

Sets 1913 Crops at Ten Billions.
Washington, Dec. 29.—Ten billion dollars' worth of products and \$5,000,000,000 of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth \$6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which \$2,896,000,000 was represented by cereals alone, and \$3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered and animal products.

The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899, more than \$1,000,000,000 of 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they were produced, and that 20 per cent of the animal production will remain. On that basis the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$5,847,000,000.

But despite a record year of crop value—although the record of production has fallen—and the fact that the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, until there are estimated to be 6,600,000 farms in the country, the department in a discussion of the subject made public today does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint," says the report, "it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

"Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater, and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of under production, but are very slow to decline if over-production.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than their farmers or consumers, who are not organized, as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

"This condition undoubtedly is a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When as the result of such organization and improved methods the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor, and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

Start the New Year Right.

To do this you should subscribe regularly to The Philadelphia Society Press. The first issue of 1914 contains a rare treat for fiction readers.

There is a story of unusual merit by Sherman Montrose, a national authority on sociology, entitled "Fighting our Greatest Evil."

A powerful fiction story, with an unusual dramatic ending is "Destiny and the Duelist," by Edward Yarrow.

Another "Torchy" story appears, written in Sewell Ford's inimitable way.

"For the Red Ant Pennant," by Hugh Pendexter; Roy Norton's "The Boomers," and other stories, make next Sunday's Press an issue of unusual interest.

John Lind Has Been Reported.
Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 31.—This town will be the scene of a political conference bearing upon the future relations between Mexico and the United States tomorrow. For the first time since that memorable August day when John Lind was dispatched to Mexico by President Wilson, the two men will confer and exchange impressions of the situation in the southern republic as it exists at present. That the conference has been arranged as a result of an important shift in the Huerta administration is believed.

The details of the conference are being carefully guarded. President Wilson has not disclosed exactly when or where it will be held. The present plans, however, indicate that the President will be aboard the revenue cutter Winona at Gulf Port as soon as he is notified that the cruiser Chester is off the harbor. He will probably meet Mr. Lind aboard the cruiser.

The President is anxious for as much privacy as possible. His aversion to photographers and moving picture men will be sharply emphasized on this trip. Mr. Wilson also does not relish the prospect of Mr. Lind being besieged by newspaper men upon his arrival here and it seems probable that most of the conference will be held at sea.

Mr. Lind's plans following the conference are not known. He may go directly back to Vera Cruz or may make a trip to St. Paul, Minn., to see his wife, who returned from Mexico some time ago.

There is a chance that the President considers the Lind mission in Mexico ended and that he is contemplating a change of policy toward the Huerta regime which will make the presence of a personal envoy in Mexico not only unnecessary but impossible.

William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, is expected to reach Pass Christian tomorrow.

Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 31.—The cruiser Chester, with John Lind on board has been reported off Bay St. Louis, about twenty-five miles from here. It is not probable that Mr. Lind will make a landing before morning.

General Carr Is Not a Candidate.
Durham, Dec. 30.—In a statement made public today, General Julian S. Carr says that he is not a candidate for Governor and he makes it plain that he has not authorized any one to say that he would accept the nomination if tendered him. His statement is:

"I am not a candidate for Governor. I have not said, nor have I authorized any one to say for me, that I would accept the nomination. I am deeply grateful to my friends for the letters which have reached me suggesting my nomination and containing offers of support. I genuinely appreciate all these, but my preference is to remain in private station.

"JULIAN S. CARR."
It is known here that strong pressure was brought to bear on General Carr to get in the race. Numerous letters and telegrams were received by him assuring him of support. Especially notable and hearty was the favorable notice of his supposed candidacy by the State press, some of the best known publications urging him to get definitely in the race, the feeling being that the nomination and election of General Carr to the position of Governor would be not only a compliment to him, but to all of the Confederate veterans of the State the opportunity to bestow honors on whom is fast slipping away.

The first mention of General Carr in connection with the next nomination by the Democrats for Governor was made about a month ago. The idea struck a popular chord and soon became a topic of general newspaper discussion and comment all through the State, the impression being general that the Hurlman man had never received from the people of the State adequate evidences of appreciation of the great public service which by his generosity he has rendered, and had decided to get in the race for the nomination, his friends say that there is no doubt that he would have secured it.

Dr. Winston Tells of Official Misconduct of Judge J. G. Adams.
Asheville Dec. 31.—The investigation by the board of aldermen sitting as a court of impeachment into the official conduct of Junius G. Adams, Judge of the city police court, came to an end this afternoon with Judge Adams as the last witness and with argument by counsel for the defense and the "impeachment court." The board of aldermen, it is said, will formally announce its verdict tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The feature of this afternoon's session was the appearance on the witness stand of Dr. George T. Winston, a former president of the University of North Carolina, and the A. and M. College and for several years past a resident of Asheville. Dr. Winston was subpoenaed by the mayor, he stated. Asked if he had any knowledge of any misconduct on the part of the police judge, Dr. Winston promptly replied "yes." Asked what it was, Dr. Winston said the failure of Judge Adams to proceed against "the most notorious blind tiger in Asheville." He referred, he said, to the Battery Park hotel "bar."

Dr. Winston was asked what interest he had in the investigation and he replied that his interest was threefold: that of a student of mankind; that of a democrat and a citizen, and lastly interest as a friend and former supporter of the police justice. Dr. Winston stated his interest in the case at some length, tracing that "interest" from the law offices of Judge Adams last spring when he went there to offer his support and encouragement to Judge Adams, then a candidate for re-election, on through the subsequent persistent rumors of violations of the prohibition laws by "higher ups" to and through the Carter investigation; the Thrash letter of attack on Judge Adams; Judge Adams' silence in the premises and then his admission on collecting and attempting to collect through his law firm money for the Battery Park "bar" for liquor, and the shock to the witness over the disclosures made, on and to the Gazette-News office, where he commended the stand of the paper in "turning on" the light, and where he offered suggestions to a member of the editorial staff. Dr. Winston's recital of his general interest in the investigation as a private citizen of Asheville who believed in law enforcement, was listened to with deep interest by those attending the hearing, while frequently his witty replies to counsel for Judge Adams brought forth peals of laughter. Dr. Winston declared that his visit to the Gazette-News office was actuated by the same motive as his visit to the law office of Judge Adams last spring, that of giving aid and to commend a just cause.

Judge Adams, the last witness before the "impeachment court," practically reiterated what has been termed his "confession" when he requested the board of aldermen for an investigation. In short, an admission of the authenticity of the "Adams letters" from the law firm of which Judge Adams is a member, collecting and attempting to collect liquor bills for liquor houses from the Battery Park "bar" and J. L. Alexander, the hotel proprietor; that he was elected police court judge to pass upon all cases coming before him, and that it was not his duty to act as prosecutor and run down blind tigers.

There is considerable speculation tonight on the action the board will take tomorrow with opinion divided. The overwhelming opinion seems to be, however, that the Gazette-News performed a public duty when it turned on the light and that if the judicial recall was operative in Asheville at the present time the police justice be relieved from office.

Plot to Murder Huerta Foiled.
Mexico City, Dec. 31.—An alleged plot to assassinate Provisional President Huerta during the New Year's reception was frustrated by the arrest today of two Mexicans in a house of the suburban town of Campo Florido.

Police were said to have discovered the plotters' plans to enter Huerta's home at the same time as the officials and others who had arranged to come and offer their New Year's greetings.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

BISHOPICAL
The Church of The Holy Comforter.
The Rev. John Bonners Obble, Rector.
Services:
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.
Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11 a. m. Third Sunday, 7:30 a. m.
Holy and Saints' Days, 10:00 a. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
The public is cordially invited.
All pews free. Fine vested choir.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Corner Church and Davis Streets.
Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. John B. Foster, Superintendent.
Christian Endeavor Services Sunday evenings at 6:45.
Mid-Week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month.

A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for visitors and for strangers.

REFORMED CHURCH
Corner Front and Anderson Streets.
Pastor.
Sunday School every Sabbath, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching every Second and Fourth Sabbath, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Service every Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

A cordial welcome to all. Parsonage second door from church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Donald McIvor Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. S. E. Sellers, Superintendent.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.
The public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Martin W. Buck, Pastor.
Sunday Worship, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. J. L. Scott, Superintendent.
Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.
Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 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.
Women's Union, first Monday of each month, 3:30 p. m.

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

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH FRONT STREET.
Rev. T. A. Sikes, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday morning and evening.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. W. E. Sharpe, Superintendent.
Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Epworth League, 7:00 o'clock every Sunday evening.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH WEBB AVENUE.

Rev. Obletha, Pastor.
Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Second Sunday at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. John F. McI, Superintendent.
Everybody welcome.

MACE DONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Front Street.
Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Morning Services at 11:00 a. m. Vespers at 8:30 p. m.
No services on third Sundays.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. E. Robertson, Superintendent.
Teachers' Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. (Pastor's Study).
Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday in every month at 3:30 p. m.
L. C. B. Society, second Thursday in every month at 8:00 p. m.
Luther League, second and fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON DAVIS STREET IN BURLINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in a special proceeding in which all of the heirs-at-law of Emanuel Ingle were duly constituted as parties, the undersigned commissioner will, on Saturday, the third day of January, 1914, at two o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, on East Davis street in the City of Burlington, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder upon the terms hereinafter set out the following described property, to-wit: Lying and being on the south side of East Davis Street, in the City of Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Henry Black, Mrs. Will Fogleman, the said Davis Street and Everett Street, and containing .26 of an acre, more or less; the same being the lot numbered fifty-three in the Plan of said City of Burlington, and conveyed by the North Carolina Railroad Company to Emanuel Ingle on April 1, 1890, by a deed recorded in Book Deeds No. 14, at page 513 in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, to which record reference is hereby expressly made for a description of said property. This property is known as the Emanuel Ingle property, and will be sold in four separate lots, and, then, as a whole.

Lot No. 1.—Fronts on Davis Street sixty-five feet (65ft.) and extends back with Everett Street one hundred sixty (160ft.) feet, and upon this lot is situated a six room dwelling house in which the widow of said Emanuel Ingle lived up until the time of her death, and upon this lot are situated, also, an excellent well and well-house.

Lot No. 2.—Fronts on Davis Street fifty-eight (58ft.) and extends back parallel with Everett Street one hundred sixty (160ft.) feet, and is situated immediately west of the lot number one last above described.

Lot No. 3.—Fronts on Davis Street fifty-seven (57ft.) feet, and extends back parallel with Everett Street one hundred sixty (160ft.) feet and upon this lot is situated what is known as the Layton Store Building.

Lot No. 4.—Fronts on Everett Street fifty-seven (57ft.) feet, and extends with the line of Henry Black and parallel with East Davis Street one hundred seventy (170ft.) feet, and upon this lot is situated a barn.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase price to be paid down in cash on date of sale; one-third at the expiration of six months from the date of sale, and the remaining third of the purchase price at the expiration of twelve months from the date of sale, interest to be charged on deferred payments at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, and title to the property to be reserved until the purchase price is fully paid, however with option to the purchaser of paying all cash and receiving deed upon confirmation of sale.

This the 1st day of December, 1913.
QUEEN INGLE SMITH,
Commissioner.
E. S. W. Dameron, Atty.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law
Burlington, N. C.
Office room 7 and 8 Second
floor First Nat'l Bank Building
office phone 337-J Resident
phone 387-L

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2:00 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the North and East. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York.
Dining Cars North of Roanoke.
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A YEAR'S CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

New Party in Power and Several New Laws of Very Great Importance.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Nineteen thirteen wrought changes in the American Government—political, economic and financial—probably more far-reaching than any other year of the last quarter of a century. This was apparent today in a backward glance over memorable events of the past 12 months in all branches of Governmental activity.

A Democratic Administration in National affairs into power, a Democratic Congress at the back of a Democratic President for the first time since Grover Cleveland occupied the White House.

The first Constitutional amendments since 1870 were perfected, providing two radical changes in the fundamentals of government—an income tax and the election of United States Senators.

The National Bank and Currency System, which was devised to float the debt of the Civil War and has operated ever since, was reorganized into a Federal reserve system in which the Central bank plan, the dominant system of Europe, was rejected and a vast scheme of financial reorganization perfected.

A Democratic tariff law became effective, the first since 1893 and one of the most comprehensive tariff measures ever enacted.

A parcel post system was brought into successful operation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission began a physical valuation of the railways—a project which will cost millions and take years to complete, but which is expected to ultimately provide a basis of rate making. Meanwhile the 52 great Eastern railway systems renewed application for a five per cent. general increase in the freight rates and the commission directed reductions in express rates which are expected to save the public approximately \$30,000,000 a year.

Last steps in building the Panama Canal were taken with the probability that the greatest engineer feat of the age will be in operation by the new year.

Practical control of the Philippine Government was delivered to the natives of the Islands by President Wilson's appointment of a native majority on the Philippine commission.

What promised a new era in relations of the Government with great corporations in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, was brought about by the "bloodless" dissolution of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's relations with the Western Union. President Wilson's open declaration that the Administration desired to cooperate with "big business" in a peaceful administration of the law, was received in business and financial circles with evidences of optimism.

The Supreme Court laid down several decisions of far-reaching importance. It decided that owners of copyrights and patents may not control the price at which retail dealers resell their products to the consumer. It sustained the validity of the Sherman law as a criminal measure for the first time in the "turpentine trust" case. In the cotton corner case it laid down the principle that a "corner" in any commodity is a violation of the anti-trust laws. In the State ratification cases it decided that States through their railroad commissions have control over the rates of lines within their borders irrespective of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In foreign relations, affairs of the year hardly were less eventful. Secretary Bryan's plan for international peace was accepted in principle by more than thirty nations and treaties with the United States actually were signed by The Netherlands and Nicaragua.

The most important pronouncements of the Administration's foreign policy were made by President Wilson when he withdrew the support of the United States from the bankers in the so-called Six-Power Chinese loan; in his Latin-America statement in which he proclaimed the intention of the United States to recognize on the Western Hemisphere only those governments "founded on law and order"; and in his noted Mobile speech in which he pointed out the menace of foreign concessions to the peace and security of Central and South America.

Relations with Mexico, the American Government's refusal to recognize Huerta and a spirited exchange of notes on the subject were the diplomatic events of the year. Great Britain's protest against the exemption of American shipping from tolls in the Panama Canal and Japan's protest against the anti-alien land legislation in California were the two other principal features. Both still are in the course of diplomatic discussion.

Plans for an extension of American trade abroad by the creation of commercial agents of the Department of Commerce were launched; important steps in the Government's participation in relation between capital and labor were the creation of a new port-

folio in the Cabinet for a Secretary of Labor, to which William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a prominent labor leader, was appointed; and the creation by congress of a federal commission on industrial relations which has begun a study of the entire subject.

Features in the internal affairs of the Nation were the announcement of a National policy for the development of Alaska with the proposed building of a Government railroad; a policy of conservation for the properties of the Indian tribes; and proposed Federal control of all deposits of radium, lately become so valuable in medicine.

Agriculturally, the year was one of unprecedented prosperity. While the volume of crops was below the average their value totalled nearly ten billion dollars.

New Fusion Mayor of New York City. New York, Dec. 31.—John Purroy Mitchell, elected mayor on the Fusion ticket, will take office at noon tomorrow, succeeding Adolph L. Kline, who assumed the mayoralty when William J. Gaynor died on shipboard last September. On the eve of his half tenancy Mr. Mitchell tonight announced some of his appointments. He will enter on his duties with his cabinet incomplete; retaining, however, some of the department heads chosen by Mr. Gaynor.

A police upheaval marked the closing hour of the administration of Mayor Kline, who removed Police Commissioner Waldo, declaring him insubordinate for resigning after accepting the resignation of all his deputies. Waldo's action, it was pointed out, would have left the police without a civilian head on New Year's eve when the closest supervision of the department was required. The mayor appointed First Deputy McKay commissioner to serve until Mr. Mitchell selects a permanent police head.

Three present department heads re-appointed by Mayor-elect Mitchell are Lawson Purdy, president of the tax commission; John J. Murphy, tenement house commissioner and R. A. C. Smith, docks and ferries commissioner. Robert Adamson, secretary to Mayors Gaynor and Kline and manager of the Fusion campaign, was appointed fire commissioner, F. J. H. Kracke, bridge commissioner, and Henry Bruere, city chamberlain. Mayor Kline, elected to the oar of aldermen in November, was appointed tax commissioner in Brooklyn.

Colonel Goethals' fame as a miracle worker rests largely on the fact that the cost of the canal construction work has been kept within the appropriations.

Constipation Pains You. If you are constipated, your entire system is poisoned by the waste matter kept in the body—serious results often follow. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will soon get rid of constipation, headache and other troubles. 25c. at druggists or by mail.

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Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c.

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This is how it will look.

Dues and interest 83 months \$996.00
During this time you would have paid rent \$960.00 and deducting this it leaves \$39.00, you have a house worth \$800.00 and only cost you \$36.00 with whatever taxes and insurance you may have paid during that time.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Laura Marlette, of Saxapahaw, spent Sunday afternoon visiting her cousins, Misses Bertha May and Albene Horne.

Mr. W. J. Horne and daughters, Bertha May and Alene, spent their Christmas holidays in Spencer, visiting their Uncle Eugene Horne. They returned Saturday.

Mr. W. R. Cates, a student of the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, has been spending several days the guest of his sister, Mrs. S. Allen Horne.

Dr. T. S. Faucette placed on display in front of Freeman's Drug Store Friday a deer which he killed while hunting near Bullock, Granville county.

Miss Annie Allen, of Winston, is spending several days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ellis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buchanan are spending several days the guest of relatives and friends at Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hanna left Thursday for Danville, where they will make their home. Mrs. Hanna is remembered at Miss Addie Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mebane are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter at their home the first of the week.

Mr. Willie Reives and Mr. Cheek of Chapel Hill, have recently been the guest of Mr. J. R. Cheek and others in town for a few days.

Mr. W. R. Lloyd, of Chapel Hill, has been spending several days the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Claude Cates.

Mr. M. L. Cates, of Spencer, was the guest of his brother, Mr. C. C. Cates, and other relatives in town recently.

Miss Lois Cates, of Orange Grove, spent several days recently the guest of her brother, C. C. Cates, and family.

Mr. Eugene Cates, bookkeeper for the New Haven Railway Co., was the guest of his brother during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fogleman entertained a number of their friends Monday night in honor of Miss Mattie Brown, who was married Wednesday night.

Mr. Herbert McClure, who has been staying in South Carolina, is at home the guest of his mother and friends.

Miss Lillian Kendrick, a student at Elon College, is the guest of Miss Birdie Holt, her schoolmate.

Mrs. Lafayette Holt and daughter, Ruth, have just returned from an extended visit to the daughter of Mrs. Holt, Mrs. G. F. Hunt, at Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. King and family have just returned from a visit to his brother, Mr. R. R. King, at Richmond.

Miss Myrtle Gage, a student at the G. F. College, Greensboro, has been the guest of Miss DeLois Cheek for several days.

Miss Mayme Holt spent Tuesday night the guest of her cousin Miss Birdie Holt, of R. F. D. No. 7.

Mrs. W. A. Jones and son, Casper, of Graham, were the guests of Mrs. S. Allen Horne recently.

Winks—"Pretty slick article, Jimson is."

Jinks—"How so?"

Winks—"When his landlord called around with a dispossession notice he borrowed \$10 of him to move with."

Chicago Daily News.

The bishop who is holding the Methodist conference in Crowley when he reads the new appointments will make a few scattering remarks.

Wanted—A reliable girl for light house work. Reference required. Apply to J. J. Mazur, Burlington.

R. F. D. No. 7. Notes.

Burlington, R. F. D. No. 7, Jan. 1.—The holidays passed off quietly. Every one seemed to have the spirit of Christmas, "ePeace on earth, good will to men."

Mr. Charles W. Isley, of Hightower, spent part of the holidays the guest of his parents at Hilltop.

Messrs. Lewis Sharpe, John Neese, Charles Neese, and Charlie Russell have recently put new phones in their residences.

Several of Route 7 patrons went hunting Christmas and killed thirty-nine rabbits.

Mr. Herbert L. Isley, who has been off teaching school, spent the holidays the guest of his parents.

Aged Charlotte Man Kills Wife.
Charlotte, Jan. 1.—Crazed with alcohol, which he had drunk in the form of lemon extract, James L. Bolejack, 60 years old, an employe of the Lubin Furniture Company, walked into his home at 916 N. Brevard Street, this morning, at a quarter to twelve, fired once with a .38-caliber revolver at his step-son, Sam Hill, and when Hill ran out of a door turned and killed Mrs. Bolejack, who was at the stove preparing the midday meal.

Four shots were fired at his wife, three taking effect in her side, one entering her heart. A ten-year-old son took shelter under the stove. Meantime Hill, who left the house by way of the sitting room door came in the kitchen, knocked the gun from Bolejack's hand, and when his step-father started to flee, knocked him senseless with a chair and held him until officers came.

William Young, a boarder, washing his hands at the back of the house, saw Bolejack fire upon Hill. Hill did not see the shooting of his mother, but overpowered Bolejack in the act of reloading his weapon. Bolejack would make no statement tonight and the facts as given are the testimony of Hill before the coroner's jury, which committed Bolejack to jail without bond.

He will be tried in the Superior Court which convenes Monday. Bolejack, who is apparently 60 years of age, was formerly in the employ of the Lubin Furniture Co., acting in the capacity of city salesman. Following a spree upon which he had embarked several weeks before Christmas, he was dismissed. Officials of the company stated today that he had been in their employ for two years, and until recently had rendered conscientious service.

It is said by those who are familiar with the history of the aged man, that he had been a total abstainer for four years, until shortly after December 1. He has been upon a protracted spree for the past three weeks.

The records of the recorder's court show that he stood trial in the city tribunal on December 22, when he was charged with an assault with a deadly weapon and being drunk and disorderly. A. B. Harmon, a boarder in his house, was the victim of an assault with a pistol in the hands of Bolejack who fired five times. Harmon saving his life by grasping the hand of his would-be-killer and turning them into the ceiling.

During the progress of the case in court Mrs. Bolejack went into hysterics and was removed from the court room, following testimony which her husband gave on the stand tending to cast insinuations upon her relations with Harmon. Bolejack was subsequently fined \$25 and the costs for the assault, and \$5 and the costs upon the drunk and disorderly charge.

(Some ten years ago a person by this name lived at Burlington and conducted an upholstering business. It is believed it is the same man.—Ed.)

Asheville Aldermen Whitewashed Adams in a Secret Session.

Asheville, Jan. 1.—The board of aldermen, sitting as a "court of impeachment" to probe charges of official misconduct on the part of Police Justice Junius G. Adams, this morning in secret session gave the police justice a clean bill of health. The investigation into the official conduct of Judge Adams was held at the instance of Judge Adams after the Gazette-News had published letters from the Adams law firm, seized during the Carter investigation, collecting and attempting to collect blind tiger liquor money, for outside liquor houses. The paper charged Judge Adams with having "guilty knowledge" of the sale of large quantities of liquor at the Battery Park hotel "bar," and insisted that his day of usefulness had passed as police judge and demanded his voluntary or involuntary retirement.

Judge Adams in asking the board of aldermen to investigate his conduct admitted his connection with the collection of "outlawed liquor" money, but denied that his acts constituted either maleficesances, non-feasance or misfeasance in office. The aldermen by their official act today approved Judge Adams' course and rendered a verdict unanimously in favor of the police justice.

Following the secret session of the aldermen when the vote on Judge Adams was taken the city authorities held an open session, and after announcing the verdict of the court, discussed the necessity for a prosecuting officer for the police court and formally elected the present corporation counsel, Silas G. Barnard, to the dual position of court prosecutor and corporation counsel.

While the decision of the board of aldermen this morning came as little, if any, surprise, to people who had observed the trend of the probe, the general impression is that the aldermanic verdict is at variance with the verdict of the people, who generally believe with Dr. George T. Winston that Judge Adams admitted activity in collecting and attempting to collect liquor claims against the Battery Park Inn "bar" for client liquor houses and his knowledge of the il-

legal sale of liquor at the hotel in itself constituted official misconduct.

As We Predicted.

The new Post Office appropriation bill completed by the House Committee on Post Offices just before Congress adjourned for the holidays, makes all assistant postmasters exempt from the civil service rules. The Civil Service will be a thing of rags and tatters when the Democratic spoilsmen are through with it. Already it has been repealed in the Internal Revenue service and the scope of operation is broadening. The Republican has predicted that every Republican in the Post Office service, under civil service, would be relieved from duty ere four years have rolled around and with this Assistant rider on the Post Office Appropriation Bill, a good start towards the verification of its prediction has been made.—The Union Republican.

"While I was abroad I witnessed a duel in France."
"Anybody hurt?"
"Yes, one of the principals had a rib broken embracing the other after the combat was over."—London Tid-Bits.

Jan. 8

De Kover

Concert Co.

at Piedmont

Opera House

Ready Money Club

Opened Saturday December 20th.

We really did not intend to open this club until after Christmas but several wanted to open last week so we opened it for their accomodation and it is now WIDE OPEN.

Have you joined yet? You know you can join any time but why not join now while you think about it?

First National Bank,

Burlington, North Carolina.

Apples! Apples! Apples!

And then SOME MORE APPLES, FLORIDA ORANGES, TANGERINES, MALAGA and TOKAY GRAPES, NUTS, RAISINS and CANDY. Come to my store. One visit will convince you that I have the largest stock of FRUIT TO SELECT FROM IN TOWN. 1,000 BUSHELS OF APPLES, 100 BOXES OF ORANGES AND TANGERINES. I have all the best varieties in apples. Call Phone No. 526 when you want FRUIT.

F. J. Strader,

105 FRONT STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

THE GRAND OLD OAKS

Which have given a distinctive charm and stability of character to the Southern Home surroundings are a Priceless Heritage. Once they are lost no expenditure of money can replace them. They can not be duplicated in a life time.

Many of these FRIENDS FOR A CENTURY are diseased, broken and wounded. Often individuals, recklessly unthinkingly have butchered them beyond recognition and have left them wounded and unprotected against the ravages of fungus diseases.

FOR THE SAKE OF WHAT these grand old trees have done in the past shall we not treat them with loving care and preserve them to a longer period of usefulness?

Leslie E. White,

Scientific Tree Surgeon,

Edenton, N. C.

It is an accepted fact that tree surgery properly practiced, heals the wounds and gives a new lease of life to trees.

I treat trees according to the most approved methods. Diseased and decaying parts are removed; the wounds are treated with antiseptic preparations to prevent further decay, and reinforced fillings are placed in all cavities to give rigidity to the trunk and branches.

A telephone call for me at The Piedmont Hotel, Burlington, N. C., will receive prompt attention. Phone 235.

ALAMANCE COUNTY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK.

Monday—our opening day—was a bad day but a large number of people braved the rain never the less and joined our Christmas Savings Club.

You may join any time this week but the sooner the better as the blanks are going fast and when they are all gone the Club will close for this year.

Remember the name and if you belong to OUR Christmas Savings Club you will have money for next Christmas, we do not try to keep it but send it to you two weeks before Christmas.

Bring your friends with you and join this week. You can get in at the side door as late as 6 p. m.

UNIFIED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

ALAMANCE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

BURLINGTON, N. C.

GOV. O'NEAL TO GOV. CRAIG.

The Alabama Chief Executive Invokes Principle of Interstate Comity.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1.—In an official communication from Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, to Governor Locke Craig, of North Carolina, the principle of interstate comity has been invoked in the cases of W. M. Cleveland and J. P. Smith, the two young white men who were arrested in Birmingham, Ala., in September and brought to Charlotte by Officer James Johnson, for trial after a most exciting chase, and it is possible that they may soon be liberated from the custody of the Mecklenburg authorities.

Governor O'Neal, acting on a petition filed by Cleveland and Smith through their attorneys, Messrs Barry and Henry, has called upon Gov. Craig "to release the prisoners, if consistent with your ideas of justice and executive power, in view of the unquestioned fact that the defendants, by being kidnapped and abducted from this State, were deprived of their legal and constitutional rights in the courts of Alabama in violation of the 'due process clause' of the Federal constitution and in contemptuous and flagrant disregard of the law and the integrity of the courts of this State."

This language on the part of Governor O'Neal is very strong and pointed and much interest centers about what Governor Craig will do. The whole issue rests upon the fact that the two prisoners, when arrested on the warrant of the Governor of Alabama issued in response to a requisition of Governor Craig, had taken refuge in the courts of Alabama by means of habeas corpus proceedings and having given notice of appeal in open court had thereby gained a legal status when Officer Johnson, of Charlotte, at the instigation of the Birmingham authorities, abducted them from the jurisdiction of the Alabama courts and brought them to Charlotte.

The issue is very important one, from the legal standpoint and also very interesting otherwise for the reason that the two men operated for several weeks in Charlotte, fleeing a number of ladies and also passing several worthless checks. That they are both young men of prominent families in Macon, Georgia, only adds to the interest. After leaving Charlotte they were heard of in Birmingham and a warrant was immediately issued for their arrest, the Charlotte Merchants Association taking a hand in the half of the concerns on whom the worthless checks had been passed. This warrant was drawn up by Day Desk Sergeant Irvine, certified to by Clerk of Superior Court C. C. Moore and requisition papers were issued by Governor Craig.

The subsequent history of the case is familiar, including the sensational report of the prisoners to escape from their captors in Atlanta. Arriving in Charlotte, Cleveland and Smith were committed to jail and some 11 cases were filed against them. Cleveland was tried in seven of these cases and found guilty in four. Smith was never tried, affidavits having been introduced to show that he was mentally unbalanced and the cases being continued. Cleveland was given three years and both men are now in the county jail. The balance of their cases are to come up again next week.

There appears to be no doubt but that the two men are guilty of the offenses charged against them here for all the evidence adduced in court at the trial went to show them. Of course the court here had nothing to do with circumstances antedating the arrival of the prisoners within its jurisdiction and hence the prosecution of the cases when hearing was called. The bank-movement on the part of counsel will come as quite a surprise and the fact that Governor O'Neal has taken the view of the case he has makes the matter doubly interesting. It is claimed that interstate comity has never been invoked in this fashion save in five States, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Colorado and Iowa. The petition which the attorneys for the defense prepared in substantiating their position is a bulky document and goes into all the details and ramifications of the question.

Governor O'Neal's letter to Governor Craig is exceedingly interesting and follows:

December 30, 1913.

Hon. Locke Craig,

Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

"My Dear Governor: A petition has been filed with me by W. M. Cleveland and J. P. Smith asking that I request you, as Governor of North Carolina, to order the release or return of petitioners to the State of Alabama in obedience to the principle of interstate comity.

"It seems that the petitioners were arrested in Alabama on my warrant of arrest issued on requisition of Your Excellency and subsequently a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge W. E. Fort, Judge of the Criminal Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, and upon the hearing

petitioners were remanded into custody. The petitioners gave notice in open court of appeal to the Supreme Court of Alabama. On the following day it appears they were forcibly and against their wills kidnapped and abducted from the State of Alabama and against their wills were brought to the State of North Carolina. It is further claimed by the petitioners that the affidavit issued in North Carolina on which the requisition was issued and on which I issued my warrant was not authenticated by you as required by the Act of Congress, and that hence the said affidavit being unauthenticated all of the proceedings in Alabama were not only irregular but void.

"Without undertaking to pass on that question it is evident from this petition and the documents herewith submitted that the petitioners had invoked the aid of the courts of Alabama, that while their appeal was pending they were forcibly abducted and deprived of their right of appeal by the substitution of abduction for a legal and orderly determination of their constitutional rights by our courts of last resort.

"I enclose, therefore, the original petition and the annexed documents in a similar case, Dow's case, reported in 6 Harris (18 Pa. St.) p. 39, the court says, 'Had the prisoner's release been demanded by the Executive of Michigan, we would have been bound to set him at large.' Also see *ex parte Barker*, 13 (American State Reports) p. 1, Alabama Supreme Court. Also see Norton's case, p. 29 and 30, of the brief enclosed with petition.

"In view, therefore, of the unquestioned fact, that these defendants by being kidnapped and abducted from the State were deprived of their legal and constitutional rights in the courts of Alabama in violation of the 'due process clause' of the Federal Constitution, and in contemptuous and flagrant disregard of law and the integrity of the courts of this State, and based upon the legal opinions quoted at length in the documents enclosed, I earnestly request, that if consistent with your ideas of justice and executive power that you cause the release of said petitioners.

"Yours very respectfully,

EMMETT O'NEAL,
Governor."

The following is a condensation of the letter from attorneys for Cleveland and Smith, addressed to His Excellency, Emmett O'Neal, Governor of the State of Alabama, which letter stated the principal points which were set out in the exhaustive brief filed with the petition in this case:

"Petitioners were arrested in Alabama, on Your Excellency's warrant of arrest, issued upon requisition of His Excellency, Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina. The transcript of the record on habeas corpus in Birmingham, attached to the petition herewith submitted, shows that the affidavit on which the requisition was issued and on which Your Excellency's warrant of arrest was founded, was not authenticated by the Governor of North Carolina, as is absolutely required by the Acts of Congress.

"That said affidavit, being unauthenticated, all of the proceedings in Alabama in this matter, being necessarily based upon said affidavit, were not only irregular, but void.

"Your petitioners, after hearing on habeas corpus in Birmingham, were remanded into custody, and gave notice of open court of appeal to the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"Notwithstanding their said appeals, pending in your courts, your petitioners were forcibly kidnapped and abducted from your State, and against their wills were brought to North Carolina.

"In the statement of facts by your petitioners, it will appear that they were thus abducted by and under the advice and with the connivance of the Alabama officers, co-operating with the agent from North Carolina, which said agent, however, was not intentionally to blame, since he was advised by the Birmingham officers, including Judge W. E. Fort, who heard the cases of petitioners on habeas corpus, that he, said agent, had a right to take your petitioners from the State of Alabama, notwithstanding their appeals.

"It is admitted that your petitioners have no legal rights growing out of, or because of, said abduction, that they can plead in bar in the State courts of North Carolina.

"It is insisted, however, that, under a long line of authorities cited in the brief herewith, involving the learning on the subject of interstate comity, that Your Excellency, should make request of His Excellency, Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, that petitioners be released.

"Your special attention is called to the great leading case of Norton vs. Shaw, set out in in extenso in the brief filed herewith, from which said case Your Excellency will see that Grover Cleveland, then Governor of the State of New York, under a state of facts not so flagrant as those in the instant case, requested of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, that Norton be released.

"Your attention is also called to the

fact that in the great case of Pettibone (203 U. S. 192, cited in the brief) the majority of opinion of the court holding against the discharge of Pettibone, was placed squarely upon the ground that he had not invoked the aid of the courts of Colorado.

"In the case in hand, your petitioners, had invoked the aid of the courts of Alabama. Your Excellency will also consider Dow's case, 18 Pa. St. 37, and Barker's case (Alabama Supreme Court, 13 Am. St. Rep., page 1).

"The brief we have the honor of submitting marshals all the decisions as well as the Federal statutes, showing that the affidavit, the basis of the requisition proceedings herein, was not legally authenticated, and was therefore, void. This fact has force at this juncture, simply by way of showing Your Excellency, that by said abduction, petitioners were deprived of substantial rights which they had a right to have determined by your court of last resort.

"By said forcible abduction of your petitioners, the courts of Alabama were flouted by violators of her laws; the writ of habeas corpus in the sovereign State of Alabama, as far as petitioners' case was concerned, was suspended; the statute of Alabama against kidnapping, was flagrantly violated, and your petitioners were deprived of their right of appeal, by the substitution of abduction for a legal and orderly determination of their constitutional rights by your courts.

"Your petitioners, being in prison in North Carolina, under such conditions, ask Your Excellency, under the principle of interstate comity, to make request, for their release, of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of North Carolina, who upon Your Excellency's making said request, will no doubt, follow the procedure laid down in Norton's case.

"Hoping that Your Excellency will give this matter serious and favorable consideration, at your earliest convenience, we remain, with great respect,

(Signed) "BARRY & HENRY,
Attorneys for Petitioners."

Woodrow Wilson Let the New Year Come Without Assistance.

Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 31.—President Wilson did not sacrifice his program of nine hours sleep to the custom observed by thousands throughout the country of watching the old year pass. He went to bed early, as usual, and hoped to get a good night's rest before his conference tomorrow with John Lind, who will report in full his observations during six months in Mexico.

The President declined to say tonight whether he would go aboard the revenue cutter Winona or the scout cruiser Chester, aboard which Mr. Lind sailed from Vera Cruz; but indications were that the conference would take place at the cottage where the President is spending his vacation.

The entire affair is cloaked in deep mystery, every effort being made to keep secret all phases of Mr. Lind's arrival or departure. After the President had played his usual game of golf, he met Representative Harrison on the links, and the latter carried a message to the command of the Winona, which was lying off the pier at Gulfport. Immediately the little vessel turned her prow to sea, and was cruising tonight about eight miles due south of here. Mr. Harrison said he was unable to talk about the incident. At the President's cottage it was stated that Mr. Wilson had not yet decided what he would do tomorrow, and that he would await word of the sighting of the Chester before making up his mind.

It is apparent here that the President desires to have Mr. Lind avoid publicity in connection with his visit here, and there is good cause for the belief that the original plan was not to divulge Mr. Lind's destination when he left Vera Cruz. It was in this connection that arrangements were first made to have the President aboard the Winona, it having been stated that the President might use the Winona "for a yachting trip."

The purpose of concealing Mr. Lind's visit has not been disclosed, but with the publicity that now has been given his movements it is believed the original plans have been abandoned.

This afternoon the President walked to town on a shopping expedition. He bought a tooth brush and a lamp shade, while a croup of villagers waited outside the stores to see him. The President looked robust and healthy as he swung along the street at a brisk walk.

The citizens of Pass Christian gave a banquet tonight in honor of the President and the attaches of his party, but Mr. Wilson did not attend. He sent his regrets through Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his naval aide, who represented him at the dinner.

Although the President was not inclined to discuss the conference with Mr. Lind, he authorized the statement today that the envoy's visit was of no special significance and merely meant that he desired to communicate with the President more fully than he could

by cable. Mr. Wilson gave the impression that there was nothing to indicate a crisis in Mexican affairs or that a new diplomatic move was contemplated.

The President, however, recently has given much thought to the Mexican problem. In view of this fact there is reason for believing that a more definite understanding of the course that the President desires Mr. Lind to pursue in the immediate future will be arrived at during the latter's visit.

Should Mr. Lind decide to come ashore there are no accommodations for him at the President's cottage here and as no arrangements have been made for him at any of the hotels or cottages it is believed that he will immediately put to sea after his interview with President Wilson.

The difference between a defaulter and a thief is that one steals enough to hire good lawyers and the other don't.

Sometimes a woman's idea of perfect happiness is a secret sorrow that every body knows about.

The same old scandal is out against hens. They always stop laying when eggs are highest.

The apple is now considered excellent food for brain workers. Well, the original came from the tree of knowledge.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed to the undersigned on the 1st day of February, 1913, by Walter Fuller and wife, Fannie Fuller, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, North Carolina, in book No. 60, page 20, of Mortgage Deeds, to secure the payment of a certain note of even date therewith, conveyed real estate, and whereas, default having been made in the payment of said bond and interest, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door of Alamance County, on Saturday, January, 10, 1914, at 12 o'clock, M., the land conveyed in said mortgage deed, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Mortons Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. D. Bason, Carr Isley and others beginning at a rock in center of public road leading to Altamahaw Cotton Mill, of said Carr Isley's line, thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees E. with said road 20 chains and 17 links to a red oak tree on north side of said road, thence north $46\ 2-3$ degrees W. 19 chains and 40 links to a rock and cedar bush on south side of said road corner with Asa Isley and said Bason, thence north $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 10 chains to a rock, thence south 13 degrees west 27 chains and 50 links to a rock thence south $80\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 22 chains and 95 links to the beginning containing fifty acres, more or less, book No. 60, page 25, executed the 1st day of February, 1913, due on the 1st day of December, 1913.

This the 8th day of December, 1913.

BEN M. HOFFMAN,
Mortgagee

A Telephone for Every Farmer

Do YOU want one?

We will tell you how to get it at small cost. Fill out and return this coupon today.

SOUTHERN BELL TEL. & TEL. CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me your free booklet describing your plan for farmers' telephone service at small cost.

Name.....

R. F. D. No.....

Town and State.....

Address.....

FARMERS' LIME DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
S. Roper St., Atlanta, Ga.



Rayo The Reliable Household Lantern

There is always need for a good lantern around the home—in the yard, in the cellar, in the attic—wherever a lamp is inconvenient or unsafe.

The RAYO is ideal for home use. It gives a clear, bright light—like sunlight on tap. It is strong, durable, compact, handy. Doesn't leak. Doesn't smoke. Easy to light and rewick. Will last for years. Ask for the RAYO.

At dealers everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



Special Prices On All Goods Until January 6th 1914

COBLE-BRADSHAW CO.

Before taking inventory, we will sell all goods at especially reduced prices until the above date. This includes:

Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Hardware, Farming Implements, Stoves Ranges, and in fact all goods. Now is

THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

Call in and get what you need and take advantage of these low prices.

Coble-Bradshaw Company.

POOL

New York Has a Colossal Failure.
New York, Dec. 30.—Two great department stores in New York and one in Boston; an express company, a wholesale house and a private banking house run in connection with the department stores, all allied with and controlled by the Seigel Stores corporation, were placed in the hands of receivers today through a suit instituted on the holding company in the federal courts. Henry Seigel, of this city, is directing head and president of the stores corporation.

None of the concerns, according to statement of counsel, is solvent; and the action was taken to conserve their good will; to rehabilitate and reorganize them. The assets and liabilities were not stated. Curtailment of bank credit made a receivership imperative. Gross earnings heretofore have been estimated at \$40,000,000 yearly.

The two firms, the similarity of whose corporate names in one case and stock ownership by the Seigel Stores corporation in the other, might result in the inference that they were involved in the failure, were quick to issue statements explaining the position. The Greenhut-Seigel-Cooper Company of this city, has no connection with the firms controlled by the Seigel Stores corporation. The store of Seigel, Cooper & Co., in Chicago, although its stock is owned by the Seigel Stores corporation, is prospering. Counsel here issued a statement to this effect which was confirmed by Max Pam, general counsel for the Chicago store.

Firms for which receivers were appointed are:

The Fourteenth Street Store, New York.

The Simpson-Crawford Company, New York.

Henry Seigel and Frank E. Vogel, doing a private banking business as Henry Seigel & Co., New York.

Henry Seigel & Co., wholesalers, New York.

Merchants Express Company, New York.

Henry Seigel Company, Boston, a department store.

William A. Marble and J. S. Shepard, Jr., were named receivers for all except the banking business. Their bonds were set at \$50,000 each. Henry Melville was placed in charge of the banking business. The amount of its deposits were estimated at \$2,096,000, mostly in small accounts. It paid 4 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Melville tonight said he was not fully informed regarding the condition of the bank in the Fourteenth Street Store.

"If the store is solvent, the bank is all right," he said. A few depositors, mostly young girls and women, applied for their money late today and were told they would have to wait until auditors had gone over the books.

Counsel for the Seigel Stores Corporation issued this statement tonight:

"The Seigel Stores Corporation is a holding company and is a creditor of the other companies and its success is dependent upon the continuous success of the business operated by the other companies, partnerships and individuals. Credits of the New York stores have been so greatly strained that the business cannot be successfully continued without some readjustment of finances.

"The institution of the present suit and appointment of receivers is a friendly procedure."

Messrs. Marble and Shepard said this to say:

"The situation impresses us as one where cooperation by creditors with the receivers is essential and will aid materially in securing the best results for all concerned. Creditors will be given all informants as soon as we and our counsel have had an opportunity to collect and in the meantime the business will be carried on by us."

Suicide in Chatham.
Pittsboro, Dec. 30.—Mr. A. W. Norwood, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Baldwin township, committed suicide Sunday about noon by hanging himself. The family had been sitting around the fire-side discussing plans for the coming year when the deceased left the room, in a little while he was found dead. He had fastened a trace chain to a rafter of the shed, and fastening the other end around his neck jumped from off the automobile.

Mr. Norwood suffered a stroke of paralysis in October and it was said he was being threatened with another stroke to which is attributed the taking of his life.

He had large family connections and is survived by his wife and six sons: Messrs. June H., W. Frank, J. Roby, Floyd H., Ernest G., and two daughters, Miss Annie Norwood and Mrs. Thomas Burnett. The funeral was held at Mann's Chapel M. E. Church today at 11 o'clock.

It is an Ohio man who says that he will go back to the soil when he can run his plow and harvester with push buttons located within reach of a swivel chair. But even this may come very near realization when we create electricity by waterpower and connect it with a wire and a screw.

Huerta's Army is Facing Annihilation Ojinaga.

Presidio, Tex., Dec. 31.—Practically the entire remnant of the northern division of the Mexican Federal army faced extermination today. If the federals across the border into Texas they will be arrested, and if they continue the battle which has been in progress for forty-eight hours around Ojinaga they are threatened with annihilation by the 4,500 rebels under Toribio Ortega.

General Ortega, acting under orders from General Villa to "drive the federals into the United States and return to Chihuahua with no prisoners," has in two days' battle, terrorized the federal troops. Scores of them have fled across the American border.

A desultory fire was continuous through the night, both with federals and rebels.

Casualties from the two days' fighting remain unknown. Conflicting reports were received in Presidio today concerning the number of wounded and dead, but always the greatest number of conjectured fatalities were on the side of the federals, whose firing was believed to have been ineffectual.

The resumption of the battle this morning was expected to be the beginning of the end, for Ojinaga was tightly surrounded by rebels.

Fighting must be almost hand-to-hand before the government troops can be dislodged from their trenches and fortifications.

"No surrender" was the slogan under which the federal generals entered the battle today.

American officers commanding the troops here on border duty, predicted the result would be fight, and all night they kept a close patrol on the Rio Grande, now and then capturing a deserter, disarming him and driving him back into Mexico. Extensive preparations were made by Major McNamee, commanding the American forces, to check any precipitous retreat into the United States and to care for additional wounded federals.

He Bested The Bandits.
El Paso, Dec. 31.—Condemned to die and standing before a Mexican outlaw leader and files of his men, P. H. Garland, an American, last Saturday night near San Jose, Chihuahua, shot and killed two of the outlaws, seriously wounded two others and put the remaining two to flight. Garland is a ranch man. His home had been broken into by bandits who claimed they were part of General Villa's army. Garland denounced the intruders as cowards and thieves.

Two of the men seized him but he managed to hide a revolver under his arm. This was overlooked in the melee. The leader of the gang demanded money and when Garland refused he was ordered shot.

While the bandits were backing off Garland slipped the pistol into his hand and opened fire. Two fell mortally wounded in the first round and Garland struck two others over the head with the revolver. Garland then made his way overland to El Paso, arriving this afternoon.

Joe Much Lighter Guided Shot Gun.
Hickory, Jan. 1.—A sad New Year's accident occurred last night when the eye were ringing out the old year. Joe Sigmon, under the influence of liquor was discharging his shot gun promiscuously in the streets, when a load of shot entered the left breast of Terry Shell who was standing with a crowd of his friends on the sidewalk. Mr. Shell is a fine young man and is very popular here. The affair has cast a gloom over the city this New Year's morning. The injured man is at a hospital where he was carried last night. There is slight chance of recovery.

Sigmon is being held without bail pending the outcome.

Bryan, Back at His Desk, Takes Up Mexican Affairs.
Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Bryan, back from his holiday in Florida, was early at his desk today going over the Mexican dispatch. Mr. Bryan would not discuss John Lind's forthcoming conference with President Wilson at Pass Christian.

In official circles it was suggested since new announcement regarding the policy of the United States toward Mexico might be made after Mr. Lind makes his report to President Wilson.

Charles Lamb said: "A good laugh is worth a hundred groans in any stage of the market. When the market tumbles suddenly, however, and the laugh is on you, it is not so much appreciated."

Every young man thinks he would be perfectly happy if he could have his own way, but the older he grows the happier he is to think that he did not have it.

Perhaps, after all, a dress coat is the proper garment to wear at a swell dinner. It doesn't button in front and gives you a chance to swell.

Do others as you would not do yourself and you will never fail to get rich.

Let us be grateful that air castles are property no court can touch.

Cry of Fire By One Inside the Hall.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 31.—An open verdict, including a finding that the Christmas Eve panic which cost seventy-two lives in Italian Hall, was caused by an alarm of fire raised within the hall, was returned tonight by the coroner's jury, which for three days has been hearing evidence. Every allegation that enemies of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible was rejected by the jury.

The taking of testimony was concluded shortly after mid-day and it was well along in the afternoon before consideration of the testimony was begun. The jurymen wrestled with their problems for six hours.

"By the evidence of the witnesses we find that the cause of death was suffocation, the same being caused by a jam on the stairway leading to the entrance of the Italian Hall, where a Christmas celebration was being held," said the verdict. "The stampede was caused by some person or persons unknown to the jury at this time raising an alarm of fire within the hall."

Some sixty-five witnesses told their versions of the catastrophe. Witnesses disagreed as to where the man stood and because of this the jury concluded that persons in different parts of the hall took up the cry. The practical unanimity of testimony from those near the doorway that no stranger rushed into the place as the panic started, was another of the underlying causes of the jury's findings.

The jury decided the evidence showed that only those possessing union cards or vouchers for some member of the union entered the place. Rejection of charges that deputy sheriffs, mine guards and company doctors had held back would be rescuers was contained in a paragraph commending the work of the men who cleared the stairway of its mass of dead and injured.

OUR EXCELLENT SYSTEM
of arranging the details for each and every funeral entrusted to our care leaves with those upon whom we wait a feeling of confidence and satisfaction that the last offices were performed with such perfect harmony as to greatly lessen the sadness connected with such an event.

WILLIAMS, GREEN & McCLURE.
Undertakers.
GRAHAM B. C.

THE OLD "TOLLY HODGIN" LAND.
Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County in which Nancy Carter and others are plaintiffs and Clem Cobb and others are defendants, the undersigned commissioners will, on

MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1914,
at 12:00 o'clock, M.,

on the premises hereinafter described offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being partly in Alamance County and partly in Chatham County, North Carolina, on the waters of the middle prong of Rocky River, ad

ject, William Pike, Carlton Butler, J. H. Johnson, A. L. Fuqua, W. H. Kinney, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone, said Butler's corner, and running thence West with said Butler's (formerly John Dixon's) line 55 chains to a stone in the County line; thence South with said County line 47 chains and 50 links to a stone in lot number one; thence East 55 chains and 50 links to a small pole in said Fickett's line; thence North with a line of said Fickett and Dixon 20 chains and 50 links to the beginning, containing 105 acres more or less; the same being the property described in a deed executed by K. T. Hodgins and his wife, Julia A. Hodgins to Artilla Hodgins on the 12th day of August, 1881, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Chatham County in Book "B. K." at page 447.

This property is known as the "Tolly Hodgins Land," and is situated two miles from Liberty, North Carolina, and upon this land are situated a dwelling house, barn and granary. About one-third of this land is in woods, and the farm is well watered and specially adapted to the production of grain.

This the 9th day of December, 1913.

EDWARD TEAGUE,
DENNIS HODGIN,
Commissioners.

E. S. W. Dameron, Attorney.

New York, Dec. 31.—The year 1913 will be long remembered in Wall Street as one of the dulllest in almost a decade. Compared with 1912, when stock and bond sales aggregated 130,735,700 shares and \$672,000,000 respectively, this year shows a decrease in stock sales of 44,700,000 shares, and in bonds of \$170,000,000.

The recent spurt in activity at a higher price level, with an increased demand for bonds and other investment issues, has given rise to a hope that a recovery is under way.

Of the 1100 members of the Stock Exchange, it is estimated that less than half are actively engaged in the market and probably one-fifth of the whole may be classed as "traders"—brokers who buy or sell almost exclusively for their own account. The rest of the active membership consists of commission houses, many of which once had extensive out-of-town connections. These accessories, whose maintenance involved heavy financial outlay, generally have been abandoned, as also have been many branch offices formerly maintained in up-town New York and in adjacent cities.

Not only have many commission houses failed to make expenses during the year, but a substantial percentage of the trading element frequently found itself "whipsawed," whether on the long or short side, by reason of the market's narrow character.

The year has witnessed many withdrawals from the "Street" although these have been less numerous than was expected a few weeks ago. Among the firms which wound up their affairs with the end of the year were two of the highest standing, not only as brokers, but in the foreign exchange and commercial paper fields as well. Several Philadelphia and Baltimore firms also have announced their retirement.

Of the so-called market leaders or speculative favorites, which number scarcely more than half a dozen, only Reading today was on a parity with its price a year ago. Others were from 5 to 20 points under, while Canadian Pacific and New Haven were lower by more than 50 points.

In October 1909

the North Carolina Railroad Company had surveyed and potted all that tract of land which they own in North Burlington on Fisher Street and Big Falls road but this land had never been priced and placed on the market until this month

There are 58 lots ranging in size from 1-3 of an acre to 1 4 acres and in price from \$100.00 to \$300.00 per lot. However we are only offering 26 of these lots at present.

We believe this property is good investment at price placed upon it and will be glad to show map or land to anyone interested.

Alamance Insurance Real Estate Co.

W. E. SHARPE Mgr.

WE SAVE YOU DOLLARS AND CENTS.

If you are in the habit of paying from 25 cents to \$1.00 per copy for your music, then it is time you acquainted yourself with the CENTURY EDITION, which is just as carefully revised, just as correctly fingered and just as beautifully engraved and printed as the expensive kind and yet WE SELL IT TO YOU FOR TEN CENTS A COPY.

Select any one or more numbers from our catalogue, in order to get acquainted. OUR PRICE IS ONLY 10 CENTS A COPY. See our Pianos and Organs before you buy.

Ellis Machine & Music Co.,

Buington, North Carolina.

Century Edition of 10-Cent Music a Specialty.

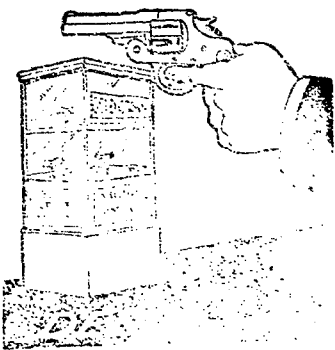
Blood Was Wrong

All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine.

TAKE CARDUI The Women's Tonic

Mrs. Jane Calahan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own household. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had backache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever been. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic, for women.

Whether seriously sick, or simply weak, try Cardui. Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. 108



It is our aim to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates. How will we succeed is attested by our ever increasing clientele. You will need attention sometime. Be wise. Do not wait for the worst time. Have us examine the value of your blood and if they need attention we will do the work in the very best manner.

Dr. J. E. Holt,

Office Over Freeman's Drug Store Burlington, N. C.

Cabbage Plants for Sale.

We grow fine stocky plants, and being on the main line of the Southern Railroad, can deliver quickly and at a low rate. We guarantee every shipment and send cultural directions if desired. Early Jersey, Charleston and Flat Dutch. Price: \$1 per 1,000; on lots of 5,000 to 10,000 write for prices. Special Prices to Union Agents.

W. L. KIVETT,

High Point, North Carolina.

Saxapahaw Items.

Saxapahaw, Dec. 29.—The police, Mr. H. J. Stockard, has been kept right busy during the holidays. He has made three arrests since Friday.

Messrs. Earl and Ralph Marlett, of Hillsboro, spent the holidays at home.

Mr. I. W. Roberson, of Chapel Hill, came up Saturday to visit his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, of Swepsonville, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Phillips, a part of last week.

Mr. W. E. Freshwater visited his people at Haw Fields Sunday.

Mr. Robert Isley spent Friday and Saturday with his parents at Swepsonville.

Mr. B. M. Williams, of Greensboro, visited at J. A. Winningham's Friday.

Misses Ola Clark and Patsy Browning, with Messrs. Horace Murray and Prince Paris visited friends in Burlington Sunday.

Mr. Will Hunter, of Burlington, spent the holidays in the village, visiting relatives.

Miss Bertha Murray, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Nettie Murray, left Wednesday to visit the former's parents in Glencoe.

Mr. W. G. Lloyd, of Guilford College, is spending the holiday at home.

Mr. Charles Lindley, of Elon College, is at home for the holidays.

Mr. J. F. Winningham returned to Swepsonville Monday, after visiting his parents a part of last week.

The Misses Thompson were "at home" to a number of their friends Friday evening. The parlor was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being green and red. Various games were played, and everyone seemed to enjoy the occasion. Each left pronouncing the Misses Thompson charming hostesses. Those present were: Misses Alma Stockard, Mary McBane, Mattie and Flora Winningham, Notie Riddle, Laura Marlett, Mamie Roberson, Leona Roney, Alta Walters and Blanche Stockard, of Raleigh, Miss Esther Walters, of Burlington, and Miss Virtie Pickard, of Snow Camp; Messrs. Ira Mann, Percy and Hoover Lindley, W. R. Freshwater, Jessie McBane, B. Walters, Claude and Ernest Marlette, and Ralph Marlette, of Hillsboro, Charles Lindley, of Elon College, and W. G. Lloyd, of Guilford College.

Cross Roads Items.

Burlington, R. F. D. No. 1, Dec. 30.—Mr. H. F. Simmons and family, of Greensboro, are visiting friends and relatives around Cross Roads.

Mr. Moten Euliss called to take his best girl to the Christmas tree and the old man would not consent for the girl to go until he would take his son along to drive for them.

Mr. J. A. Soots, who has been confined to his bed with rheumatism, is able to get out of the house again.

Master Robert Euliss is on the sick list, we are sorry to say.

Miss Ethel Cable visited her aunt, Mr. J. A. Staley, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Josie Foster, formerly of Graham, are visiting Mr. M. R. Kimrey, during Christmas.

Misses Flossie Murray and Mrs. Foster visited Misses Ethel and Swannie Coble Saturday evening.

Mr. Banks Isley gave a big Christmas dinner to his friends and relatives. Those present were Messrs. Sylvester Spoon, Lacie Isley, John Isley, Moody Shoffner, S. S. Shoffner, G. W. Clapp and A. G. Clapp. They reported a good time and had plenty to eat and drink.

Report of Hogs.

Belmont Mills, Dec. 30.—Following is a list of the number and weight of a few of the hogs killed here so far this season:

C. A. Rich, 2, 441, 380; A. S. Thompson, 2, 390, 450; J. E. Stroud, 1, 490; E. L. Rich, 1, 552; William Bryant, 2, 418, 358; W. J. Smith, 2, 410, 393; H. C. Buckner, 2, 480, 338; Total 12 hogs, weight 5,108 lbs. average weight 425 2-3 pounds.

SHOATS:

Walter Allen, 2, 210, 220; V. B. Webster, 2, 292, 310; Ode Isley, 2, 250, 310; J. R. Randolph, 1, 230; J. R. Justes, 2, 384, 358; J. W. Yorke, 1, 314; Peter Steel, 2, 320, 360; S. W. Sharpe, 1, 189; Mrs. Julia Sharpe, 2, 200, 200; R. D. Webster, 230, 250; Mrs. Gusta Foster, 1, 338; Mrs. Annie Ward, 1, 318; C. A. Thomas, 2, 350, 312; Mrs. Burt Sheppard, 2, 308, 320; V. T. Foglenan, 2, 300, 348; J. H. Rich, 1, 378; Connie Sharpe, 2, 220, 238; L. A. Gravae, 2, 380, 300. Total number of SHOATS, 20, total weight, 8,729 lbs. Average weight 291 lbs.

The Story of a Successful Poultry Farm.

We find that most people are more interested in knowing how we have made poultry pay than in any opinions we may have as to how we could improve on our methods and management generally. Realizing how much easier it is to tell other people how to manage than it is to work out successful ideas ourselves, we shall try to refrain as much as possible, from telling what should be done and confine ourselves to what we have learned by actual experience. However,

where our methods have failed to bring desired results there should be no objection to our suggestions as to how we hope to improve on our old ways.

As we have already suggested, we soon saw that our success hinged on our ability to raise a fair percentage of chickens hatched and to secure a good egg yield for the year. Later we shall give our methods of hatching young chickens. Just now the hens and eggs are uppermost in our minds and these claim our attention.

We began with such equipment as is usually found on the farm and we are acquainted with every make-shift with which our farm women labor. Our houses were built after our original plans and involved many mistakes most obvious now.

First, we overdid the fresh-air idea by making houses too narrow. In cold and stormy weather these houses were not much protection. Dirt floors were in style and, appearing cheap, appealed to us. For several years we were strangled by dust and worn out with replacing litter. This became unbearable and two years ago we had all our newer houses raised and tongue and groove floors put in. Then we realized that dirt floors were not as economical as appeared at first. To clean these floors, great quantities of earth had to be taken out and new earth put back in its place—a costly process where labor counts. The saving in litter on board or cement floors will soon pay for the extra cost and these floors are practically permanent. We set our houses on 4x4 sills and rested them on brick pillars one foot higher. We are no longer annoyed by rats, mice and moles and have a grand dusting place underneath the floors. Our old houses that would not stand raising were reclaimed from dust by taking out all the loose earth and filling in several inches with sand and gravel. This we find, is fairly satisfactory, but is by no means economical where sand and gravel are not near at hand. The sand is being constantly removed with the litter and must be renewed each year.

As we have told before, our hens laid well even with the dust and cold to contend with. But to achieve these results we gave twice the labor and attention required where stock was better housed. We would not well remedy the narrowness of our houses, but when we built more we made them deeper. We began with houses eight feet wide and have gradually worked up to 14 feet and should like our large houses better if they were 16 feet deep. However, as the depth of houses is increased the problem of light develops. Our first houses were entirely open in front except a foot wide plank top and bottom and one inch mesh wire over opening. To make them more comfortable in winter we tacked burlap sacks over part of the opening and kept two or three feet uncovered. For very cold weather and stormy days we provided a curtain to drop over the open space. Our system of curtains was complex, indeed. It usually worked out that the curtains were up when they should have been down and vice-versa. Still no harm came of it except when very stormy winds blew from the south. We still provide curtains for all our houses but we are trying to get away from the necessity of using them. By making our large houses deeper and the opening not over three feet wide, with a projecting roof, we hope to be able to dispense with cloth in front.

We have houses all dimensions. Where they are over 12 feet long we divide roosting sections above the dropping board into shorter sections by using cloth on frames. We are careful to arrange so that hens can go from one section to another easily or there will be strife and disorder at roosting time. For flocks of about 50 hens we like a house of about 12 feet square and we built one exactly by plans recently given by Prof. Scoates in these columns. This house is good for the farm flock. It provides for extra ventilation in summer and this we have found necessary here. We found that stock kept in close, sultry quarters was apt to have epidemics of colds and other ills in the fall. In all our houses down to the smallest colony houses we provide openings in rear at the top that can be opened and closed at will. This opening extends the entire length of the house, is covered with one-inch mesh wire, and is of such width that it can be closed tight with a one-foot wide plank hinged for this purpose. We soon found it paid to have a good workman build our houses, though a farm hand, familiar with tools, can build any of them. The farmers' idea of drafts is rather vague, however, and they are apt to be careless about cracks and knot holes. All our houses are on the shed-roof plan, with dropping boards and roosts in the rear. Five and one-half to six feet is the usual rear elevation and the front is proportionately higher. The dropping board are placed three feet from the floor and are four and five feet wide, according to the width of the house and number of birds we wish to accommodate. We do not care for more than four rows of roosts in a large house, 14x28, say, and narrower houses usually carry only two rows.

We allow eight to ten inches of length on roosts for each Leghorn hen. Larger birds require more. Our roosts are two by two inches and two by three inches with edges rounded. Dropping boards and roosts are supported from roof and floor is clear. The nests are placed on shelf 16 inches wide, supported from dropping board and located just under the front edge. Nest boxes should be uniform in size, but ours have not been so until recently. We have adapted all kinds of boxes, trying to select those about 12 inches square. The sides and back of nests should be eight to ten inches high, the front three or four inches high. To keep hens from roosting on nests at night we hinge a 10 or 12 inch plank to dropping boards. This can be let down after the eggs are gathered and raised in the morning at feeding time. For roofing material we have used nearly everything available but like best that made of solid wood sheeting covered with prepared rubber roofing. Our objection to boards and shingles is that in our low houses the roost comes close to the roof and the cold air comes in on fowls' heads. Next we build wide shelves in which to place feed boxes and water pans in bad weather, when hens are confined to the house, and then our hens' bedroom, living-room, and parlor, all in one, is complete.

We have built houses of every available kind of lumber. We like good straight stuff in rough lumber, as the rough surface holds whitewash well. Any material that will work up tight walls can be used. We usually use planks one foot wide, placed up and down, and strip them with battens. When lumber can be bought fairly cheap, \$15 to \$18 per thousand, say, we figure that we can house our fowls at 60 cents to 75 cents each. We are gradually working our flocks into larger units, now keeping 150 pullets in one house. So far, we see no objection to putting even more under one roof—provided, of course, the roof is an extension one, allowing each hen two and one-half to three square feet of floor space. In cold weather any extra floor space pays well and I believe I have made the allowance as low as possible for that climate. Where it is colder, more space is needed. Our hens spend most of their time in the open, but we try to arrange ample room for all of them should it be necessary to confine them during bad weather.

We shall be glad to answer any questions about housing though we do not pose as an authority on this subject.

MISS MARY WALKER, Horn Lake, Miss.

Says 8-Hour Day Gain to Employers.—Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, today expressed the belief that it would be "far better for the pockets as well as the peace of mind of employers" if they would work their men only eight hours a day.

He was speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, which is meeting here with the American Political Science Association.

"I believe," said the Secretary, "that when our factories are run so that the workmen go home without being fatigued from over-long hours, and not till then will we be able to compete successfully against all comers in the markets of the world. I could not afford to employ in a factory men who are half sick, who come to work after having had bad breakfasts, who are partly poisoned; they would be economically unprofitable. And yet fatigue is part poison."

Austin E. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, told the association that in 1913 there had been 261,000 violations of the law prohibiting the working of trainmen more than sixteen hours in one day. The law of averages, he said, would show that this was but a small proportion of the number of men employed.

That the popularity of compulsory insurance against accidents has been astonishingly rapid during the past three years and is bound to be followed quickly by other forms of social insurance, was the declaration of Joseph P. Chamberlain, of New York. The present insurance of the poor, he said, is hopelessly expensive.

Prof. Charles L. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, said there was a generally recognized need of reform in legislative methods and that a method of centralizing the control of measures introduced was much to be desired.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, spoke in favor of a National Legislative Reference Bureau which would prepare bills to be introduced so that they might be as nearly perfect as possible from the standpoint of clear expression, so "that even the Supreme Court could not misunderstand them."

Hobby—"I wonder why Kate does not mind her own business?"

Wife—"She hasn't any."

Hobby—"Business?"

Wife—"No; mind"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Breakfast Given by Secretary of State

Function of the Day.
Washington, Jan. 1.—New Year's day in the capital passed over without a White House reception for the first time in more than a century—for the first time since the day of President Monroe.

In the absence of President Wilson, taking a holiday vacation in the south a breakfast to the diplomatic corps by Secretary and Mrs. Bryan was the principal social function of the day. More than 300 guests gathered with the Secretary of State at his home.

Practically all the ambassadors, ministers and members of the embassy and legation staffs with the women of their families were present. There were a few exceptions, among them the Turkish ambassador, who is in mourning.

The French ambassador, Jules Jusserand, has become the dead of the corps during the year, since the departure of the former ambassador from Great Britain, James Bryce.

Secretaries Daniels and Garrison kept open house all day and much of the splendor and brilliancy which usually attends the visit of army and navy officers to the White House was transferred to their homes.

One of the largest receptions of the day was at Speaker Clark's home, where Miss Genevieve, the only daughter of the Speaker and Mrs. Clark, made her formal bow to society.

The informality of the Bryan breakfast was a feature. None of the members of the diplomatic corps appeared in uniform, but the sombre conventional garb of men and many handsome gowns of the women presented a brilliant scene none the less against the setting the Secretary and Mrs. Bryan had prepared for the affair.

The dining room was made to resemble an orangery and the drawing room was similarly decorated. From their winter home at Miami, Fla., the Secretary and Mrs. Bryan has brought large quantities of poinsettia, smilax and other semi-tropical plants which were used for decorations.

There was no formal reception as he diplomats entered. The Secretary and Mrs. Bryan stood near the door and simply wished all "a happy New Year." When the moment for entering the breakfast room arrived Ambassador Jusserand, as dean of the corps, gave Mrs. Bryan his arm and Secretary Bryan escorted Madame Jusserand. The breakfast was given in buffet style. Pineapple and grape juice punches were served and there were no wines.

Although the details of the affair and the breakfast list were arranged in accordance with custom by the Department of State, the only change from the usual program was that it was served in the Bryan home instead of the Hall of the Americas at the Pan-American Union building, where former Secretary Knox and Mrs. Knox inaugurated the New Year breakfast to the diplomatic corps.

In addition to the foreign attaches in Washington, the affair was attended by officials of the Pan-American Union, members of the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress and the assistant secretaries of State.

Mail Handling in Post Office to Be Prebed.

Within the next week, possibly two weeks at the most, the Philadelphia Post Office and other post offices throughout Pennsylvania will be subjected to a thorough investigation by a standardization crew from Washington, the object of which will be to perfect conditions in post offices and to find out why so much time is consumed in handling incoming and outgoing mails.

The first place the crew will visit will be the Philadelphia Post Office. They will secure data and information from Post Master Thornton, and confer with him regarding the betterment of the first and second class mail service. The special crew investigators will be in charge of Joseph Callen, private secretary to the First Assistant Postmaster General. Possibly a dozen men will comprise the party.

A great deal of attention, it was said, will be given by the crew in regard to the handling of parcel post packages. Plans will be made, it is said, by the committee which will lift the parcel post system to a higher standard of efficiency during the coming year.

Following the visit here, the crew will go to Pittsburg, Harrison, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and other principal cities in the State.

Mr. Callen, who will have charge of the party, said yesterday in Washington: "The Postmaster General's idea is that too much time is now being consumed in the handling of both incoming and outgoing mail matter."

Postmaster Thornton said yesterday that he had not heard of the proposed visit. He said: "Such investigating committees have visited the Post Office before and suppose that they will continue to do so. This is all news to me. I do not know anything about it. When these efficiency committees or whatever they may be decide to pay us a visit they do not notify us but simply drop in on us."

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