

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

A Competitive Examination

Under the Rules of the

U. S. Civil Service Commission,

For the position of Clerk in the Post Office Burlington, N. C. will be held on June 14, 1913 commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications for this examination must be made on the prescribed form, which with necessary instructions, may be obtained from the Commission's local representative Secretary, Board Civil Service Examiners, at the Burlington, N. C. Post Office or from the undersigned. Applications will not be accepted unless received by the undersigned before 4:30 o'clock on June 11, 1913. All persons wishing to take this examination should secure blanks and fill them out at once in order to allow time for any necessary corrections.

L. H. Fisher,

Secretary Fourth Civil Service District,
Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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Progressive News Service.

Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1913.

The Supreme Court of the United States has added another to the series of progressive decisions which have come from it in recent months. This one upholds the Roosevelt-Pinchot contention regarding the rights of the federal government in water power cases. The decision was rendered in what is known as the Chandler-Dunbar case, where when the government condemned for public use the property of the corporation, the company sought to recover a sum in lieu of its possible earnings from the water power as well as pay for the land condemned. The lower court gave the company \$55,000 on this contention, but the Supreme Court has now reversed that finding in a decision which goes to the root of the whole matter and settles finally what may be done. It is a striking fact that in every case involving the contentions of the Roosevelt administration on conservation questions which the Supreme Court has decided thus far, that administration has been upheld.

The Roosevelt administration made many new applications of existing laws of the course of its efforts to protect the public interest against the encroachments of land and timber grabbers and other opponents of conservation. These new applications of the law were made partly because Congress refused to pass the laws that were needed to safeguard the property of the people partly because full use had not previously been made of laws already on the statute books. Thus the law which regulated the sale of coal lands provided that these lands should be sold for "not less than" a fixed price per acre, which was far less than most of them were worth. But the law did not say that the price should be limited to the least that could be charged, although that was the practice until Roosevelt changed it. What he did was to find out what the public coal lands were actually worth, and make the men who bought them pay a reasonable price for what they got. Thereupon he was charged by these men with executive usurpation, illegality and disregard of the constitution.

In most cases the men who made such charges did nothing but talk. In some cases, however, suits were brought to break down the new interpretation of the law, and effect a return to the old plan under which the private interests uniformly got the better of the public. These suits have worked their way through the courts, and one by one they have brought about a final decision upon the legality of the Roosevelt position. From first to last the Roosevelt position has been sustained in every decision of every court of last resort. It is a most remarkable record.

The Roosevelt administration made the stockmen and the water power men in the national forests pay the government for what they got. The Supreme Court has since declared that it was right when it did so.

The Roosevelt administration asserted that no claimant to public land had any vested right in it until he got his patent. The Supreme Court has decided that it was right.

The Roosevelt administration made regulation under the law government Indian lands, coal lands and the national forests. The right to do so was attacked, among others, by the State of Colorado, but the Supreme Court has sustained the Roosevelt position.

The Roosevelt administration put forth the theory that the President is the Steward of the Public Welfare, and must do everything necessary to promote that welfare that is not actually forbidden by law. This theory was bitterly fought by all manner of men who had got rich, or who desired to get rich, at the public expense, and by reactionaries like Taft, but the Supreme Court has since sustained it.

The Reclamation Act was attacked and sustained. This guardianship of the Federal Government over the persons, property and rights of the Indians was attacked by the Democrats of Oklahoma and sustained. The right of the President to make withdrawals of public lands, questioned by President Taft after it had been exercised by President Roosevelt, was confirmed by Act of Congress.

Now comes the decision in the Chandler-Dunbar case, in which the Supreme Court sustains the

Roosevelt contention that neither the private owner of lands through which runs a navigable stream, nor the State which owns its bed, can control the use of stream for water power or any other uses affecting navigation. This decision will end the States Rights contention of the water power grabbers and make it possible for the Federal Government to take the steps necessary to protect the property of the people.

Taken in connection with the recent decision in the White Slave case, which directly supports the Roosevelt theory of the right of the Government to promote the general welfare, it marks a great advance in the long fight for conservation. It is the latest, but doubtless not the last, of the unbroken series of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the Roosevelt way of using the law to help the people.

LIQUOR FOUND IN BARN

Durham, N. C., Jan. 6.—Mr. N. H. Fleming, a farmer living at Stagville, was greatly surprised night before last when he went to his barn for a farming implement and found the door to the barn safely locked with a brand new lock. However, his natural supposition was that the boss of the chain gang who had been using part of the barn for a cement storage house had attacked the lock to keep anyone from stealing the cement. Consequently he looked up the man in question and asked him the reason for locking his barn. The chain gang boss knew nothing whatever about the lock and stated that he had neither put it on the door nor ordered it put on. Accordingly the two men went to the barn together and proceeded to break the lock off. After doing this they went on the inside of the barn and saw smiling up at them two three gallon jugs and a smell of blockade liquor prevailing on the country air. An investigation was made and the two men found that someone had placed five gallons of blockade liquor in the barn, after which the new lock was placed on the door.

Sheriff J. F. Howard was notified of the whole procedure by Mr. Fleming and he went out to Stagville this morning to obtain the liquor. The liquor was there all right and the good natured sheriff after trying in vain to prove who the liquor belonged to returned with it to the city. The amount of liquor was the greatest of plenty for a case of search and seizure, but unlike other instances, the officer was unable to seize a prisoner along with the liquor.

Evidently someone who knew not what to do with his liquor placed it in the barn then locked the door for security. However the lock by no means guaranteed safety, as the liquor is now under a better lock and in a more safe place than the owner could have possibly found. There were no clues left along with the liquor as to the identity of the owner, although certain parties are under suspicion. There are not enough of the liquor to make the owner come up and claim it and consequently it is not likely that the liquor will ever be turned over to anyone, as it now appears as if the only thing that can be done is to pour it into the sewer behind the county jail.

Gettysburg Commission.

Raleigh, June 7.—Governor Craig announced today the appointment of the commission that will, under the special act of the recent Legislature, go to Gettysburg and locate suitable markers that will show the positions of North Carolina troops in the battle. The commission consists of J. A. Long, Roxboro; C. B. Watson, Winston-Salem; Judge W. A. Montgomery, Raleigh; W. Frank Utley, Apex. The commission together with the State Historical Commission, will visit Gettysburg before the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle July 1, 2 and 3.

Marshal at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., June 6.—A banquet tonight at the Y. M. C. A. in celebration of Founder's day, at which he was the principal speaker concluded the day's activities of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, who spent 24 hours in the capital city of Tennessee. In his address the Vice-President confined his remarks entirely to matters non-political.

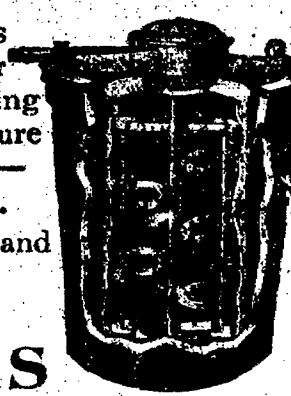


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