

role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt; to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

Are Disgrace to the Nation.
I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement, and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last congress are more vital to the nation in this its time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action. A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which

to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be co-ordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt co-operation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

Mobilization of Resources.
What is more important is, that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperative necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done; that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that, at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly commend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank act adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages; and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

Regulation of Railroads.
No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

LAND SALE

By virtue of a special proceeding made in the case of O. G. Kivett, administrator of A. Foust Kivett, deceased, against Francis Ferguson, et al., I will on the 13th day of December, 1915, at the court house door in Asheboro, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., sell the land described in the petition in this cause, at public auction to the highest bidder for one-half cash and the remaining one-half on a credit of six months. The tract of land known as Tract No. 1 adjoining the lands of Henry Y. Kivett, et al., bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning in the middle of the road 18 links west 12 degrees south of a blazed sycamore sprout, and running the various courses of the road in a southern direction 27 chains and 25 links to a stake in the middle of the road in H. Y. Kivett's line; thence east 13 chains and 75 links to a dogwood in said Kivett's corner; thence south 1 chain to a white oak by the road side; thence an eastern direction of various courses of the road 19 chains and 74 links to a stake; thence north 7 chains to a black oak, Pugh's corner; thence north 3 degrees east 17 chains to a stake in the original line; thence west 29 chains and 22 links to the beginning, containing 78 acres more or less.

This land will be sold subject to the widow's dower on a part of it, the number of acres will be made known on the day of sale.

This the 8th day of November, 1915.
O. G. KIVETT, Commissioner.

NOTICE

Superior Court
North Carolina
Randolph County.
W. G. Brown and H. F. Bischer, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles O. Fogleman, defendant.
The defendant, Charles O. Fogleman, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against him in the Superior Court for Randolph county and that summons and a warrant of attachment has issued against him in said action, both returnable before the Judge holding the Superior Court for said county at the court house in Asheboro, N. C., on the second Monday in March, 1916; that said action is an action to recover of defendant the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for and on account of money paid out by plaintiffs above named as sureties for said defendant on his bond as administrator of David Fogleman, deceased, said amount having been paid to the distributees of the estate of said decedent by reason of the failure of said defendant to comply with the conditions of said bond and make settlement of said estate as required by law; and said defendant will further take notice that he is required to be and appear at the aforesaid time and place named for return of said summons and warrant of attachment and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiffs or the relief demanded will be granted.

This Nov. 13, 1915.
J. M. CAVENESS, Clerk Superior Court Randolph County.

NOTICE

In the Superior Court before the Clerk.
North Carolina
Randolph County
J. M. Ellis, administrator,
vs.
Cyrus Cox, et al.
The defendants, Cyrus Cox and Carrie Cox, above named will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Randolph county to make a settlement of the estate of Seth Cox, deceased; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk the Superior Court of Randolph county at his office in the court house in Asheboro, N. C., on the 8th day of December, 1915, and answer or demur to the petition in said action, or the petitioner will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said petition.

This the 10th day of December, 1915.
J. M. CAVENESS, C. S. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of D. W. Spoon, deceased, late of Randolph county, North Carolina, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court for Randolph county.

This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned at Asheboro on or before the 17th day of November, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are expected to make immediate payment.

This the 16th day of Nov. 1915.
JAMES T. WOOD, Public Adm. of the estate of D. W. Spoon, deceased.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Nancy Craven, 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 25th day of November 1915, 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 25th day of Nov. 1915.
W. H. YOV. Adm. Coleridge, N. C.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Susan Davis and John R. Davis with power of sale, made on the 6th day of Sept. 1915. Registered in Register of Deeds' office for Randolph county in Book No. 151—page 346. I will offer for sale at the court house door in Asheboro, on the Tenth day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property located in Randleman township, known as Lot No. 4—1st tract: Beginning at a stone the S. E. corner of lot No. 3, running thence north 56.45 chains to a stone; thence south 69 degrees east 16.70 chains to a stone; thence east 48.75 chains to a stone; thence east 7 chains to a stone; thence south 48.75 chains to a stone; thence east 7 chains to a stone; thence west 28 chains to a stone; thence north 10 chains to a stone; thence east 5.91 chains to the beginning containing 116 1/2 acres more or less.

Second tract—Lot No. 7—Beginning at a stone south side of Randleman and Worthville road, corner of lot No. 8 running thence south 16.60 chains to a stone; thence east 9.50 chains to a stone; thence north 9.40 chains to a stone on south side of Randleman and Worthville road, thence in a northern direction with said road 10.10 chains to the beginning containing 10.9 acres more or less. The above two tracts are a part of the Ed Coble lands now known as lots Nos. 4 and 7—see Case of Mary Coble et al. vs. Susan Davis, Book 162—page 46. Register of Deeds' office—will be sold subject to prior mortgage of \$500.00.

Terms: Cash
This Dec. 2nd, 1915.
T. F. WRENN Mortgage Carolina Loan and Realty Co., Assignee of mortgage.

DR. J. G. CRUTCHFIELD, DENTIST.
Office over Bank of Randolph Phone 28 - Asheboro, N. C.

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

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.

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

THE BANK OF RANDOLPH Asheboro, N. C. Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.00 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.

OUR PROGRESS IN IMPROVED HIGHWAYS
During 1914, we spent \$5,190,000 in building improved public highways in North Carolina, as follows:
Special county and township road tax levies \$1,500,000
Receipts from the sale of road bonds 2,430,000
The labor of 1800 short-term convicts 360,000
Free labor 800,000
Private subscriptions 100,000

To Cure Children's Colds.
Keep child dry, clothe comfortable, avoid exposure and give Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is pleasant, soothing, antiseptic, raises phlegm and reduces inflammation. The first dose gives relief, continued treatment with proper care will avoid serious illness or a long cold. Don't delay treatment. Don't let your child suffer. Get a bottle today. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c at Druggists.

Mrs. S. D. Patterson, aged 81 years, died at her home in Atwell township, Rowan county, Thursday.

Andrew Carnegie will apparently fulfill his pledge to die poor. At 80 years of age he has only \$20,000.00 left out of a fortune of some \$370,000.00 which for the most part has been given away.

YOU'RE BILIOUS! LET "CASCARETS" LIVE! LIVER AND BOWELS

Don't Stay Headachy, Constipated, Sick, With Breath Bad and Stomach Sour.

Get a 10-cent box now. You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets work while you sleep, cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison of the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will brighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

STILL LESS THAN IN 1860

Except in case of peanuts, hay and forage, our per capita production of food and feed crops is still less than it was in 1860. Our population today is nearly exactly two and a third times that of 1860. Mouths have multiplied in North Carolina faster than the wherewithal to fill them.

But we wiped out our wheat deficit this year, and we can also sponge out our deficits in corn, oats, hay and forage in the next year or two.

We will be wise to do it, the steadily rising value of food stuffs considered. We will be foolish not to do it. It is not likely that ever again in the life time of any farmer in the state he can buy any of these crops more cheaply than he can raise them at home.

EAT BIG MEALS! NO SOUR, ACID STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" is Quickest, Surest Stomach Relief Known—Try It! Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

GREAT LAYMENS CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT GREENSBORO, FEBRUARY 9.

Extensive plans are being made for the great Laymens Missionary to be held at Greensboro, February 9-11. This convention will be one of 70 to be held this winter in the United States, and the first one in our State.

The purpose is summarized as follows: "To consider great world movements, New World conditions, stewardship, prayer, dedication, world conquest." The conventions this year will be both like and unlike the great conventions inaugurating the Laymen's movement six years ago. In the details of working up the conventions the same methods will be followed. In program there will be a grunter variety and more time for denominational meetings.

The convention in the New England and other northern states already held have been largely attended, and even a greater success than in 1909-10. This time both home and foreign missions are being considered. The great task of mission boards that will follow the European war is being considered.

HARVILL-FERREE
On Wednesday evening Nov. 24, at the Wesley Memorial church, High Point, Miss Idyl Ferree and Mr. Edd Harvill were united in marriage in the presence of a few intimate friends. Miss Ferree is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Slack. Mr. Harvill is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvill, on Willowbrook street.

HEALTH NOTES

Early Diagnosis of Consumption
"Tuberculosis," says Dr. G. T. Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., "is a great educational and social problem, and yet all education of the laity will be lost until we educate the physician to make early diagnoses. The symptom group which we once accepted as indicating early tuberculosis, is now accepted as meaning advanced tuberculosis and early diagnosis will rarely be reached by the physician who relies alone upon physical examination and the findings in the sputum."

State Sanatorium For Post Cards
The State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis has recently made an attractive appearance on post cards. The different views are splendid and attractive. Attractive as the cards are they have in no wise overdrawn or exaggerated. The different views the camera got are splendid, but there are those far away views, over hills and valleys and across distant hills, the clear horizon in every direction from where the breezes come, that no camera has yet seen.

ADVICE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Asthma, like any fever, is more or less a personal disease; that is, no two people have it alike. What helps one asthmatic is probably of no service to another. As a matter of fact, asthma is no one disease but a combination of several; therefore, asthma has no one treatment or cure. One man may find relief by having his nose treated; another may get well by changing to a dry climate where bronchitis dries up; a third may be benefited by adopting a vegetarian diet, avoiding meats, milk, eggs and those foods rich in acid. But the proper plan is to give careful study to the individual case and that, too, before the disease has run too long.

The main symptom of asthma is a feeling of more air—a yearning for air which somehow cannot be satisfied. This, however, is just a symptom and not a disease at all. The trouble lies sometimes with the kidneys, sometimes with the heart, sometimes with the nose, the tonsils, bronchial tubes or nervous system, anything that prevents a free play of gases between the lungs and the blood. This condition puts all the breathing centers on edge in order to help out.

In the treatment of asthma, two things are quite important. First, the case should be put into the hands of a physician early, when the predisposing causes can be remedied; and second, all store-bought and mail-order medicines recommended to benefit or cure asthma sufferers should be avoided.

MAMMA! DON'T YOU SEE YOUR CHILD IS SICK, CONSTIPATED?
Look At Tongue! Move Poisons From Liver and Bowels at Once. Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, fall of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels, passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the California Fig Syrup Co."

REDDING-JULIAN

Thursday Dec. 2nd 7:30 p. m. at the M. P. parsonage, Randleman, Mr. J. W. Redding and Miss Atha Julian were united in marriage, J. B. O'Brian officiating. They are both of Millboro, and are popular young people. The bride has been the organist at Bethany M. P. church for several years. The groom is an industrious young farmer and knows how to do things. Congratulations are extended by their many friends.

Liven Up Your Torpid Liver.

To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good digestion, relieve constipation, and tone up the whole system—keep your eye clear and your skin fresh and healthy looking. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

The A. O. Royals Lumber Co., for the manufacture of wheelbarrows, is the latest manufacturing industry for Thomasville.

The total of British military and naval losses from the beginning of the war to November 9th was 510,230 men.