Reply to a Friendly Critic.

Several days since the Daily News received a letter from one of its readers, whose good will and opinions it value, relating to the paper's editorial department. The letter was not designed for publication, but we take the liberty of quoting these sentences: "The editorials in the News are very able; they are written in fine style, but there is a tone throughout the paper that indicates a disposition to make trouble for the Democratic party. I do not think that the trouble maker is likely to command a following under any circumstances. I regard the News as an independent paper and I do not object to that, but the independence should be shown by way of substantial and well directed criticism rather than by harping or magnifying small matters."

We believe that we are sensible of the customary fate of the trouble maker. We do not see how the Daily News were it so inclined, could make serious trouble for the Democratic party in North Carolina, or in any other southern State, in the present posture of affairs. Presumably, if the dominant party in this State is ever defeated, or destroyed, the trouble will be attributed to some internal disorder, and the adverse criticism which much precede the event will not be of the carping kind.

We will say, in the same friendly spirit in which the letter was evidently written to a member of our editorial staff that we are unconscious of having dealt captiously, or carpingly, with the policies of the administration. It has rather been our aim to state our [illegible] fairly, and our failure to do this [illegible] of not [illegible] words of [illegible] our "stability."

[illegible] of any one feels an interest [illegible] of interest. The present Washington administration started out with our reserved good wishes. It still has those good wishes, if there is a matter of any moment [illegible] the personal sympathies or affiliations, but we have found ourselves bewildered, and not a little mystified, at times, as events have succeded themselves. Many acts of the administration we have approved, unreservedly, and this had been done with pleasure, whenever the conscience permitted, because our first impulse is always to sympathize with public servants in their trial sand tribulations. With respect to the larger public measures; the currency legislation, we have approved to the extent of our knowledge. As to the tariff, our admiration waits upon the judgment, but we trust that the cost of living is to be reduced and that other blessings will follow therefrom. Should the law work well we shall take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact. It will be the facts that will shape our ultimate conclusion, and there will be no disposition either to embarrass or to aid the party responsible for the law.

We may say there are two policies of the administration upon which we have been unable to look with approving eye: we have reference to the North Carolina and to the Mexican, or foreign policies. The first we have at times found disappointing. After reflection upon the New Freedom, and after observing the public career of Mr. Wilson, it did not occure to us that "a Democrat's a Democrat," to recall a justly celebrated maxim which has a fixed and honored place in our political annals. We had not thought that Mr. Wilson though so—before the election. We had thought that there were Democrats and Democrats; and that any good citizen or Democrat who supported Mr. Wilson when he needed support, for principle, would receive, and that he would be entitled to, more consideration than a Democrat who voted for Wilson under duress, because he happened to be on the ticket. Our bewilderment was not unmixed with grief when we found that a Democrat was licked a Democrat, following the election and under the new alignments, without reference to the personal sympathies or affiliations. We were astonished to find that the highest places in the councils would be reserved for men who thought Mr. Wilson crazy, morally, and irresponsible, mentally. This feeling of disappointment grew when we found, as a corrollary of this general situation, that our own senators, instead of leaving the people to deal with them upon their merits, would put their political fortunes into the keeping of the machine politicians, forcing the President, as an incident of this policy, to take actions grossly and grotesquely out of harmony with his professions, and with his conduct in his own state of New Jersey.

The foreign policy of the administration, we think, is needlessly placing the party on the defensive. We doubt both the wisdom and propriety of the part of this administration, if it seriously proposed to apologize to Colombia for the act of a previous administration, and to pay to Colombia $25,000,000. If we have stolen anything from Colombia of course we ought to return the stolen goods, but say as little about it as possible. The President has seemed to [illegible] we ought to repeal the free tolls provision of the canal act, whether we happen to be right or wrong. He has not attempted to debate the question, but his spokesman have been debating it, perforce, and with but indifferent success. We have taken no dogmatic stand on this question, but we feel the wrong policy is being pursued. The case for repeal simply expects to be the strength of the high position of the chief executive, and the executive is strong in this particular only so long as we may attach importance to the strange words of the President uttered in his message of March 5, when he reminded the Congress that he must deal with the matter of greater delicacy and importance. We have little [illegible] that Senator Simmons [illegible] heart in this repeal enterprise. The charge that free tolls would kill our coastal shipping would have no terrors for the North Carolina senator. Where his heart went was in his statement, given the press immediately after the passage of the measure in question, telling how the [illegible] provision was one of the proudest moments of his life. We adhere to the opinion that Democratic leaders are doing themselves and the party a disservice when they try to make the country believe that what they did to Huerta in Mexico and what they did at Annapolis, was all done in ignorance of what they were invoked upon by the [illegible] of their number.

As to Mexico, in conclusion, we [illegible] who should not be president of the [illegible] republic, but following [illegible] intervention, recognized [illegible] virtual dictatorship [illegible] we [illegible] in [illegible] affair [illegible] with [illegible] Villa forces. We approve of neither the one nor the other. Under the shelter of the Monroe doctrine there has been in Mexico a [illegible] of bloodshed, [illegible] and plunder. We have declared [illegible] following the [illegible] of Vera Cruz, but when the war clouds were lifted the President told us it a glorious thing it was to die in a war of service to mankind. A war of service but whom, apart from Villa and Carranza and Zapata, have we served in Mexico? Of course we are going to have peace. Whenever Villa passes over a village there is peace; but it will be the peace of Warsaw and of death. The land will be divided among the peons, but they will have to be Villa's peons. Instead of constitutional liberty there will be the license of the cattle thief. We have waged against Huerta, the alleged murderer, and on the side of Villa, the known multi-murderer. Indeed, all this Mexican affair, the era of blood letting, rapine and anarchy, is to be brought to a grand znals by the certain exaltation and glorification of Villa, the superbeast.

Mind you, we are not saying that the United States should ere this have intervened, with arms, in Mexico. We believe if peace and order is to be restored there it will have to be done, if done on a decent basis, under a protectorate exercised by Washington.

What we are saying is that the Washington government should not have intervened (morally) unless it was ready to proceed with this policy of intervention to its logical conclusion. It has been too much like a regime of mystery. The Great Commoner has taken very few of the common people into his confidence. The reasons assigned for sending a great fleet of battleships to Mexican waters were puerile and inadequate, if considered in connection with the wholly valid and adequate reasons that might have been assigned.

This, broadly speaking, is the view we have taken of what we may term the foreign situation. We regret it if it has caused any of our numerous and very good friends to offend. But we simply cannot support the idea of a great Moral Empire, the conception of private emissaries Hale and Lind, with Villa, the mipossible, in the stellar role, to all intents and purposes, of Emperor.—Greensboro News.

Two For One.

For every dollar you place in our Company,

We will give you TWO DOLLARS SECURITY in FIRST MORTGAGE on Real Estate, and our Company guarantees the payment of Principal and Interest and we pay Six per cent Interest Semi-Annually

Central Loan and Trust Company,

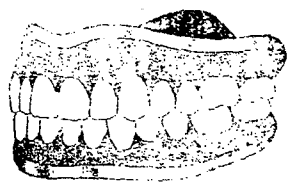
Real Estate, Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

CAPITAL $50,000.00.

J. E. BOWMAN, - - - - - - President.
W. W. BROWN, - - - - - Manager.
A. V. RAY, - - - - - Sec. & Treas.

"It didn't hurt a bit"

Teeth



Teeth

You have a tooth or probably a whole set of decayed, diseased teeth you would like to get rid of; but you are afraid to have them pulled. Is that so?

Well, you agree with us there, so we will make another statement. Your neighbors will testify to the truth of this one. LISTEN: We have removed more than ten thousand teeth just as bad as yours and nearly every body seems to be very agreeably surprised, when the tooth or teeth is out and they have felt very little or no pain at all. Give us one trial. We guarantee to please. We make artificial teeth with natural gums. They look well, fit well and are serviceable.

Drs. FROST & HOLT, Dentists.
Office on Main St. over Sellars Dry Goods Store.
Burlington, N. C.

VICK'S Croup and Pneumonia SALVE

JESUS AND CHILDREN.

Seven Things.

By Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

1 The infant Jesus. Read once more of Jesus—Luke 2:1-24—of Jesus as a babe. He touched childhood as a child and spread smiles over infant faces even before they could speak. Infants have "their angels." Jesus said: Matt. 18: "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of My Father which is in Heaven."

Isaac Watts wrote:

"How large the promise, how divine,
To Abrah'm and his seed!
I am a God to thee and thine,
Supply all their need."

2 The child Jesus. Read Matt. 2nd chapter—This tells us that Jesus was hated as a child. Joseph and Mary fled to Egypt to save him from Herod's hate. How wicked must be the heart that hates childhood. How worthy of the mill-stone about the neck.

The boy Jesus, Luke 2:41-51. Why certainly Jesus was a boy—loves boys, understands boys, saves and uses boys. What that not just like a boy to get away from parents and stay in Jerusalem two or three days before they found him. Did they not find him in a mighty good place? In the temple "answering questions," just like a boy. Jesus was then about twelve years old and at that time he said to his parents, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business." He meant that he was old enough to serve God. Reader, how about your boys?

4 A Child in Jesus' lap.—Mark 9:36-37.

I think when I read that sweet story of old,
When Jesus was here among men,
How he called little children as lambs to His fold,
I should like to have been with him then.

I wish that his hands had been placed on my head,
That his arms had been thrown around me,
And that I might have seen his kind looks when he said,
"Let the little ones come unto me."

5 Jesus' Sermon, With a Child as His text. See Matt. 18:1-14. Notice the child is "in the midst" and is used as a model, while Jesus tells how to be great in the Kingdom of Heaven. If one of these little ones perish it is not God's will. Is it your will? If not, then be careful as to your word and example before children.

6 The children sang "Hosannah" to Jesus as he entered Jerusalem. Grown folks crucified Jesus, but children loved him to the end. Jesus noticed the praises of the children and called attention to it. See Matt. 21:15, 16, 17. What is sweeter than the Sunday school praises of childhood?

7 Jesus blessed childhood: Mark 10:13-16. May all parents notice these things.

Mere Federals Killed.

Juarez, May 20.—Two Federal generals, Miguel Alvaro and Ignacio Munez, were killed in the battle of Paredon and two other generals and many former Federal officials were executed by the constitutionalists after the battle, according to a copy of an unofficial telegram from General Villa to General Carranza received here today.

The official report says:

"It is known that Generals Miguel Alvaro and Ignacio Munez fell in the combat. General Osorono and a good number of federal ojcials were executed."

Regarding the fight at Sertuche, the report says in part:

"There was captured also a general and 32 officials who composed his staff. All were executed immediately."

Suffragettes Start Fire.

Aldershot, England, May 20.—A great brush fire, declared by the authorities to have been the work of militant suffragettes, encircled today the royal pavillion in Lon Valley, where King George and Queen Mary are in residence in the center of a great army of British troops.

Several battalions of infantry and regiments of cavalry subdued the flames. As their majesties left the royal pavillion today two women dashed in front of the carriage waving a banner with the words "votes for women."

It is pretty hard thing to do. But if you will tell your wife every day that she knowns more than you do, you won't have many scraps winn her.

Part of Fleet May Be Brought Home.

Washington, May 20.—The general slackening of tension in the Mexican situation resulted today in the consideration at the Navy Department of plans to withdraw a part of the fleet on the east coast of Mexica. Acting Secretary Roosevelt said he hoped within a week to have four battleships, five destroyers and a tender on the way north.

Another important development of the day was a conference called by Secretary Bryan with British Ambassador Spring-Rice and Minister Van Raphard of The Netherlands to consider conditions in the Tampico oil fields. Protests, it was reported, had been received from oil operators that Federal officials had negotiated transfers of the American leases to British and Dutch oil men. Some protests that British and Dutch holders might suffer since the Constitutionalists assumed control followed. An understanding was reached that transfers made during the siege of Tampico would not be recognized.

Secretary Bryan said the State Department had no advices of any effort to collect contributions from foreigners in Tampico.

The State Department, still without result, continued its efforts to obtain informaion as to the fate of Consul John R. Silliman at Saltillo.

"We are now seeking information as to Silliman from sources other than through Mexico City."

No official information was forthcoming in the case of Private Samuel Parks. The State Department is still without reply to the note in which it demanded information about Parks and characterized his reported execution as "a hostile and unfriendly act."

The War Department, however, received a copy of an affidavit made by A. W. Bland, in which he repeated a story told him by an alleged eye-witness of Parks' death. The affidavit sets forth that Parks was shot to death by a firing squad on order of a Mexican commander. Bland said the name of the eye-witness must not be revealed because he would be killed if it were known he had given the information.

Assurances that the family of T. J. Smith at Tonola, Mexico, is safe under the protection of British and Brazilian diplomatic officers and that every effort is being made to obtain the release from imprisonment of Smith himself, were received by Secretary Bryan from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City. Constitutionalists, who have occupied San Blas on the west coast of Mexico, have enforced order and have guaranteed protection to foreigners, according to a report from Admiral Howard.

"It is currently reported," said a statement from the department, "that large numbers of Federals are deserting to the Constitutionalists in the Tepic district. The embargo on American shipping has been lifted. In other respects conditions are reported as unchanged on the Pacific coast.

"Admiral Howard reports that no information has been received of the Doyle family and that most of the employes of the Tehauntepec Railroad left by the way of the east coast."

Admiral Howard also announced that the Neio arrived at Mazatlan and the destroyer Hull after touching at Guaymas cleared for Lapaz.

N & W Ry Norfolk & Western

May 10, 1914.

Leave Winston-Salem:

6:50 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Main Line trains North, East and West with Pullman Sleeper, Dining Cars.

2:10 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.

4:15 P. M. daily for Roanoke and local stations.

Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11:00 A. M., 1:10 P. M., 9:35 P. M.

Trains leave Durham for Roxboro, South Boston and Lynchburg, 6:45 a. m., daily, and 5:30 p. m., daily except Sunday.

W. B. Bevill, Pass. Traff. Mgr.
W. C. Saunders, Gen. Pas. Agt.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Adams Avenue and Hall St.
Rev. Jas. W. Rose, Pastor.
Preaching every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday Schol every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society first Sunday afternoon.

EPISCOPAL

The Church of The Holy Comforter.

The Rev. John Benners Gibble, Rector.
Services:
Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 8:00 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.

[illegible] Church and Davis Streets.
[illegible] A. B. Kendall, Pastor.
[illegible] every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and [illegible] p. m.
Sunday [illegible] 9:45 a. m. John R. Foster, [illegible] Superintendent.
Christian [illegible] Services Sunday evenings [illegible]
Mid-Week [illegible] Service, every Wednesday [illegible] p. m.
Ladies' Aid and [illegible] Missionary Society meets on Mon[illegible] the second Sunday in each m[illegible]

A cordial invitation ext[illegible] to all.
A Church Home for visi[illegible] for strangers.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner Front and Anderson Streets.
[illegible], 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 McIver Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. B. R. Sellars, 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 3:00 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.
Woman's Union, first Monday of each month, 3:30 p. m.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
East Davis Street.

Rev. George L. Curry, 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 Philathea Classes.
You are invited to attend all these services.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
FRONT STREET.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle, 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. Oblette, 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 H. F. Moore, Superintendent.
Everybody welcome.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Front Street.

Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Morning Services at 11:00 a. m.
No services on third Sundays.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J B. 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 3:30 p. m.
Luther League, second and fourth Sundays at 3:00 p. m.
Vespers at 8:30 p. m.

POOR