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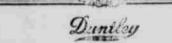
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WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

Story of the Mexican Revolution

MOVEMENT HEADED BY CARRANZA AIMS TO ESTABLISH CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

(The better element in Mexico is behind Carranza because of his honesty and integrity and the fact that he stands for a government of principle and

semence.

citizen in regard to Mexico is that thought to follow as a necessary conit has become just one Provisional President after another. Changes have been so kaleidoscopic and the daily news has been so conflicting that it has become almost impossible | had given them, and not to sink back for "the man on the street" to understand the true situation in the Repub-He to the south of us.

His exasperation has reached that point where he now dismisses the whole affair with a comment that "a lot of bandits seem to be fighting among themselves in Mexico as to who shall be allowed the privilege of looting the country and I reckon Uncle Sam will have to step in one of these days and straighten things out. The one significant fact that has served to make Americans believe that

sibly behind the present turmoil in Mexico there may be after all somthing big and serious, has been the broad humanitarian view that Presi dent Wilson has consistently taken in regard to the Mexican revolution.

A brief history of the present revo

lutionary movement in Mexico tends to clear up many of the things that have remained incomprehensible to Americans and sheds a light on the entire situation that gives a true up derstanding of the conditions in that country as they exist today. The present revolution actually had

its inception with Francisco Madero in 1919. Most Americans are familiar ith the rapid and unexpected triumph of Madero over Diaz, but it is not nemerally known that Madero's that had been born with it, because he had been too generous in compro

tates as to make President Wilson's stand in refusing to recognize the Government set up by Huerta on the ad body of Madero, as being eminently just and in keeping with the

st traditions of this country. Madero's death put the old cienti-Madero's death put the old cienti-ficos, reactionaries and cieries back again in power. This necessitated justed and the welfare of the constituthat the struggle Madero had successfully waged must again be taken up, and accordingly there came into existence with the new movement a new shibboleth that has rung from one end of Mexico to the other: "Justice

and Reform and vo compromise." The first man to refuse to accept and to fling into his face a bitter definnce was Venustiano Carranas, then Governor of the State of Conhulla Carranza has been one of the strong-est supporters of Madero and during the previous revolution had acted as

Carranga's patriotic stand drew the attention of all liberty loving Mexicans to Conhulla and there soon rathed around the Governor's standard a number of high-minded and patriotie Maxieurs, who handed together to blish a constitutional government

comstances the much heard of, but little understood plan of Guadalupe came into existence. The main planks

of this plan are as follows: For the organization of the millance with our purposes, we name as First Chief of the forces which shall prograstination, be called Constitutionalists, Venuetiano Carranza, Governor of the

State of Conhulla. "On the occupation by the Consti intionalist forces of the City of Mexico, the Executive power shall be takes charge of by Don Venustiano Carrar gn. First Chief of the forces, or whoever may be substituted in command The president ad interim of the Republic shall convoke general elections as soon as peace shall have been established, delivering the power to the

person who shall be elected." Genesis of Revolution.

This was the generals of the revolution against Huerta, which had, as can aralist Huerta which had as can cen, us its one hig hope, the re-object and the first long to appreciate Carranas's position and oblighment of a constitutional form proving the first long and the constitutionalist came of this unforhe seen, as its one big lope, the retablishment of a constitutional form government in Mexico. Following

The view of the ordinary American | that the country cried for were

The movement against Huerra was a magnificent effort on the part of the Mexicans to regain the ideals Madero again into the despotic days or Diaz The present struggle in Mexico has not instillable grounds for its exist-cace. Villa has made this issue: "I

im to dominate Mexico," and has endeavered to cloak it in a mantle of verbal patriotism and empty sounding platitudes. The element behind Car ranca is not supporting the personalocen willing to sacrifice him for the greater good of the country. It has simply railied to him in this present conflict, because of his honesty, integcity and deep sented patriotism, and because he stands for a government of principle and not of men.

The revolution against Haerta swept through Mexico with the irresistible force that has ever animated every real struggle for liberty and the dashing victories of Villa, Gonzales, Obregon, Herera and others against the Federal troops brought the victorious revolutionists into Mexico City after 17 months of struggle. Haerta fied an exile to Spain. exile to Spain.

an exile to Spain.

Only one small cloud specked the herizon of the revolution during its early days. This was when Villa, he me ordered by Carrinza to send re-intercements to a brother general, refused to accept the commands of his superior officer and carried his in subgriduation to such a length that when his resignation as division commander was accepted by Carranza, he regime failed to be a success and live up to the high hopes and expectations that had been born with it, because

he had been too generous in compromising with the reactionaries and that
they on account of their dominance of
the two hold-over houses of Congress
were able to defeat all his plans for
the betterment of his pende

Assassination of Madero.
The shameful assassination at the
instigation of Huerta excited such a

The shameful assassination at the
the shameful assassination at the
the pender of the compression was compelled to remove the insubor-

Carranza Retires. Carranza, setting aside all personal considerations and desirous, above anything else, of bringing the revolution to a triumphant conclusion, agreed to allow General Gonzales to hold a conference with General Villa. tionalist cause not be Jeopardized This was effected, but it was clear to the minds of all Mexicans that unless Villa changed his mental attitude and ceased to allow a certain clique of re-actionaries, who had come close to his confidences, to inflate his vanity beyond control, that they would use him as a tool to undermine the now the authority of the dictator Huerta all but attained success of the revolution. Events afterwards proved these

apprehensions to be well grounded.
From the moment that Villa first be gan to dream dreams of an empire and the traitorous kitchen cabinet that surrounded him began to see the probability of their nefarious work ripe Minister of War in the assassinated
President's provisional cabinet.

Carranga's patriotic stand drew the of publicity in this country with the purpose of painting Carranza as "Anti-American," "ambitious," "hostile," American, "ambitious," hostile,"
"dictatorial," "stubborn," etc. He was
dubbed an "old man in his tottering
senility," and other such libelous descriptions of him were sent broadcast overthrow the usurper linerta and re- as to create in this country an impression that Carranza was totally unfit to act as the Chief Executive of Mex-

Carranga is not a diplomat, in fact, his blunt honesty is at times disconcerting in its sincerity; straight cuts rather than winding paths, are the fa-vorite ways of his mental trains. He is essentially Anglo-Saxon in his mentary forces necessary to make compli- tal workings and utterly lacks the men al Latin habits of circumlocution and

Vera Cruz Note. This was strikingly evidenced in his so-called Vera Cruz note to this coun-try. Carranza felt that the ocupation of Vera Cruz by our troops was a violation of the sovereignty of Mexico. Northerns in the Civil War would have entertained the same feeling of resentment against England had she on account of some differences with

the Confederacy occupied Mobile. All America would have been united in hostile array against the British. A hostile array against the British. A somewhat similar sentiment animated Mexico when the United States army by force took possession of Vera Cruz. Fortunately, after a storm of agravation had swept this country over what was termed "Carranza's insolent stand," the administration in the country over what was termed "Carranza's insolent stand," the administration of the stand of th

for part of the American people arrived at the understanding of he patriotism that had prompted Car-

government in the national capital be bessed a call to all the military lead-ers and governors of States who had skinned the plan of Guadalupe to meet in convention on October ist, in Mexi-co City, for the purpose of drafting a program of reforms and to name a data for the calling of executables. for the calling of general elec-

Villa, ever since his first break with Carranna, had been throwing obstacles the way of a successful pacification the country. In order to show him cat he harbored no ill feelings Carransa named Villa to go with General Obregon on a peace mission to settle a local strife in the State of Sonora-Villa in the course of these negotia-tions became so incensed at Obregon.

ducive to establishing permanent peace in Mexico. The convention unantmously rejected his resignation and passed a vote of confidence in the First Chief.

Vills and his army of the North had refused to send delegates to this con-vention. In a last effort to settle the vention. In a last effort to settle the difficulty between the Division of the North and the remainder of the Constitutionalist army, certain leaders among the Constitutionalists proposed that a commission be sent to treat with Villa and that the convention itself adjourn from Mexico City to Aguscallontes. Carranza, foreseeing, as afterwards came to pass, the futility of this action or noted it, but finalvolition to move to Aguascallentes to treat with the chiefs of the Northern Division

Primarily the purpose of the Aguas-alientes meeting was simply to en-



VENUSTIANO CARRANZA First Chief of the Constitutionalists.

who held an equal rank with him in the Constitutionalist army, because the latter refused to accept his unau-thorized dictation and withdraw General Hill from Sonora in order that Governor Maytorena, Villa's ally, witht control the situation and array State against Carranza's author ng restrained from this by subor

sinute officers, he highhandedly placed Ohr con under arrest. These events happened but a few days before the time that the Mexico City convention as to assemble.

When Carranza was informed of Villa's unwarranted persecution of Obregon, he ordered the (caln service north of the City of Aguascallentes. ome distance south of where Obre-on was held by Villa, discontinued emporarily from Mexico City, until he ould determine whether or not Villa

intended his treatment of Obregon to presage a hostile military movement against Carranga.

Villa's insolence. Villa sent a telegram to Carranza asking him to explain what he termed this hostile action against his division of the North. Carranga sent him the following reply: "Before answering your message which I have just received I desire an explanation of your conduct towards General Obreson in Chibacham," Intend of Ville critical conduct towards General Obreton in Chilumbua." Instead of Villa giving the requested explanation to his su-perior officer he replied insolently that he would no longer recognize Carran-ra the First Chief of the Republic. In explanation of this traitorous con-duct Villa gave the ricionious and pet-rement that he had broken with Car-ransa and was willing to plunge the country into a civil war, because Car-ransa did not have sufficient intelli-

ranza did not have sufficient intelli-sence or ability to govern Mexico. How pence or ability to govern Mexico. How farcical this statement really was can be best understood when it is explained that Villa can scarcely rend or write and has never read a single book in his life, whilst on the other hand Carranza is a man of education, culture and business experience.

The convention that Carranza had called to meet in Mexico City opened its sessions on the appointed day. Carranza tendered his resignation as First Chief to the convention and asked the

Chief to the convention and asked to delegates to accept it if they thought

deavor to persuade Villa to send representatives to the convention. After wards it usurped sovereign powers that it did not possess and which Carranza never sanctioned. But Car ranza, putting aside the considerations and rising nobly to the demands of the situation, expressed to the convention in writing his willingness not only to resign as First Chief in charge of the executive power of the nation but to become an exile from his coun to secone an exist from its country if the ielegates ask this of him. The single condition that be stated must govern this abdication was that Villa should resign his command of the Constitutionalist army of the North and if the convention so de-creed, must also leave Mexico. Story of Convention.

The convention on November 6th passed a resolution calling for the retirement of both Carranza and Villa. Antonio I. Villareal, Chairman of the convention, thus describes subsequent

After the absurd selection of Gen eral Gutierrez as Provisional Presi-dent for 20 days, which had been done in deference to the wishes of Zapata, myself and three others were commis-sioned to serve notice on the First Chief that he was to resign. Villa had already agreed, so his represents tives stated, to tender his resumation. We would have shorily secured Carrama's retirement had not General Gutterrer, bulled into action by pressure brought upon him by Villa, summoned the latter to Aguascalientes and clean him to command of all the and placed him in command of all the military forces in the country. "This act violated the previous reso-

lution of the convention and was con trary to its own mandates, or in other words, contrary to the desires of what was left of it, as it must be remem-bered that out of the 155 registered delegates many had withdrawn for one reason or another until at last there were only 60 members left and 18 ont of this 60 had been recalled by their signatories. A quorum in the conven-

tion necessitated 79 delegates.
"A brief resume of the situation at this critical time might be stated as follows: We said to Carranza: Retiro or we will fight you, your retirement being made with the understanding that Villa will be forced to withdraw. We said to General Gutierrez and to

GUTLOOK FOR WAR-RIDDEN COUNTRY BRIGHTER THAN MOST AMERICANS REALIZE; PEACE SOON TO REIGN

(Carranza will establish a constitutional form of government based on anacted for the betterment of all.

the convention: 'That Villa retire or the convention: 'That Villa retire of we will fight him and uphoid the reso-lution of the convention, Villa's re-tirement being with the understanding that Carranza will be forced to retire! "The reply we received from Cer

eral Guierrez was that he had given Villa the command of the forces which were to fight against Carranza; that is, he had violated the fundamental resolution of the convention, which was the basis of the whole agreement and the evential condition of our old. and the essential condition of our obliention. This violent and illegal decision re-

This violent and illegal decision re-lieved us of every obligation toward an assembly without patriotism or moral force, the tool of an ambitious and savage faction to which we had shown undeserved complacency out of love for peace, but whose blind and inconditional figureheads we could not and would not be.

Thereupon we decided with full consciousness of our act, certain that we were following the course of pa-triotism and duty, to fight Francisco Villa with all our force until we had removed from the horizon of the na-tion this menace of reaction and bar-barity."

Carranza a Civilian.

Carranza is essentially a civilian rather than a military man. From the inception of the revolution he sought to direct its destinies as did Presidents Lincoln and Davis control events in our Civil war. Accordingly when Villa commenced his military campaign against Carrana the latter had not a single soldier directly under had not a single soldier directly under his personal command. His only strength lay in the justice of his cause and the only means he used to orranize an army was to unfuri the ban-ner of pairiotism and to allow such generals and their armies to gather around it as desired to combat for right and justice. The entire Consti-tutionalist army, exclusive of the Divi-

sion of the North, commanded by Vil-la, flocked to the support of Carranza. Carranza withdrew from Mexico. City and established the national cap-

ital at Vera Cruz.

Pathetic in its note of helplesen is in the story that President Gutierrez. told of conditions existing in Mexico City while he occupied the presiden-tial chair. He narrated this after he had fled from the city and endeav-ored to attach himself to Carranza.

following parts of his narrative are taken up after he recites in detail the executions of Alberto Carcia Aragon, Vice President of the Aguascali-entes convention and Professor David

entes convention and Professor David
Berlango, another distinguished member of the convention, both of whom
had been brutally murdered by the
orders of Villa.

He says: "The members of the
Aguascalientes convention which was
now meeting in Mexico City, justly
alarmed by these daily murders, informed me that they desired to change
their residence from Mexico City to
the town of San Lake Potest when the town of San Luis Potosi, where they expected to convene in safety. "A large number of the members of

the convention proceeded to the above city and General Villa having been in-formed by his agents of what had happened had the audacity to issue or-ders of arrest and execution against these persons whose immunity was absolute and who were the source from which Villa derived the authority with which he is invested. Delegates Fiee.

"In view of these terrible orders the delegates carrying the flag of the con-vention, called for protection on the Carranga Governor of the State of Nuevo Laredo, in which State they are at present." Indicative of what an empty honor

Gutierrez held and how the so-called convention party now means but one man-Villa-is the following except

from the same narrative;

"On Sunday, December 31st, Gen-oral Villa came to my home, revolver hand, accompanied by ten twelve armed men, besides two thou-sand cavalry, who surrounded my house and removed the meager guard of twenty men who were defending me. With the courage instilled in him by such an array of force, Villa sharme-fully insuited me and hurled baseless, mortifying and criminal charges at

With shame and indignation I had to be a spectator of all these outrages because I did not have sufficient force to halt the reign of nurder and rob-bers that Villa conducted. The flight of Gutlerrex from Mexico

City, accompanied by many prominent men in the so-called Convention party, strikingly illustrated to the world the impossibility of this or any other kindred government ruling in Mexico that was not subservient to the wishes of Villa The abandonment of Gutlerrez and

the other prominent men of the Con-vention party has left Villa isolated and alone and made the issue in Mexico now definite and certain. It is: Shull Vilia be allowed to become the dictator of the country, or shall the people themselves rule?

the ideals of Madero. Necessary reforms that the people demand will be

The outlook in Mexico at present is really encouraging though the confusion attendant upon military operations has served to make this country consider the situation more dark than over before. All the patriotic elements in Mexico are railying to Caranza's standard. Villa with his own division of the army is fighting the rest of the nation and an indication of what his movement really signifies is the fact that he has invited all the old. Federal army officers against whom the Madero revolution and its successor that drove Huerta from power was wared to join him.

World conditions are such that no government in Mexico can exist without the friendship of this country and without its moral and financial help. In a sense then, Americans are in duty bound to look upon the situation in Mexico from an intelligent and a sympathetic angle.

pathetic angle.

Carranza Misunderstood.
Carranza has been grassly misunderstood in this country. He is a man of probity, clean living and intense particism. He is not a wealthy man. He has reared his family in confert harder made his family for man, He has reared his family in comfort, having made his living from the raising of cattle. He himself has visited the United States many times. He has had his family educated in this country. Every man whom he has selected to become a member of his Cablust be has first sent to this country to become acquainted with the American idea, system and plan of conducting the office he is about to as-

Sume.

Carranza is unmilitary, educated, having taken a law degree, intensely Mexican, and whole-heartodly destrous of beloing the downtradden paon to obtain 'his chance in life." Villa contrastingly is uneducated, innorant, brutal, unrestrained in his passions, totally unappreciative of the needs of his country and is simply riding his vanity to what he hopes will be the dictatership of Mexica.

Hinstrailve of the character of the two men is the fact that Carranza, not even to gain valuable political ends,

even to gain valuable political ends, would stultify himself to the extent of currying favor with the Washington administration as long as our troops were at Vera Cruz. His feelings of friendship he kept locked in his heart until the time he deemed proper to express them. Villa, on the other hand, has been one thing to this country and another to Mexico. He has taken every occasion to slobber-ingly express his regard and friendship for this country and the admin-istration, while in Mexico he has at tempted to gain recruits for his army by demandedcally declaring that the Inited States intends to annex Mexico and that he in the role of his country's savior calls upon the ex-Federals to join him in resisting the invasion that he announces soon is to come. Villa is forced to make this explanation to his own troops because otherwise they

would keenly resent the presence of these Huertistas in their ranks Carranza and the Constitutionalist cause has been assailed in this coun-try as being not only Anti-Catholic, but Anti-Religions. The true facts show but these accurations to be show both these accumutions to be The Constitutionalist cause is opposed to any church taking part in the politics of the country and is ve-hemently opposed to its aligning itself with the reactionaries and privileged classes, as unfortunately the Catholic surch has done since the colonization

of Mexico by the Spaniard, Rafael Zuberan Capmany, former agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington, and now minister of the interior in Carranza's Cabinet, stated in the following manner the Constitutionalists' position in this respect: Church Question.

"Let the Catholics of America understand that the occurrences which have happened and are explainable under the present disturbed conditions, do not, nor cannot constitute a part of the program of the Constitu-tionalists who are pledged to the prin-ciple of the separation of the State and church and are firm believers in the principle of religious liberty." One of the main reasons that has

prevented a better feeling of cordiality existing between Mexico and this country has been the fact that the ordinary American looks upon all Mexicans as "greasers" and affects an air of superiority towards the nation, that has bred the worst of understand ing between the two countries. called the 'poon," is undoubtedly ig-norant and ill-kempt, but he has ster-ling virtues of honesty and a genuine love of his country that deserves re-

President Wilson by his just atti-tude towards Mexico has wiped out the old memories that country has held of us sluce the Mexican var, when we took from it the greater portion of its territory. Mexicans now universally recognize that the only ambition this country has in regard to Mexico is to be of help and assists.

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Take the cenceit out of the average man and there isn't much

TOO MUCH BAIL.

"Why did you move away from

'The doctor advised my husonly one team about."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NOTHING LIKE CERTAINTY.

Chauncey Olcott, unfailing favorite, gives the following:

"An immigrant lived on a lonely band to move to some town with farm and eventually a railroad was grant' 'I don't want to get on. I run through the district. There only want to say that you are to was one train a day, and it stopped stop here at this time tomorrow, at the immigrant's station on sig- as my wife is going to town to do nal.

"The immigrant, one day, set Day's Magazine.

the signal, and the train drew up. But he did not climb aboard.

"Well, get on!" shouted the conductor. "Get on, can't ye?" "'Excuse me, said the immi-

some holiday shopping."-To-

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Few men have a walkover in

the race for wealth.

If you can't find a good opportunity get busy and make one.

and political interest another.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Very little else provokes a proud woman like the pride of some other proud woman.

Women are so tender-hearted Political principle is one thing they will not even deliberately step on a mouse.