usually, and braid sometimes, to border the bottom of the tunic and skirt. This fur was often skunk, sometimes fitch, kolinsky or sable, but the most popular was beaver.

A sand-colored broad-loth suit, made with a coat close fitting at the shoulders and flaring out at the knees had a skirt with a band of beaver around it at least fifteen inches wide and possibly as wide as eighteen inches.

The fuller skirts were in evidence, showing that there is no doubt about the revival of the straight full skirts of crinoline days, and among the coats was one which reminded me of the old fashioned dolmans.

A semi-fitted effect is to be seen in dresses that is a distinct reminder of

midnight blue. This fabric has been most fashionable all fall and winter, for both evening and afternoon dresses, and is much less trying in the deep blue which is so new, than in the black. The soft quality of the velvet, which is termed chiffon velvet, is much more adaptable to draping than the velvets of old.

The black velvet hat has been extremely smart since last summer when New York started even itself by wearing velvet touques in broiling weather. The black, however, is giving way to the dark blue velvet. The hats are made in just the same way and trimmed in the same manner. The sailor shape is the most popular, and the ostrich fringe is taking the place of the fringe like trimmings of monkey fur which was the rage in the fall.

The Belgian soldier's cap has been used as the basis for a charming little toque worn by a charmingly dressed young woman at the Horse Show. It was rather round in shape and flattened over one side of the head, running to a point at the crown. A long straight quill ran straight up the back. It suits the fashionable coiffure very well indeed.

And what do you reckon? They have begun to talk about bringing a crowd of those poverty stricken people over in Europe to the South—yes the Immigration Commission talked it too. Such steps we wish to denounce with all the power in us, and every other Southern citizen should do the same thing. They tell us, first, that these people on whom the government has taken pity are unable to live in Europe in face of the awful situation in which they are now surrounded. Granted, but that is not the way in which the poor people should have assistance. Why such steps are preposterous. Certainly the United States should lend a helping hand to the starving Belgians—they should send provisions by the cargo, and send such enormous quantities that would not allow those brave little people to perish. No sir, the United States should not be guilty of such ingratitude, but great goodness do not infest us anymore with the paupers and criminals. We do not have the proper restrictions in regard to foreign immigration, now, and for heaven's sake, lets don't permit them to infest further.

The Southern laboring man can hardly live now. Many are walking the streets, cannot get employment, and then think about bringing the

cheap labor of Europe over here to compete with our laboring men. There is no sense in it. Thousands and thousands of people, including the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, have raised their voices in condemnation of this loose immigration laws, but the government has turned a deaf ear to every petition. You can call it patriotism if you want to, but we cannot see wherein it is. They tell us if we have a good country we ought to be generous enough to admit all immigrants. If a lifeboat were let down from a sinking ship, all would be well until the boat was loaded; but if we would not all go down together, the dictates of reason would be to prohibit others from jumping in. The same reason applies to this principle of immigration exactly. If we would not all go down together, we must stop these vast hordes from landing on our shores.

Rome was once mistress of the world, but when she began to let anyone come in and make it home, she became doxy at the heart and she fell, and great was the fall thereof. We love this country because it is ours. We love it because our forefathers fought, bled and died to make it so and that we retain these alone.

Then, if we would preserve our national honor, if we would forever protect our country against a foreign foe, and carry out the apparent will of Him who presides over the destinies of nations, we the people of the United States should prohibit foreign immigration by law.

MILL WHEELS TURN AGAIN.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 15.—Western Pennsylvania is pulsing today with the signs of an apparent industrial revival.

In the Monongahela Valley hundreds of miners returned to work. At Bunola 400 miners went back to work after a long period of idleness. In McKeesport the National Tube Company's four rolling mills resumed operations, while the other mills of the same company in this city and vicinity opened the week with increased forces. Large orders of pipe promised a good and steady run. In other mills men had been on half time went on five or five and a half days time.

Ten of the mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plant Company resumed today at New Castle and Farrell.

At Sharon the steel hoop mill resumed full time operations today after months of slackness.

The Carnegie Steel Company re-

opened one of its long idle open hearth furnaces at Farrell today.

A LAYMAN'S PRAYER.

Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and the strength to forbear and persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death loyal and loving, one to another.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

WOULDN'T GIVE IT UP.

There are times when differences in rank do not count, and a soldier who was in one of our wars chanced upon one of them, says The National Monthly.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant, sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good-natured face looked up at him with stubborn resistances written on every feature.

"You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same, I'm the one that found this hole first."

"I hope you will remember, Caesar," said the judge to his man, "that your vote is about your dearest possession."

"Yassah," said Caesar, "Ah'm keepin' dat in mind, judge, but at de same time, sub, we got tuh beah in mind the fact dat it don't pay to make it so dear nobody kin afford to buy it, sub!"—Jud, e.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff law is now getting in its deadly work. It had already hurt the American people ten times more than the European war.—Infact the war has helped the American people instead of hurting them.

Villa says he is not fit to be president of Mexico. But there are a lot of other men who haven't admitted it.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the Feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold Trade-mark everywhere. 25c. Sample FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E.E. in FEET.

VICK'S Croup and SALVE
Pneumonia

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 er 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.

Most children do. A coated, furrowed 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.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD Metallic Boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For forty years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS** TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE WORTH TRYING

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Dr. Walter E. Walker
Sellers Building
(Up Store)
80-J 8-10 a. m.
PHONES 80-G HOURS 80-G 7-8 p. m.



A Dress in Semi-Princess Effect of Sand-Colored Broadcloth.

The princess dress. The illustration developed in sand colored broadcloth, although far from being a princess, shows a combined yoke and girdle which fits around the waist and hips in a princess manner. The dress is made without trimming, the only variation in its simplicity being the chiffon sleeves and the flaring collar of chiffon. The skirt flares out in the accepted fashion at the ankles showing the new breadth skirts are taking. Cloth-covered buttons trim the yoke under the arms.

Sand color was the shade of many of the most stylish suits. One suit of sand color had a jacket that was rather close fitting, quite tailored in its effect, the skirt was mediumly full, cut circular and without any trimming. It was trimly short and showed shoes with the uppers and backs of sand colored cloth to match the dress and the front of the shoes of black patent lather. A cunning little round hat of sand-colored velvet trimmed with a narrow band of beaver fur was worn with this suit which all in all was most complete from the soft crown of the hat to the sand-colored heels of the shoes.

Velvet was in evidence in black and



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

YOU need a good, warm room to shave and dress in. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will warm any ordinary room in a few minutes.

The Perfection is easily portable; you can take it to sitting-room, cellar or attic—any room where extra heat is needed—and it is specially convenient in very cold weather.

The Perfection is economical, too—it burns only when you need it. No coal, no kindling; no dirt, no ashes. Good-looking; easy to clean and rewick; odorless and smokeless.

For sale at hardware and general stores. Look for the Triangle trademark

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



Grandma's Telephone Visits

GRANDMA SMITH is a sprightly old lady who likes to keep in touch with things. In the next town lives another dear old lady who was Grandma's school-mate, and of whom she is very fond. It is impossible for the two old ladies to do much visiting, but every day they call each other up on the telephone and have the most delightful chats.

No one gets more comfort and pleasure out of the family telephone than Grandma.

When you telephone—smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



GOOD ADVICE TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE COUNTY.

I am so strongly impressed with the importance of this wet weather to the young and old that I take the liberty of writing you a few lines this morning. Having been a school boy myself and seeing at this late day where I was in the dark during school days, I feel it my duty to try and instill in the present school boys and girls, as well as their fathers and mothers, the all-important thing to do just now. First I want to try and impress the boys and girls with the idea of illumination for their school and neighborhood. Each child should endeavor to be an illuminator, and try to be a little more so than his or her desk-mate. Try now, boys and girls, to be a champion some day. Do you realize what you are in school for? Do you realize the cost of you in school? What does your clothes, board and books amount to in six or nine months, not to say anything about your teacher's salary and use of a school house? Add all these together and ask yourself if you are paying your father the principal in return. If not try now to repay him the principal and compound interest added. You certainly can do it by getting right down to business. Make a rule today to be a champion in your school, larger boys and girls, and thereby set an example for the younger ones to be champions of their class, at least. When you see Tom or Johnnie whispering, or chewing paper, writing notes or making cigarettes or playing truant, right then you decide to leave off each bad habit of your idle mate and resolve to do your duty. Go to school every day that you can and work hard all day; study your books and betterment instead of "ball to the bat," which takes too much of the average boy's attention. Try and get up all of your lessons perfectly. Also be sure that your department is such as to permit you to answer "perfect" to roll call. Obey your teacher. The stricter she or he is the better it is for you. You should remember that a few months in school is worth a lot to you. Knowledge packed in your head is far better than gold and silver packed in the safe. Thieves can steal in ten minutes all the gold you can accumulate in a life time, but the knowledge packed in your head in youth can never be stolen from you.

Second, fathers should encourage their children to do all the simple things and send them to school and not allow twelve- to eighteen-year-old boys and girls to stay at home unless they are needed there, for soon these boys and girls are to be the rulers of our country. We will soon be the old men and they must take our place, and we want them to be ideal men and women of immaculate character and traits.

Third, the teachers should see that all these and other matters of interest are carried out and the child in his or her first year should have frequent drills and not spend six weeks or even four weeks in school and not know their letters. The average child should know his alphabet after ten days in school.

Fourth, the committee should patronize home as much as possible in selecting teachers. North Carolina has furnished some great men and can furnish teachers of merit to teach all of her schools.

Hoping this may be beneficial and meritorious and imbued illumination in the minds of children, parents, teachers and committee, and with kindest regards, I am,

Yours truly,

D. J. LEMONS.

Stoneville, N. C.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMUNITY PROSPERITY.

A study of the letters from Southern commercial organizations published last week and this, called forth by an inquiry from the Manufacturers Record as to what is being done by the manufacturers of the South through local exhibits and by advertising in local papers to make known their products to local consumers, will show that much remains to be done. At some points there are good exhibits of local products; at some the manufacturers of the community are advertising to some degree in the local papers, but it seems to the Manufacturers Record that very much more should be done.

BURLINGTON COTTON SHOW.

A few weeks ago there was an exhibit at BURLINGTON, N. C., of the various lines of manufactures turned out in that town. We venture to say that comparatively few of the people of the surrounding section had known the wide variety of goods produced at BURLINGTON.

A moment ago a few weeks ago at Griffin, Ga., showed in the Board of Trade room an unusually diversity of manufactured products, especially of many lines of cotton goods; but the Manufacturers Record is inclined to feel that very few of the people in Griffin, not engaged in these factories, or of the people in the surrounding country, fully understand the extent and the variety of goods produced there. And what is true of BURLINGTON and Griffin is true of a very large part of the South.

The manufacturers of the South should, through persistent advertising in the local papers, develop an enthusiastic appreciation of the extent of local products and of the influence which these factories have upon the welfare of the community. If the entire South understood fully the value in quantity and quality and variety of its manufactured products, by a personal acquaintance in individual communities and then the broad acquaintance with the whole South there would be created a spirit of en-

thusiasm and of hearty cooperation that would vastly increase the demand for the output of many a factory.

The South needs to develop its consuming power. Not until all of its people are utilizing the advantages and the facilities of modern civilization will this section develop a wealth commensurate with its advantages. The uneducated farmer wastes his time, and that means a part of the aggregate time of the community, and wastes the soil, and that means the lessening of the productive power of the whole South, in cultivating his land with out-of-date implements instead of modern, up-to-date equipment. If he were properly educated to be a consumer of modern implements his wealth would be increased, his soil would be improved, and he and his family would be larger consumers of every variety of manufactured goods.

But the individual farmer who needs thus to be elevated in the scale of living and consuming is typical of millions of people, who, to their own advantage and that of their country, would be greatly benefited by developing this larger production and larger consumption.

An important way to help to bring this about is by creating in every town and city of the South a local atmosphere in favor of such industries. This can be done to a very considerable extent by proper recognition of the value of local newspaper advertising. It would, we believe, be profitable to have a community in the South, if every business organization, bank and manufacturing as well as retail mercantile establishment should liberally advertise in the local papers. There are here and there some banks in the South that are carrying on an intelligent, vigorous campaign to educate the people as to the reasons for the existence of banks, and encouraging them to a study of banks and bank methods. It takes both brains and energy to do this work properly. The banks that are doing it show that they have the brains and the energy. There are thousands of banks throughout the South that are not doing it. There are many manufacturers

throughout the South that ought to advertise very heavily in a similar educational campaign in their local newspaper, even if they do not secure direct and immediate results. The manufacturer of agricultural implements ought to carry on an intelligent discussion through the advertising columns of the local papers of improvements and methods of agriculture with special reference to his own particular products. The manufacturer of cotton goods ought to intelligently educate his community to the work that his mill is doing, to the kind of products turned out, to the advancement of the mill employes, and to other phases of his work the knowledge of which would benefit his business directly to some extent and very largely indirectly by broadening the knowledge of his community as to what he is doing and in helping to build up local enthusiasm.

And so the story might go from industry to industry. There is not a single industry in the South that is not to a large extent dependent in one way or another upon the work of the local newspapers. They are the advocates of the welfare of the community. They are the exponents of its life. They voice its public sentiment. They are ever fighting for its upbuilding. And yet very many of the institutions who are sharing directly or indirectly the good results of the work of these papers are content to be beneficiaries without in return conferring any benefits.

The Manufacturers' Record would not suggest that any concern in any town is to advertise purely on the basis of "helping to support" the local paper. That is a false basis on which to do business. But we do assert that purely from the viewpoint of the good that comes to the advertiser as well as to the community, there are very few concerns in the South, or few anywhere in any other section of the country that ought not to be active, conspicuous advertisers in their local papers. This is pre-eminently true throughout the South, and the manufacturers and the bankers and other interests of this section will be advancing their own welfare and increasing their own prosperity when they look at it from this viewpoint and act accordingly.—Manufacturers' Record.

THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Every picture has its background; every story has its setting; and every school must have its campus grounds. The school site should be selected not only near the center of population, and to take advantage of the convenience of roads, but it should be selected as to have high and dry grounds that are reasonably level, and large enough for every need. The works of art can do much to overcome what is wanting in a school site if a mistake is made in the selection, but let not such a large and lasting mistake be made in the beginning when Nature has been so fruitful in providing the earth with beautiful sites. After the proper site has been selected, and selected large enough, every ground needed on the school campus, every pertinence belonging to the school—the school house seat, the well, the wood-house, the out houses, the ball ground, the tennis court, the walks, the drives, the grass plots, the flower beds—should all be seen clearly and located in the mind of some one before a lick is struck. Otherwise the whole may be marred by the very beginning by locating and placing one in the wrong place. A story is told of two boys who went early to bed; and soon Jim called to the mother to make Tom lay over and give him his half of the bed. Jim called his mother again for the same purpose. Tom repeated that he did not have but half of the bed. Jim said, "yes, but you have your half right in the middle so I can't get my half." If the school house was located right in the middle when it should not have been, it doubtless would remain a mistake regardless of ma and pa and all the neighbors. Therefore select the place for everything and all things before anything is placed or built.

Since the site has not been selected for us, and can't be at this time, it is not within the province of the writer to locate and construct the different grounds and buildings. But we hope to set up such guide posts as

will warrant the right start and give such instructions as will answer general questions.

The school house should be located so as to take care of its own interests and leave room for other things. Unless the grounds are large it does not leave room for other things to place the house in the center of the grounds. If the grounds are large, the center might be the proper place. The house should not be too far away nor too close to the road or street. If it is too close, the work of the school will be disturbed by the travel and traffic. If it is too far away from the highway, it makes the school difficult of access and it fails to have the prominence as a silent teacher that its importance deserves. All ideal of form and all demand for symmetry and beauty ask that the house be set square with the world or straight with the road or street. The latter demand, to set with the highway, is the more imperative because the highway is seen for the comparison of the eye and then it is what marks the range and run of other things—the sidewalks, the fences, the plots, etc. To find a house setting cornerwise to all these things is to produce an uncomfortable feeling on any one who has in his make-up the slightest demand for the aesthetic and beautiful. And the wood house, the well house and every building that is seen to view should be lined up with some other building or road or walk or something that is near it, so as to fit the place it occupies and to be in place and harmony with its neighbors.

I have never seen a pig pen at a school house, but I heard some teachers speaking not long since of getting a pig for the school so as to use the wasted fragments from dinner and thus teach economy and make a few dollars for the school by growing the pig into a hog. I encouraged the idea for I believe it worthy of practice. And if I were going to build a pig pen at school or anywhere I would want it built in line and in harmony with the other things about it. No child or set of children can afford to have their sense of order and beauty dulled and damaged by such a constant scene of disorder and incompatibility of arrangement.

There are few things that should be as closely considered and as carefully guarded as the water we drink. If the water we drink is impure it means that we are constantly taking impurities into our system. A spring is a good source for pure water if properly protected. But this "if" is a large one. The location of a spring subjects it to the filth and impurities of the vicinity—it being in about the lowest place.

Most springs have the circular ditch around them for protection. And most of these ditches are neglected. In many cases the foot path going to the spring treads down the ditch and leads the overflow directly into the spring. A well is preferable to a spring. The well should be arranged so as the surface water runs away from the well instead of running to the well. In addition to this the well should have a cement top to keep out all surface water. For school purposes a pump is better than a bucket. When a bucket is used the constant opening offers the well as a receptacle for trash; and then the children handle the bucket and rope or chain with dirty, contaminated hands and send them down into the water.

Out houses have been much neglected in our rural schools. They are not only a convenience but an absolute necessity. The exposure of both sexes at all ages due to the want of them is a generator of immorality. We often speak of the colored race having a low standard of virtue. Any race that lives in a crowded condition as the colored race, where all sexes and all ages are housed together and exposed to each other, will have a low standard of virtue and morality, no matter what the color may be—black, brown or white. Then the out houses are not only actual necessities and conveniences, but without them we defeat in a very serious way the purpose of the school.

Another neglected necessity at the school is the wood house. Most of our schools are taught in the winter season when the weather is cold. This means we must have fuel of some

Uncle Sam Offers All Americans a Chance to Feed Starving Belgium. Arrangements Made For Sending Parcel Post Packages From Rural Districts. How to Aid the Stricken Little Sister of the World. By WILL IRWIN



HOMELESS BELGIAN WOMEN ON THE WAY TO THE BREAD LINE.

FOR the first time in its history the postoffice department has been enlisted in a charitable undertaking. From this time forth any American who wishes to give relief to the starving people of Belgium has only to stamp his parcel in the regular way and send it through the parcel post. It will go as straight and fast as rail and water will carry it to the doors of the starving Belgians, and the money he has paid for stamps will be refunded to the donor by the American Commission For Relief In Belgium, the executive offices of which are at 71 Broadway, New York city.

Seven million people, mostly women, children and old men, are still shut up in Belgium. Industry stopped when the Germans came; the money gave out through the payment of fines and indemnities; the crops were mainly ruined. With the coats cut off, Belgium, which imports three-quarters of her food supply in normal times, could import no more. Work is gone; money is gone; most important of all, food is gone. The German conquerors, who need all their own supplies to guard against the proposed "siege of Germany" by the allies, cannot and will not feed them. The allies, fearing that the Germans will seize any food coming from a hostile source, cannot or will not feed them. America must feed them or they will starve. There is no other way. Seven million people, until last year the most industrious, peaceable and prosperous nation in Europe, will go to their graves this winter unless America gives as never nation gave before.

While Belgium needs everything, she needs most of all just food—non-perishable food which will stand the test of ocean transportation, such as flour of any kind, peas, beans and preserved meats. The donor has only to put up his gift in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds nor more than fifty pounds, stamp it in the usual way and mail it at the nearest postoffice. If the donor adds his own name and address, TOGETHER WITH THE LETTER "R," the money he has paid for stamps will be refunded to him by the commission.

Packages mailed from NORTH CAROLINA should be addressed to ASHEVILLE TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY, ASHEVILLE, who are collecting agents for this district.

kind. With the winter weather comes rain and snow—sometimes for days and weeks without ceasing. The wood, without the house, is wet and unsuited for the fire. Think how much work and worry there may be and exposure to disease, robbing the school of half an hour or an hour is taken each day on account of wet wood. A wood house that will cost a very little will save the trouble.

After the grounds have been planned and plotted and buildings all erected, the next thing to do is to keep the grounds clean and in order. Did you ever realize when traveling that you were nearing a school house because you found heaps of scrap paper in the fence corners for half a mile? And when you reached the school you found the grounds littered with paper, the wood pile and the ash pile near the front door both in the edge of a brush pile, and several shade trees hacked in an ugly fashion? If you have seen this sight, I hope you may never see it again. It is just the opposite of what should greet you at the school house. The grounds should be kept free from such litter and rubbish all the time. And on approaching the school grounds you and every child should have that refined feeling for better things that comes from looking on clean yards, beautiful trees, edged walks, and well-kept grass plots and flowers. There is nothing more demoralizing than badly kept premises. There is nothing more inspiring and refining than well kept premises. We are a part of all that we see.

J. E. ROBERTSON, Supt. County Schools.

THE INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

In predicting a period of secure and unexampled prosperity for the coming year, the Industrial Index says in its current issue:

"Business was retarded by a lack of confidence and a lack of money. Confidence has returned and money is being provided. Not long ago bankers, manufacturers and business men generally began to talk pessimistically. Now they are confident that the beginning of 1915 will witness the coming of a high water mark of prosper-

ity. American farms and factories and mines must supply a great portion of the world. Never since Columbus landed have there been such markets and such business possibilities for this country as it is to enjoy."

This hopeful prophecy, which is in keeping with the opinion of clear-headed observers the country over, can be substantiated by many specific facts. The inauguration of the new banking and currency system, the re-opening of the cotton exchanges and of the New York stock exchange, the completion of the hundred and thirty-five-million dollar cotton loan, the remarkable growth in American exports from week to week and from day to day—these are among the evidences and the potent influences of reviving faith and opportunity in the business of the United States.

Speaking particularly of the Southeast, the Industrial Index mentions a number of construction enterprises in immediate prospect, as an indication of returning activity. Among them are contracts awarded by the city of Columbus, Ga., for the improvement and extension of its waterworks system at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, preparations for a sewerage, waterworks and electric lighting system by Bay Minette, Ala., the construction of sewers, street pavements and waterworks at Manatee, Fla., the building of docks at Clearwater, Fla., and of a city hall at Bartow, Fla. Besides these municipal improvements, a large amount of construction work, including factories, warehouses, apartment houses, bridges, churches and schools, is assured for the near future in Georgia and neighboring States.

Investors are realizing that this is an especially opportune time for building and that it is to their own advantage as well as to public interest to begin forthwith on enterprises which they have had in mind. The occasion for hesitancy is past. The doubts which shadowed the future have cleared. A feeling of sober confidence is astir and is continually widening.

Just because Christmas is past, you don't have to relinquish the good cheer and fellowship of the day.