

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in the Superior court of Randolph county in the special proceedings entitled Filmore Langley, et al. against Cornelia Hodgkin et al.

The undersigned commissioner will on the 29th day of May, 1915, at the late residence of James Langley, deceased, in the village of Staley, North Carolina, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock M. the following tracts or parcels of land:

Lot No. 1.—Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 20; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 22; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 136 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 27; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 25; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 135 feet to the beginning, containing, 21600 feet more or less.

Lot No. 2.—In the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 25 of the town of Staley thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 27; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 108 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 108 feet to the beginning, containing, 34560 feet more or less.

Lot No. 3 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on the south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 2 of the division of the James Langley land; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake in Brower's line; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 81 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street, thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 81 feet to the beginning, containing, 25920 feet more or less.

Lot No. 4 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 3 in the division of the James Langley land; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake in Brower's line; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 81 feet to a stake Brower's corner; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 81 feet to the beginning, containing 25920 feet more or less.

Lot No. 5 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on the east side of E. R. St. corner of lot No. 20 of the town of Staley; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 60 feet to a stake; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 135 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 25; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 60 feet to the corner of lot No. 20; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 135 feet to the beginning, containing 8100 feet more or less.

Lot No. 6 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on north side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 10 of the town of Staley, thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 75 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 15; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 75 feet to a stake; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to the beginning, containing 12000 feet more or less.

Lot No. 7 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on north side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 7 in the division of James Langley's land; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 120 feet to a stake J. F. McArthur's old line; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 120 feet to a stake; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to the beginning, containing 19200 feet, more or less.

Lot No. 9 in Randolph county Columbia township and near the village of Staley, N. C. Beginning at a white oak running thence south 65 poles to a stake in Solomon Staley's line; thence west 180 poles to a stake in Joseph Scotten's line; thence north 55 poles to a stake; thence east 180 poles to the beginning, except 40 acres sold from the above tract, sold by James Langley and wife to Joe Hicks, leaving belonging to this tract 27 acres.

A portion of the above tracts of land will be sold subject to the dower right of Martha Langley, which tracts will be made known on the day of sale. Terms of sale: One-half cash, the remaining one-half on a credit of six months. This the 28th day of April, 1915. L. S. KIVETT, Commissioner.

"MONEY"

The mint makes it and under the terms of the CONTINENTAL MORTGAGE COMPANY you can secure it at 6 per cent. for any legal purpose on approved real estate. Terms easy, tell us your wants and we will cooperate with you. PETTY & COMPANY 1419 Lytton Bldg., Chicago.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Mrs. Swanna Dawkins, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified on or before the 8th day of April, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement. This 6th day of April, 1915. ARTHUR ROSS, Adm.

KUTTYHUNK BLUE. A stick makes a quart of finest washing blue. It's all blue—saves the cost of a molasses bottle. 5c. at all grocers. Diamond, Mathews & Co., 406 N. 4th St., Phila.

J. W. AUSTIN, M. D. Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, South Main St., next to P. O. HIGH POINT, N. C.

Wm. C. Hammer R. C. Kelly HAMMER & KELLY Attorneys at Law Office—Second door from street in Lawyers' Row.

DR. D. K. LOCKHART Dentist ASHEBORO, N. C. Phone 28 Office over the Bank. Hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. JOHN SWAIM Dentist Office over First National Bank. Asheboro, N. C. Phone 192

DR. J. F. MILLER PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Offices Over Bank of Randolph Asheboro, N. C.

DR. J. D. GREGG Dental Surgeon At Liberty, N. C., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. At Ramseur, N. C., Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE BANK OF RANDOLPH Asheboro, N. C. Capital and Surplus, \$68,000.00 Total Assets over \$250,000.00 With ample assets, experience and protection, we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with safe banking. D. B. McCrary, President. W. J. Armfield, V. President. W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier. J. D. Ross, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Noah Cagle, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on my premises on the 15th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock one mule, one horse wagon, a lot of chickens, farming tools, a lot of corn, feed, etc., and house property, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 23rd day of April, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement. This 23rd day of April, 1915. MATTHEW CAGLE, Adm.

LAND SALE

On Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Asheboro, the following described tract of land, except that portion of the tract which lies north of Mill Creek, which has already been sold to A. J. Benn and later sold to H. C. Cox:

Beginning at a sycamore on the river bank, Hardy Brown's corner, running west 36 chains and 50 links to a white oak at the head of a steep hollow, thence down the hollow thirteen chains to Mill Creek, thence down the various courses of the creek six chains and 25 links to a stake, thence south crossing the creek 16 chains and 50 links to a stone in Reuben R. Cox's line, thence east 19 chains and 21 links to a stake in the public road, thence south 33 degrees east with said road 8 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence east 4 chains and 40 links to the old hickory corner containing nearly east in all 24 chains and 40 links to an ash, originally William Cox's corner on the river bank, thence up the various courses of the river to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-five and one-fourth acres, be the same more or less.

Terms—One half cash, balance on credit of six months. Title to be reserved until purchase money is paid. O. T. MACON, Executor of Levi Cox, deceased, Climax, Route 1, N. C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to John Smallwood, that the undersigned S. R. Matthis, on the 6th day of July, 1914, purchased one-half acre tract of land in Asheboro township, known as the John Smallwood home place listed in the name of Monroe Matthis for the delinquent taxes of 1913, it being sold by the Sheriff of Randolph county; and unless the same is redeemed on or before the 8th day of July, 1915, the time the right of exemption expires, the undersigned will make application for a deed for said land. S. R. MATTHIS, Purchaser.

HELPLESS AS BABY Down in Mind Unable to Work, and What Helped Her.

Summit Point, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Belle Emey, of this place, says: "I suffered for 15 years with an awful pain in my right side, caused from womanly trouble, and doctored lots for it, but without success. I suffered so very much, that I became down in mind, and as helpless as a baby. I was in the worst kind of shape. Was unable to do any work."

I began taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and got relief from the very first dose. By the time I had taken 12 bottles, my health was completely restored. I am now 43 years years old, but feel as good as I did when only 16. Cardui certainly saved me from losing my mind, and I feel it my duty to speak in its favor. I wish I had some power over poor, suffering women, and could make them know the good it would do them."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, it will certainly be worth your while to give Cardui a trial. It has been helping weak women for more than 50 years, and will help you, too.

Try Cardui. Your druggist sells it. Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and a page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. N. C. 121

THE BOY IN THE HOUSE (Newark Evening News.) There's a boy in the house. You can tell it by the basket of blocks on the stairs, By the caps and sweaters that cumber the chairs— By the hoops at the door And the skates on the floor, By the stiffs in the hall And the dents in the wall, By the pane that he marked and the curtain he tore. There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house. From the hatchet and saw that can never be found, From the little worn breeches left lying around, From the stockings he strews, And the little scuffed shoes, From the marbles, the tops, And the buttons he drops— From tokens like those you may gather the news. There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house. The sound of his romping from morning till night, He shouts to his army in battle or flight, His blood-curdling shriek, His whoop and his squeak, His laughter that flows Through the worst of his woes— A thousand small rackets all truthfully speak Of a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house. From the hours of toil that a sweet mother spends, From the rooms that she rids and the garments that she mends, From the steps that she takes, And the ease she forsakes, From the pride and the grace And the joy in her face, Perhaps you can guess what a difference it makes With a boy in the house.

NEWS OF DENTON

Mr. C. T. Surratt, publisher of the Denton Herald, and Miss Mela Garner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Garner, of near Denton, were married one day last week.

The commencement exercises of Denton graded school were held this week. The annual sermon was preached last Sunday by Rev. J. E. Pritchard, of Thomasville. Monday night, an entertainment by the school was given; and Tuesday was commencement day proper. The two literary societies held a contest in the forenoon; and in the afternoon, the literary address was delivered by Dr. T. C. Amick, professor of mathematics at Elon College.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Luther, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 20th day of May, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 14th day of May, 1915. JAMES W. LUTHER, Adm. Elizabeth Luther, deceased.

TO THE PUBLIC

We, the undersigned, have this day sold our interest in the New Hope Milling Company. We will not be responsible for any debts made by the company after this date. J. M. SHAW, C. C. SHAW. This April 20th, 1915.

OUR NOTE TO GERMANY DECLARES INJURIES DONE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE WITHOUT MEASURE — CALLS FOR GUARANTEE AGAINST THEIR RECURRENCE.

The United States government on last Thursday cabled to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German government a note referring to the grave situation which has arisen as a result of violation of American rights in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

The full text of the note made public by the State Department is as follows: "Department of State, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1915.

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin: "Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania, on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British steamer Falaba, by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28, on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1, of the American vessel, Gulf-light, by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitutes a series of events, which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Calls for Disavowal of Acts

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence on the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instruction of the Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

No Rights Are Surrendered.

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers or merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial German government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying non-contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Rules of Humanity Violated

"The government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an invitation of violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

WINSTON-SALEM MAN SAVED FROM DEATH

J. E. Erwin Says Wonderful Remedy Brought Him Astonishing Relief. J. E. Erwin, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was for a long time the victim of serious disorders of the stomach. He tried all kinds of treatment and had many doctors.

One day he took a dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and was astonished at the results. The help he sought had come. He wrote: "I am satisfied through personal use of the life-saving powers of your wonderful remedy. You have saved my life. I could have lived but a few weeks more had it not been for your remedy. I am enclosing a list of friend sufferers who ought to have some of your remedy."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

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"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of them.

Warning No Palliation of Unlawful Act.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of water within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government, the government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Asks Disavowal and Guarantees

"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the Imperial German government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the government of the United States can not believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German Naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least, within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that could involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of falling of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of

A GREAT PEOPLE AND A GREAT PRESIDENT

There is one predominant thought in the American mind today, and that thought is expressed in the word, Lusitania. We are all thinking about that crowning horror of the war, but there could be no greater tribute to the American people than the sanity and self-control which they are displaying under exceptionally trying circumstances. The American press has exhibited commendable calmness and composure; the man on the street has been as self-restrained as the President. There has been no "rocking of the boat," no violent and rabid utterances from any responsible source; no attempt to excite prejudice or fire the popular heart. The strongest undercurrent of public feeling excited since the war began has been set in motion by the Lusitania tragedy, but we have stood firm and refused to be swept away by it. We have a right to be proud of this magnificent manifestation of what the President calls moral force. Europe showed us nine months ago how difficult it is for great nations and great rulers to face calmly emergencies that appeal to national pride and passions; we are showing Europe now how such emergencies should be met—we are giving the world an object lesson in national self-command. We do not know whether we should be prouder of our President or our people. Happy are the people who have such a President at a crisis like this; happy is the President who has such a people behind him.

At this time above all others he has need of national sympathy and support. Like Washington in the Revolutionary epoch; like Lincoln in the Civil War era, he bears the weight of an incalculable responsibility. But their course was clear compared to his which is surrounded by many elements of doubt, many complex and far-reaching issues. He is confronting a new situation, he is sailing a clouded and uncharted sea. A mistake at such a juncture would involve consequences to this country and mankind beyond the power of human calculation. Emperor William probably didn't realize his responsibility when he said the words that plunged the world into war, though he has doubtless realized it profoundly many times since; but we have the satisfaction of knowing at an hour like this that we have an official at the head of our Government who will deal with this question as one charged by God and man with a supreme trust, and who will be true to that trust in the sight of Heaven and of his fellow-men. But what a national and moral responsibility rests on him today, and how careful we should be not to vex his soul by vain or foolish counsel. The American people can help him most and best by continuing to maintain their admirable attitude of masterful self-control. Neither they nor the President will be actuated by fear, by selfish considerations, by passion, prejudice, anger or revenge. Whatever we do or whatever we refrain from doing will be the result of national conscience and national conviction. We do not believe the American people and the American system of government ever stood out more splendidly in the white light of a great crisis than they do today, unshaken by passion and unafraid of the future under the strain of a great and grievous test. Let us thank Heaven we have a captain at the wheel to whom we can trust our honor and our interests, and let us wait with quiet confidence until he gives the word.—Baltimore Sun, May 10th.

The Southern Baptist Convention, in session at Houston, Texas, last week, opposed joining with churches of other faiths in various phases of Christian work. It was decided to make an effort to raise \$1,065,750 for missions.

Prompt Action by Germany Wanted

"The government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special tie of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia. "Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, can not justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial German government

will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. "BRYAN."